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DELHI

Administrative Dictionary.

BY

CLEM. G. PARSONS, Lt.-Col.,

Deputy Commissioner, Punjab Commission.

1906.

Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

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PREFACE.

This Dictionary is compiled from information obtained, firstly, from office-files and reports regarding subjects of special importance, secondly, from the departure-notes of some of the officers who held charge of the district for the 20 years between 1884 and 1904, the contents of which notes were collated so as to come under definite subject-heads, and thirdly, from a two years' personal charge (October 1903 to October 1905) of the district held by the compiler.

The articles were written up roughly during the time of charge as the various subjects came under notice, but were re-written after charge terminated.

The Dictionary is written by a Deputy Commissioner for Deputy Commissioners and has authority no more than to that extent, its object being to as far as possible save other Deputy Commissioners, and perhaps superior officers, such labour and time as must be spent over collection of information on subjects of importance which are not dealt with either in the Settlement Report or the Gazetteer. The impossibility, upon first arrival in the district, of getting ready information on any such subjects without tedious examination of files, led to the scheme of the volume.

The Dictionary has been printed under Governmental sanction at the public expense, with the above intention and object.

January 1906.

CLEM. PARSONS.

The officers holding charge between 1884 and 1904, whose departure-notes or other writings have been collated, are :—

Mr. George Smyth (1883-86).
Mr. (now Sir Denzil) Ibbetson (1886-87).
Mr. Robert Clarke (1887-93).
Mr. Alex. Anderson (1893).
Lt.-Col. C. F. Massy (1893-94).
Mr. Silcock (1894).
Major H. S. P. Davies (1894-99).
Major M. Douglas (1899-1903).

ADMINISTRATIVE DICTIONARY

OF THE

DELHI DISTRICT.

A

Agra Canal—Crossings and Rest-houses.

Agra Canal—Crossings and Rest-houses.—In the appended plan are shown the rest-houses on this canal. There are two at Okhla, one at Ali, and one at Faridabad (see also *Rest-houses*).

The statement appended shows all the crossings over this canal as well as the crossings over inlets into and outlets from the canal.

That the crossings in the eighties were in some cases too far apart was noticed in paragraph 222 of Maconachie's Settlement Report and in paragraph 19 of the Government review thereof.

Mr. Robert Clarke noted in 1893 that he had applied for one or two swing bridges (ferry boats swinging on wires): one of which was probably the Palla one. The villagers' objections to these are: that they do not take wheeled traffic, fail duty when the canal is dry, and that unless the landing stages are well adjusted for the boat to come fair alongside, both at low and high water, cattle can only embark with difficulty and danger to limb. The Palla villagers complained on these heads in 1904. They also complained that they had 3,000 bigahs on the west of the canal and only 1,000 bigahs on the east (their homeside), while the Molarband and Itmadpur cart-bridges were the nearest, each one and-a-half miles distance to north and south. Representation to the Canal Department was made as to improving the land-stages of the Palla ferry. The crossing under the Ali Super-Passage was also reported: the ramp up which cattle had to go on the east side was found so steep and difficult, that a pony and trap could not be taken safely up without unharnessing. For a canal well provided with cart-bridges, see *Western Jumna Canal—Crossings*.

Agra-Delhi Chord Railway—Construction of Station Yard.

Agra-Delhi Chord Railway—Construction of Station Yard.—In the other article concerning this railway it has been shown why the line was not trained so as to lie wide of the city walls. There were already the Okhla navigation channel and the R. M. Railway goods siding as impediments between the city and its suburbs, the Sadr Bazar and Paharganj: and the new line was trained in east of these as a third impediment, and so close to the circumvaluations that the Farrashkhana (or Garstin) Bastion was shorn off them by the line. In railway development one original move, good or bad, has to be followed, and when the Barah-Nagda-Muttra line is finished, there will be 18 or 20 lines of metals between the city and the suburbs named above. For the new "Delhi Sadr" station and its station yard a large area was of course required; a locomotive yard and staff quarters having also to be provided for. For these purposes nearly all the available land lying between the city walls and the above-mentioned suburbs was "acquired," starting from the Cabul Gate on the north to the Ajmere Gate on the south. This was nearly all *nazul* land vested in the Municipality as beneficiary trustee; and all not appropriated by the station yard, &c., is now of course extremely valuable (see under *Extension of the City*). It will be a struggle between the Railway management and the Municipality as to how much of what is left the former shall take or the latter keep. The Municipality will be foolish to let land lightly go. In 1904 the Construction Officers would have taken more than was absolutely required for the staff lines had objection not been raised. [Even although the land is *nazul* and its mere transfer from civil

possession to railway possession is all that Government needs to order when application is made, nevertheless the Municipality (or Deputy Commissioner) has the power of objecting to any proposed appropriation before the application is sent on to Government. "Hang on to all the land you can!" was the advice given the Deputy Commissioner in conversation with a high railway official in 1905.]

When the railway construction was closing, it was evident at once that the Circular Road* outside the city walls would be over-run and have to be realigned; but the Construction Officers threatened to take up land almost up to the walls. Major Douglas stipulated for (*a*) a clear zone 200 feet from the walls; (*b*) free space round the Lahore Gate; (*c*) freedom of all land between the Cabul and Lahore Gates east of the Circular Road; (*d*) cart over-bridges between the Lahore Gate and Sadr Bazar, and on the Queen's Road.

As to the Circular Road, what was finally arranged was that it should be pushed on towards and close to the city ditch (from the Lahore Gate southwards), being aligned so as to pass between the Ajmere Gate and the Ajmere Ravelin (see *Anglo-Arabic School*), a good deal of the masonry outer walls and revetments of the latter being demolished for this purpose.

As to (*a*) above, whether the railway fencing has been kept 70 yards clear of the ditch at all points is doubtful, but (see *Extension of the City*) it is most important to ward off further encroachment such as the Management may contemplate near their Goods shed (outside Lahore Gate) and above the Lahore Gate to the east of the Circular Road. (A mercantile boulevard running down from the Cabul Gate to the Ajmere Gate would be a great extension for Delhi City, and would enrich the Municipality extensively (see under *Extension of the City*).

As to (*b*) above, good free space round the Lahore Gate (at "Clarke Ganj") was secured.

As to (*c*), this land was kept intact. The Nazul Darogha of the Municipality years ago leased plots of this area to wood-sellers, on which they piled high wood-stacks. In 1905 it was ordered that these leases should be cancelled and the ground cleared. The G. I. P. Engineer covets this area, but not only did Major Douglas offer† it to the electric licensees as a depôt or terminus yard for their electric cars, but this piece of land is extremely valuable, and would form the most fashionable end of a mercantile boulevard, if the latter comes to be constructed. (The Electric Power-house is certainly in the way of the approaches to the railway station and is a great nuisance, being just west of the Circular Road at this point. But it was shifted once, at the instance of the railway, from a site up near the Cabul Gate, about Rs. 9,000 compensation being paid by the Construction Officers to the electric licensees in consequence; and if it is shifted again the railway will have a second bill (see *Electric License*).

As to (*d*) above, these cart over-bridges were secured, Sadr Bridges I, II and III being constructed between the Lahore Gate and Sadr Bazar, over the new line, the R. M. Railway goods siding and the Okla navigation channel, respectively. On the Queen's Road a good bridge (named "Queen's Bridge"), a little west of the Dufferin Bridge, was made, at the point where the new lines swept into the station yard of Delhi Junction station.

But in 1904-05 acute discussions arose over the class of crossings to be made to serve the Farrashkhana and Ajmere Gates. Outside the latter there had been made a level crossing, and outside the former the original level crossing was closed in favour of a foot over-bridge, which the Construction Officers (and subsequently the G. I. P. Railway Management) considered the city should be satisfied with. As to the Ajmere crossing, the G. I. P. Railway Officers themselves soon came to the conclusion that, as it was about the busiest level crossing in India (and also close to their locomotive yard), a cart over-bridge was needed, and this was sanctioned. But the Farrashkhana case was "fought." A level crossing was dangerous, or out of the question, at this

* Running from Cashmir Gate on north right round to Delhi Gate on south.

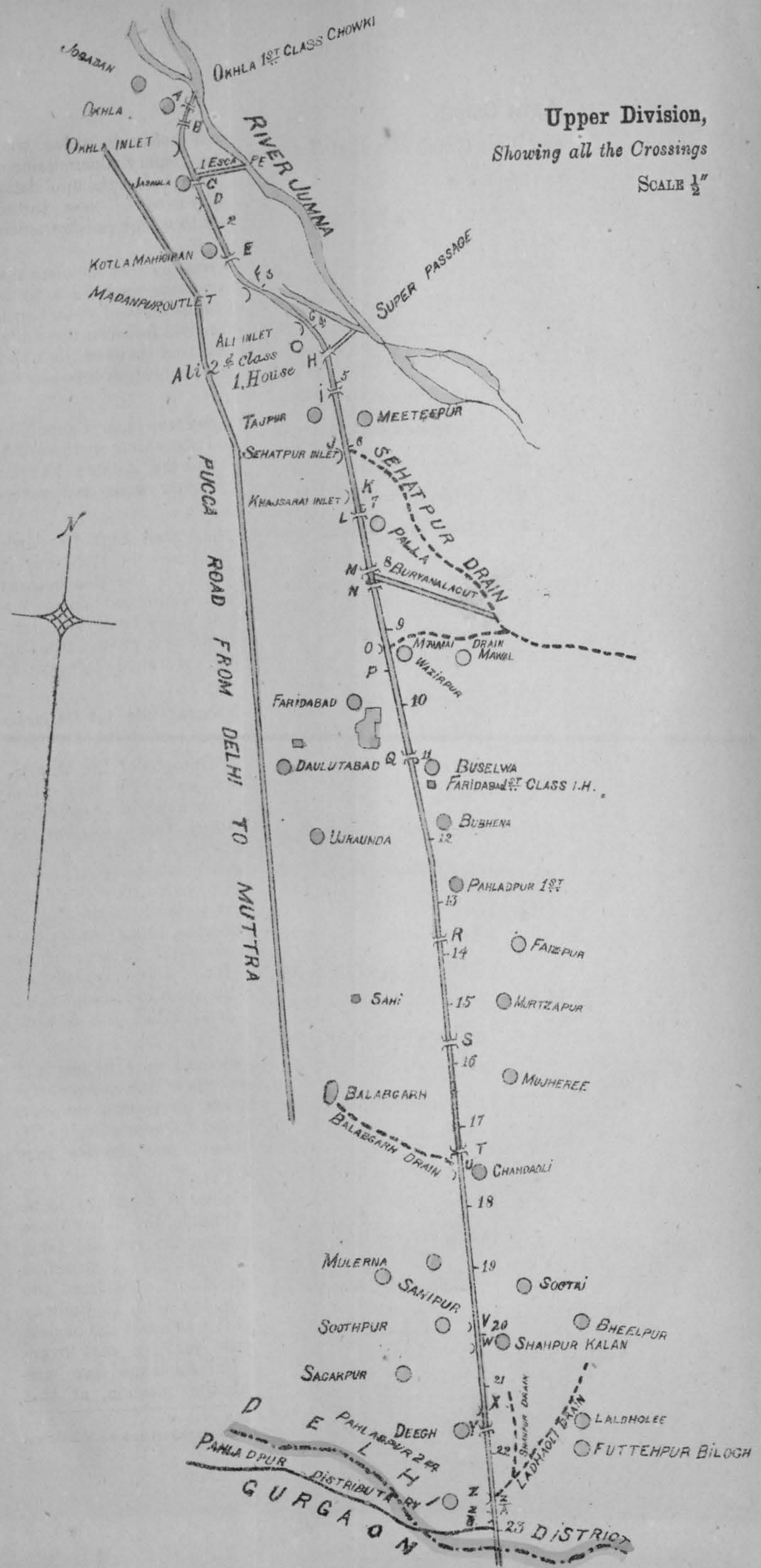
† This offer should be re-considered. To have a terminus here would be inconvenient and would interfere with a mercantile boulevard, if decided on.

Agra Canal.

Upper Division,

Showing all the Crossings over Main Canal, also Rest Houses, &c.

SCALE ½" =1 MILE.



Reference letters.	Name of Crossings.	Mileage.		
		M.	F.	Ft.
A	Bridge near Head ...	...	...	...
B	Iron Bridge at Okhla	0	3	602
C	Ferry Boat Jasola Ghat	1	3	0
D	Jasola Inlet ...	1	3	252
E	Madanpur Bridge ...	2	5	524
F	Madanpur Outlet ...	2	7	48
G	Ali Inlet	3	7	583
H	Ali Super Passage	4	2	44
I	Molarban Bridge	5	0	178
J	Sehatpur Inlet	6	1	70
K	Khoja Sarai Inlet ...	6	6	360
L	Ferry Boat Palla Ghat	7	1	0
M	Burya Siphon	8	0	437
N	Itmadpur Bridge ...	8	2	233
O	Waste Weir Mawai Drain	9	2	459
P	Stop Dam ...	9	4	210
Q	Faridabad Bridge ...	10	4	456
R	Barauli Bridge	13	7	623
S	Sihi Bridge	15	5	60
T	Chandauli Bridge ...	17	3	200
U	Balabgarh Drain ...	17	4	9
V	Gul Suneher	20	0	0
W	Gul Shahpur Drain	20	2	10
X	Dig Drainage Inlet	21	4	585
Y	Dig Bridge ...	21	6	114
Z	Fathepur Gul Head	22	5	365
Z/a	Shahpur Drain	22	6	0
Z/b	Pahladpur Distributary Head	23	0	0

point, owing to the number of rails; and it was argued that there was not sufficient wheeled traffic to justify more than a foot over-bridge. With this latter the Muhammadan quarter inside the Farrashkhana was intensely dissatisfied, as it would have interfered (owing to its steep approaches) with the decency of funerals, which pass from the Farrashkhana Gate to the Qadam Sharif Cemetery. The Railway Board were willing to accommodate the city when the matter was represented. Finally, the Director-General of Railway Construction was sent down from Simla to consult with the local officials and others. The result was, decision in favour of a cart over-bridge, which, for the city, was most satisfactory. The plan and estimate had to allow for 18 lines of metal (looking to the advent of extra traffic, when the Barah-Nagda-Muttra line will be complete). The cost estimated was over one lakh considerably.

* * * * * *

The pre-existence of the R. M. Railway goods siding and goods shed in this locality was an inconvenience to the new railway system. This siding was completed in 1892, and unless the G. I. P. provide the R. M. Railway with an equivalent goods yard elsewhere, the latter are naturally not prepared to surrender their position.

* * * * * *

There are on record plans showing the exact area acquired in all, for (*a*) the station; (*b*) the station yard; (*c*) locomotive yard; and (*d*) the staff quarters. Fifty-four acres for (*a*) and (*b*) and 7½ acres for (*d*) were transferred. (Punjab Government letter No. 594 G. S., dated 23rd July 1903 to Commissioner); but subsequently other minor plots were "transferred," and the creation of the locomotive yard entrenched to the extent of a good many acres on the Municipal trenching farm in *mauza* Khandrat Kalan. The value of such land to the Municipality need not be explained, and, therefore, it is incumbent on the President to be watchful.

Agra-Delhi Chord Railway. Rural Construction of—

Agra-Delhi Chord Railway. Rural Construction of—The idea of having a line from Agra to Delhi on the west bank of the Jamna was an old one. The earthwork was even begun and abandoned decades ago. In the 12 mile=1 inch map of Delhi City and environs, part of the old embankment then thrown up is shown. In 1889 the leading men of the Ballabgarh and Palwal tahsils memorialised Government through Mr. Robert Clarke on the subject. The Imperial Government would not then undertake the Chord line out of Imperial funds, nor would the Local Government do so out of Provincial funds, when it was suggested that they might do so, regarding it as a "feeder line." The question then slept for seven years. In 1896 Major Davies (Deputy Commissioner) was called on to report about a line. His report was all in favour; and it appeared that three Companies were ready to undertake construction. The "A. D. C. Railway Survey" Office was opened in December 1896 and closed in 1897 (August). There is a file in the office, of the Delhi Municipality regarding this survey. Delhi citizens were anxious that the survey should align the line through Mohrauli. This was negatived, as, letting alone the question of falls and inclines, over two miles of length of track at an extra cost of two lakhs, would have been added. If the Survey Officers could have got from the United Provinces Government acquiescence in the closing of the navigation channel between the W. J. Canal and Agra Canal, the alignment would have crossed this channel (after its filling in) somewhere south-west of the city, so as to bring the new line in to the station yard of Delhi junction by a convenient curve. This could not be done while it was a case of having to take the line over the channel by a bridge high enough not to interfere with navigability, as the decline into the station yard would then have been too great. As the United Provinces Government did not acquiesce in closure of the channel, the idea of the said curve had to be abandoned, with the result that the alignment ran east of the channel, and thus close in by the walls of the city, involving a "hide-binding" of the city, which will be found dealt with under *A. D. C. Railway Station Yard.*

After the survey was concluded, the project of the railway again slept until 1902, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, after a Railway Conference at Simla, the construction was sanctioned. Many Companies had been anxious to construct, some of which could obviously not be permitted to; and Government solved the question by undertaking construction themselves, a Chief Engineer with headquarters at Agra being appointed, and an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Delhi. The placing of the stations caused considerable discussion. The Delhi citizens were particularly anxious for one in Baharpur village to let down visitors to *Kalkaji*, where there are two *melas* each year. The Construction Officers wrote that, as it was anticipated that the line would carry the heavy *main* traffic between Agra and Delhi, the necessity for spacing of stations at fairly equal intervals (*i.e.*, at 7 or 8 miles) had become evident. Local considerat ons had, therefore, to, more or less, give way. The stations, as finally decided on, served Okla, Kalkaji, Nizam-ud-Din, and Hamayun's tomb, quite well enough. Tuglakabad was selected as the name for the station, which is actually at Badarpur, because there is another Badarpur railway station somwhere in Assam.

Correspondence occurred about the side of the line platforms should be on, mainly in connection with Ballabgarh, the townsmen of which naturally wanted their station on the home-side (east side) of the line. The Director-General of Railway Construction had, however, ruled that all platforms were to be on the west side, on which side the line was to be eventually doubled. Ballabgarh, therefore, got a level crossing to its platform. It wishes still (1905) to get an overbridge at any rate for foot passengers, as the level crossing requires a considerable detour.

Level Crossings.—The important question of rural level crossings, drainage openings, &c., did not get as much attention from the higher civil authorities as it might have. An Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Tahsildars were left in charge of the case, and the result was that the Construction Officers settled matters practically at their own descretion. In one case, for instance, direct communication between *mauza* Ranhera and Ballabgarh town was stopped, although it would have been comparatively easy to have turned a waterway (which was made on the direct track between these two places) into a cart underway. Several villages petitioned that their requirements had been too much ignored. How far this was the case is not easy to say. The proportion of crossings can be compared with other railways. On the D.-U.-K. Railway, between Delhi and Sonepat (27 miles), there are 27 level crossings, plus 13 turnstiles. The average probably does not equal this; but there are probably not so many necessities. About half-a-dozen applications for level crossings were left shelved after the line was completed in 1904. The Deputy Commissioner had these investigated locally by an Assistant Commissioner in 1905, and there is a file with sketch maps illustrating each case. No application seemed to reveal a very strong case, except one, which was referred to the railway authorities. The reluctance of the railway authorities to grant crossings, except in obviously necessary cases, is intelligible enough. An accident occurred on the D.-U.-K. Railway at the Badli level crossing in 1905, when 2 men and 2 bullocks were killed and a cart smashed to atoms, owing to cartmen persuading the gate-keeper to open the gates at night at a wrong time.

The railway was opened as far as Kosi from Delhi about the end of 1904 and opened through to Agra somewhat later. In about August 1905 the Construction Staff was broken up and the line was handed over to the G. I. P. Railway for management, a resident Engineer and a District Traffic Superintendent of that railway being stationed at Delhi. The name A.-D. C. Railway has, therefore, disappeared from the Railway Guides.

It may be worth noting, that the Construction Officers enquired, in May 1903, whether the ravelin outside the Ajmere Gate, with its interior building, could be acquired without difficulty for the purpose of railway staff quarters. This would have meant the acquisition, for the said purpose, of the tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din and of the monastery (or serai) attached thereto. A perusal of the article *Anglo-Arabic School* will show how this idea would have been viewed by the Delhi Muhammadans, and why the idea was held by the Deputy Commissioner to be out of the question.

Agricultural Tribes.—According to Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904 (*Punjab Gazette*), the following, for the purposes of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), were deemed to be agricultural tribes; all these agricultural tribes being deemed to be a "group" of agricultural tribes:—

Agricultural Tribes.

Ahir.	Gujar.	Pathan.	Saini.
Arain.	Jat.	Rajput.	Sayad.
Biloch.	Mali.	Ria.	
Chauhan.	Meo.	Ror.	
Gorwah.	Moghal.	Taga.	

Whether Gaur Brahmins and Sheikhs should be included in the list was a matter still in discussion in 1905. The local opinion was that the former, at any rate, should be included, and memorials by Brahmins had been forwarded. The higher authorities had not, however, passed orders one way or the other (November 1905).

Andhaoli.—Was a royal jagir and so recorded in the settlements prior to 1859, Gujars of the *Dhara gôt* being recorded as proprietors, paying one-fourth batai. In 1857 the Gujars committed themselves on the side of the mutineers, and such rights as they had being forfeited, the mauza became the State property of Government, in succession to the Moghal house, on *wahid zamindari* terms. The mauza was called Andhaoli, because a shrine of that name existed on the area when the mauza was formed. The *abadi* was formed at this shrine. But this site was carried away by diluvion. About fifty years ago the Gujars, along with some sweeper menials, formed a fresh *abadi*. This existed in 1880; but may have since been carried away by the river. The *jamabandi* of 1900-01 showed a total area of 2,743 bighas (kacha), of which 308 were under the Collector; 2,148 under the Municipality (as nazul); 28 under the Railway; 9 under the Canal Department; and 188 under muafidars (who are perhaps owners of bungalows or houses). In 1278 *Fasli* the lease of the arable area, together with that of Kayatwára, was given for Rs. 2,500 to Sheo Singh Rai, Bania of Delhi. It is usual to give leases annually.

Andhaoli.

Anglo-Arabic School.—This school is accommodated in the hostelry or *serai* attached to the tomb of Ghazi-ud-din outside the Ajmere Gate, round which *serai* and tomb was thrown a ravelin (or hornwork) for defensive purposes (perhaps by the British when they improved the circumvallations in the forties of last century). An Arabic school was established in this *serai* as far back as 1792 by certain leading Muhammadans; and, after British control commenced at Delhi, Government, by associating themselves with it in 1824, made the school an enlarged "Institution" with an English Department; calling the whole "the Delhi Institution," of which the original Arabic school came to be classed as the Oriental Department. In 1829 Nawab Fazil Ali Khan, Ihtimad-ul-daula, Prime Minister of Oudh (who was a native of Delhi), put into the hands of Government Rs. 1,70,000 for the promotion of education at Delhi. (There is a tablet, dated 1840, commemorating the endowment in the interior wall of the *serai* attached to Ghazi-ud-din's Tomb). This endowment yielded about Rs. 700 per mensem, and no doubt accelerated the creation of a more ambitious establishment than "The Delhi Institution;" for, in 1846, the Institution was transferred from its accommodation in the *serai* by the tomb (possibly when the building of the hornwork was taken in hand, for the improvement to the circumvallations which occurred after the first Cabul War) and under the name of "The Delhi College" was accommodated in the mansion (now used for the Government High School) built by Nawab Abdul Ahad Khan (one of two ministers of Shah Jehan), which had at times after 1803 been used as the Residency, but which was no longer so used in 1846. The Delhi College had a career in this building up to 1857 (after the siege and capture the building was used as an artillery barrack) supported by Government and the proceeds of the "Nawab Fund," the latter being devoted chiefly to the Oriental Branch (which itself had absorbed the original Arabic school of 1792). There were two branches, the Modern and the

Anglo-Arabic School.

Oriental. After 1857-58 the College was refounded, and the Nawab Fund came to be administered and expended by the Educational Department without distinction from the ordinary departmental grants. Meanwhile the *serai* in the Ajmere ravelin had become (probably since 1857) appropriated for Police Barracks. The extinction of any trace of the Arabic school of 1829 (so long aggrandised, although in changed form, by the proceeds of the Nawab Fund) was not pleasing to the leading Muhammadans of Delhi, who in 1870 revived the idea of a separate Arabic branch, and successfully moved Government to allot the proceeds of the Nawab Fund for its maintenance. They, doubtless, had their eye on the re-establishment of an entirely separate Arabic school in Ghazi-ud-din's *serai*, as of old; and in 1886, the Delhi College having meanwhile collapsed (and having been replaced by the St. Stephen's College of the Cambridge Mission, which stepped into the breach), the police were, at the prayer of the Muhammadans, removed from the *serai*, and the oriental branch of the Delhi College, saved from the wreck, re-entered, under the name of the Anglo-Arabic School, its original home, first entered 94 years before. The persistence of the Muhammadan community in adhering to first purposes is noteworthy. There had been originally an Arabic school started by Muhammadan private effort in the *serai* (or perhaps monastery it ought to be called), and the obscuration of it when Government merged it into the Delhi Institute was probably never a pleasing measure to the originators: the representatives of whom were never satisfied until they got the school, released from absorption in any major institution, back into its original place. At the same time they were enabled to obtain for it a fortunate endowment (the Nawab Fund) which it had never originally had.

There is reason for being particular in recording the antecedents of the Anglo-Arabic School, as the Nawab Fund has been the subject of much discussion and dispute. It has been contended not only that the Nawab intended his endowment to further the cause of only Muhammadan education, but even that (being himself a Shia) he intended it to further the cause of only Shia education, on Shia lines. Nawab Hamid Ali Khan in the fifties and sixties of last century agitated in favour of the latter contention (he being a descendant of the Nawab's), and as late as 1904 the Shia community (supported no doubt by Sultan Mirza, the successor of Nawab Hamid Ali) submitted a memorial to Government reopening the same contention. Nawab Hamid Ali petitioned the Government of India, protesting against what he considered the wrong disposition of the "Nawab grant," contending that under it Shias were entitled to preferential usufruct. Enquiries were made. Nawab Hamid Ali could not prove his allegation. He mentioned a will of the Nawab's, which was, however, not forthcoming. Local records had been destroyed in 1857 and search had to be made in the Government of India offices. There was, however, some cause to believe that Shias were specially favoured under the disposition of the grant. Mr. P. H. Egerton, one time Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner of Delhi, said he had a strong suspicion that the grant was saddled with the condition of a Shia class being kept up at the Delhi College. He remembered that in 1855 or 1856, when Hamid Ali was causing trouble to the Local Education Committee and his removal therefrom was recommended, the Lieutenant-Governor had only partially acceded, because it appeared that a former Governor-General had appointed Hamid Ali a perpetual member of the Committee with the object of enabling him to look after the disposition of the grant, which to the best of his (Mr. Egerton's) recollection had special reference to the Shia Branch. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, investigating the matter in 1864, also recorded that up to 1857 it seemed that Rs. 224 per mensem of the proceeds of the grant were undoubtedly devoted to providing a Shia professorship and Shia scholarships.

Owing to the production of one or two records from the Government of India offices, Nawab Hamid Ali's memorial was rejected on the main issues; but his agitation probably had the effect of promoting the idea of diverting the usufruct of the fund to the special purpose of maintaining a vernacular school. The Director of Public Instruction made this proposal in 1860, and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed. The idea took eventual shape in the manner recorded above. But although the fund is now appropriated for an Arabic school, the contention that

it should be appropriated for a Shia one only, is to be rejected as a closed and refuted contention. There are documents which bear on the question. The Commissioner of Delhi wrote in 1858 to the North-West Provinces' (United Provinces) Government asking if they had any records; and the latter Government (presumably because their records were destroyed) referred to the Government of India. The Government of India then forwarded two letters bearing on the subject. The first, dated 15th June 1829, was a letter from Mr. Colebrook, Resident at Delhi, to Mr. A. Sterling, Secretary to Government, Persian Department, Fort William. Mr. Colebrook intimated that the Nawab had "*communicated to him (Mr. C.) his wish to found in his native city a college to bear his own name, and to remain as a permanent endowment, wholly independent of his heirs; and with this view he proposes to lodge in the Company's funded debt a sum equal to yielding a monthly income of Rs.* 500." Mr. Sterling's reply was dated 17th July 1829. It conveyed the Governor-General's approbation, but intimated that "*the Governor-General would prefer that the Nawab should give his grant by way of an addition to the funds set apart by Government for public education at Delhi; as this would extend the sphere of usefulness of the "Institution' already existing there.*" The letter went on to say that under these circumstances, the Government would take all possible means of perpetuating the memory of the donation by founding scholarships and lectures in the Nawab's name, and by appointing him Patron of the Institution. These were the only two letters bearing on the case which the Government of India could produce (in 1858). But they forwarded copy of an extract from the East India Company's Court of Directors' despatch dated 24th August 1831, written upon receiving the report of the (Indian) Education Committee for the year 1829. The extract ran :—"*The cause of education at Delhi has received the valuable aid of a donation of Rs.* 1,70,000 *from the Nawab Ihtimad-Daula. The intended commemoration of this munificence by a marble tablet to be placed in a conspicuous part of the college has our warmest approbation. By the Nawab's liberality about Rs.* 700 *per mensem are set free for the general purposes of the education fund.*" From this it would appear that the Nawab was induced to generally acquiesce in the purport of the letter from Fort William, dated 17th July 1829. But reading between the lines of this incident of history it is not difficult to suppose that, the original indigenous Arabic school of 1792 having been swallowed up in the Delhi Institution, the Nawab's original wish was to found a fresh indigenous College, and that he was not best pleased to have his donation also swallowed up by the "Institution" (subsequently College), and devoted towards the maintenance of a mere oriental branch of it. However, in 1886 or thereabouts, Government gave effect to the Nawab's original idea, by letting the fund endow the present indigenous school: which might well be named after the Nawab, although it is not at present.

It is also possible that, being a Shia, the Nawab, although precluded from dictating any terms as to how his fund was to be employed, would, had he had the option, have made some preferential conditions regarding Shias had a College of his own been started.

The Muhammadans of Delhi have all along undoubtedly looked more to the Nawab's probable intentions as they were originally, and less to the acquiescence, wide of those intentions, into which he was moved. Hence it was that they held out for a separate school endowed by the Nawab Fund, and hence it is that the Shias persist in reviving agitation in favour of Shia pupils at the present day. In fact, in spite of the rejection in the sixties of the milder protest as to "wrongful disposition" made by Nawab Hamid Ali Khan, the Shia Society (Anjuman-i-Madrassa-i-Isna Ashri) submitted a much more exacting memorial to Government dated 4th February 1904. In it they claimed that the fund should be devoted to an exclusive Shia school under exclusive Shia management. Under Government letter 819 S., dated 7th July 1904, the memorialists were informed that the question was finally decided forty years previously; and that the Nawab Fund was one made "unreservedly for the promotion of education in Delhi." This was, of course, the reply Government was bound to make. The revival of the question, however, after an interval of forty years is the apology for this detailed account of the antecedents of the school and of the fund.

Said Sultan Mirza (successor to Hamid Ali) did not sign to the memorial. But his Shia tendencies and advocacy have caused trouble on the Committee of Management of the School from time to time. He used to be Secretary of the Committee, but it was found better that he should part with that office.

* * * * * *

There is a Committee of Management of this School of which the Commissioner is President and the Deputy Commissioner Vice-President. The Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, are *ex-officio* members. The non-official members consist of six Sunni and six Shia gentlemen, nominated from time to time (as vacancies occur) by the Deputy Commissioner and appointed by Government. One of the above 12 is Honorary Secretary, to whom all communications are addressed. He is appointed annually. There is also a standing sub-committee of three members, of whom the Circle Inspector of Schools is required to be one, the other two being elected by a majority of votes taken annually in April from the members of the Committee. The sub-committee is therefore an annual one. There is a condition that, if possible, one of the two elected shall be a Shia and the other a Sunni. Major Douglas, in 1903, drew up "rules up to date" for the guidance (*i*) of the Managing Committee; (*ii*) of the Sub-Committee; (*iii*) of the Secretary, and (*iv*) to regulate the reward of scholarships. These will be found in type in the second volume of the File (F. F. No. 21 $\frac{A}{3}$) regarding this school.

The Circle Inspector of Schools inspects the school annually and submits a report. The school is made to conform (with relaxations in some instances) to the Educational Code. There are meetings of the Managing Committee periodically perhaps once a month). In the Government letter 819 S., dated 7th July 1904, mentioned above, it was conveyed that either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner should be present at all such meetings. The instructions were "that the Committee should meet more frequently and only when the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner can be present." The Deputy Commissioner is therefore notified in advance of the date of each meeting; though it is not always possible for him to attend. These directions were given by Government because the memorial revealed, *inter alia*, contentious feelings between the Shia and Sunni Committee-men, on the subject of the filling of the post of Secretary and of vacancies on the staff of instructors, on the question of religious instruction, the grant of scholarships and of "special scholarships." The members were warned that they must act more harmoniously if they wished to avoid the abolition of the Committee. The question of religious education has not been decided yet. It was once advocated by Government on a review of an annual report: but the Committee were at the same time informed that the preceptor's pay could not be met from the fund. The Shias have ever since been anxious to have it met from fees, while the Sunnis have dissented. About the award of scholarships (there is a special annual allotment for Shia scholarships), there is also trouble, as, if the provisions of the Code are followed, the annual amount set apart for Shia scholarships cannot all be allotted. It was suggested in 1904 by the Deputy Commissioner that the balance might be given away as "foundations."

The Commissioner controls the finances of the school as President of the Committee. He keeps a banking account composed of the interest of the Nawab's Fund (see *Nawab Fund*) which is invested in Government paper. Against this account he draws cheques to cover salary bills, &c.

The Sunni gentlemen on the Managing Committee are those, ordinarily, whose names reappear on the Committee of the Jama Masjid and of the Fattehpuri Masjid, &c. Leading Shia gentlemen are harder to obtain; and vacancies are at times difficult to fill. Shias are quite in a minority among the Muhammadan population of Delhi. This accounts for the animus of the Shia Committee-men to a great extent. It is almost always from the Shia side that troublesome questions are raised. On the Sunni side there are better educated and more enlightened men, who dislike the fussing made over sectarian questions.

The non-official Committee-men in 1904-05 were—

Sunnis.

1. Mirza Suraya Jah.
2. Moulvi Mahomed Zakah-ulla, K. B., S. U.
3. Moulvi Mahomed Nasir Ahmad, K. B., S. U., LL.D.
4. Mahomed Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, K. B.
5. Mahomed Ikramulla Khan, K. B.
6. Hakim Zahir-ud-din Khan, K. S.

Shias.

1. Sayad Sultan Mirza (representative of Nawab Fazal Ali Khan).
2. Sayad Ahmad Mirza.
3. Mirza Abd-i-Ali Beg.
4. Mirza Sarfaraz Husain.
5. Moulvi Mirza Mahomed Husain.
6. A Sayad gentleman of the Mohina family (Ballabgarh).

Anjuman Moayyid-ul-Islam.

Anjuman Moayyid-ul-Islam was registered as a society under Act XXI of 1860 in 1895. The declared aims are: to promote loyalty to Government, to maintain a Mahomedan orphanage, to bury pauper Mahommedans, to promote female education (Mahomedan), look after widows and orphans, &c. The average yearly income is about Rs. 3,000, from (*a*) rents of property given by way of endowment, Rs. 1,200, and (*b*) donations from leading Mahomedans, Rs. 800. Expenditure is about Rs. 3,000. On 30th April 1905 the reserve fund stood at Rs. 4,300 (round). An orphanage (about 30 boys and 10 girls) is maintained in premises in the Bairam Khan Gali (off Chitli Qabar Bazar), recently (1904) purchased for Rs. 10,000. In 12 years over 100 boys are said to have been passed through this orphanage: 11 girls being reared and married off. In the same period about 1,600 pauper Mahammedans' bodies have been decently buried; such paupers as die in the Civil Hospital being always so provided for. The Anjuman has taken the following mosques in the city under its charge:—Zinat-ul-Masajid in Dariaganj, Lal Masjid near Kazi Hauz (handed over by Government), Mosque Beriwala, Mosque Balonwala, mosque in the Katra Nil, mosque in the Barra Dariba, mosque near Calcutta gate. The Anjuman has (1905) as endowment property a shop in the Chota Dariba bought by the Anjuman—the premises forming the orphanage. The Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Anjuman are (1905) Khan Bahadur Mahomed Elahi Bakhsh and Nawab Faiz Ahmad Khan. The orphanage is, for 1905, under Moulvi Abdul Ahad (who runs a press) and Moulvi Abdul Majid. There is a Managing Committee of leading Mahomedan gentlemen. The orphanage was originally started by Mian Karim Ullah Khan (*alias* Nanne Khan), but he severed connection owing to differences. In 1905 the Municipality agreed to give a grant annually of Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 towards the maintenance of the orphanage, subject to conditions of its maintaining a satisfactory number of orphans on the rolls, and of its being reported on satisfactorily from year to year by an inspecting member of the Municipality.

Arboriculture, Delhi Municipality.

Arboriculture, Delhi Municipality.—Up to 1905 there was no definite arboricultural programme within Delhi Municipal limits, nor was there any organised arboricultural agency. The Nazul Darogha (Gopal Das Kafur) planted saplings and erected tree guards in an occasional manner, but there was no recognised establishment for rearing the trees. Hence numbers of failures were observable on the Alipur road, for instance. Successful planting was done on the ridge with *nims* largely in Mr. Robert Clarke's time. The trees no longer needed their guards, but the guards were all left *in situ* in 1905. There was no saving over tree guards by transferring the materials to new saplings when no longer required by the old, and there was no working plan of any kind. Municipal members in the past may have undertaken special stretches of road to plant and keep surveillance on; but for a large headquarters there was conspicuous neglect of any plan of plantation and maintenance. The English gardener (Mr. Locke), appointed in 1905, on part Governmental and part Municipal pay, may be expected to take this subject in hand,

and put a definite working plan and a requisition for the needed establishment before the Municipality for approval (November 1905).

Arboriculture (District).

Arboriculture (District).—Major Douglas noted in 1903 that arboricultural operations had to be deferred pending the delimiting of the district kutcha roads (see *Roads, District*), but having completed the latter before handing over in April 1903, he considered that a start might be made on planting avenues between Ballabgarh and Chansa for instance.

The budget for 1904-05 showed that there was the following arboricultural establishment on the following roads and nurseries:—

	Bhishties.	Rs.
DELHI TAHSIL.		
On Delhi-Najafgarh road	5	360
On "Tombs" road	2	144
On old Cantonment (Azadpur) road	2	144
On nursery	1	72
SONEPAT TAHSIL.		
On Sonepat-Murthal road	3	216
On " Bahalgarh "	2	144
On " Karkhoda "	1	12
On nursery	2	144
BALLABGARH TAHSIL.		
On Badarpur-Mahrauliroad	3	216
On north and south branches of Faridabad road ...	2	144
On " " " Ballabgarh road ...	1	72
On nursery	1	72
		1,800

Government letter No. 507, dated 18th November 1903, inculcated a working plan and concentration of staff and operations upon one or two, or a few, selected roads, to be adhered to (work on no fresh roads being, meanwhile, started) until all saplings planted were self-supporting. The policy of concentrated effort rather than of diffused effort was inculcated. Upon these directions one road in each tahsil was selected, *viz.*, the Sonepat-Karkhoda road (Sonepat), the Delhi-Basant road (Delhi), the Ballabgarh-Chansa road (Ballabgarh). On these the staff of each tahsil was to be entirely concentrated to the exclusion of all other operations. A five or ten years working plan was made out to this effect; and was, upon submission, approved by Government in the Forest Department. The staff of each tahsil was at the same time revised, and an Arboriculture Darogha was for the first time appointed. This was done cheaply. It was found that the Ferry Darogha (a survival of earlier days when ferries were of more importance than now) had insufficient work to occupy his time. He was made Darogha of arboriculture in addition to his duties as Ferry Darogha, and in 1904-05 did well in this appointment. If the selected roads named above are adhered to, avenues will be obtained. Such method of work is slow but sure; and diffused effort too often results in widespread failure.

Archæology.

Archæology.—In Lord Curzon's time the creation of the Archæological Department, and the close attention given by His Excellency himself to archæology, caused the portfolio on this subject to become one requiring considerable time and attention.

In constituting the department, the Punjab and United Provinces' "Circles" were amalgamated (1903), but within this circle there were retained two officers (with different duties) stationed at Lahore and Agra (Lucknow at first), respectively. To avoid the inconvenience of both these officers having the same title, the one at Lahore was called "Superintendent, Archæological Survey, United Provinces and Punjab Circle," and the other, at Agra, "Archæological Surveyor, United Provinces and Punjab Circle." The latter has supervision under, the Director of Archæology, of the buildings at Agra, Jaunpur, Delhi, Lahore, and Ajmere, he being concerned exclusively with the architectural side of Mahomedan archæology.

The officer at Lahore is in charge of archæological investigation in all branches other than the above, within the joint circle, and deals with epigraphy, numismatics, excavation, and matters affecting Hindu and Buddhist buildings.

(Mr. W. H. Nicholls (Agra) and Dr. Vogel, J. Ph. (Lahore) are the present (1905) incumbents).

The Deputy Commissioner is in charge of archæological monuments generally throughout the district. This decision was affirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor some time in the third quarter of the year 1904. It was affirmed upon a reference made by the Deputy Commissioner suggesting that the buildings, as well as the gardens attached to them, might, perhaps, better be taken formal charge of by the Public Works Department, since, although the Deputy Commissioner was nominally in charge of both buildings and gardens and actually in active charge of some of the gardens, the Public Works Department were constantly repairing or restoring the buildings, as well as dealing with some of the gardens, with the result that there was dual control. The Commissioner supported the suggestion ; but it was negatived. The Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Charles Rivaz) desired that the Deputy Commissioner should remain custodian (all such buildings had been formally made over to him by the local Executive Engineer in 1896).

At the same time, while restoration at any monument is being planned and carried out on a large scale, the local Public Works Department Officers must work more in direct communication with the Archælogical Officers than with the Deputy Commissioner. Take the royal palaces and grounds in the Fort for instances. Here the range of palaces and the *pietra dura* work are to be largely restored (Lord Curzon having imported a Florentine artificer specially for the latter purpose), and the Hiat Bakhsh and the Mahtab garden (as far as the lie of the barracks will permit) are to be laid out again as they existed in Mughal times. The Public Works Department Officers are attending to all this, and do so in direct communication with the Superintendent from Agra and the Director when he visits. The Deputy Commissioner cannot have responsibility under these circumstances. Thus his responsibility may be said to be in abeyance during the actual process of restoration at any monument or group of monuments. When the Coronation Darbar Memorial Garden (now in the hands of the Public Works Department) is completed, this will presumably also be put under charge of the Deputy Commissioner. The gardens of Humayon's, Isa Khan's, and Saftar Jang's tombs are particularly in the Deputy Commissioner's charge ; and, should any repairs be required to the tombs, he would requisition the local Executive Engineer to effect them for him. For the laying out of the garden of Humayon's tomb the Superintendent of Gardens at Agra prepared a landscape scheme (which is in the Delhi Garden Office) which was approved by the Viceroy personally. Every tree to be put in the ground is numbered and shown in a reference list. Work according to this scheme was started in the rains of 1905. For the restoration (or rather reconstruction) of the gardens of Isa Khan's and Saftar Jang's tomb, the Delhi Superintendent of Gardens (appointed 1905) prepared similar landscape schemes which were approved with modifications by the Director of Archæology ; work being started on them in the rains of 1905 also. (*See* under *Gardens*).

The Punjab Government gave an initial grant for initial outlay on reconstruction, and also an annual grant for maintenance upon the improved lines. This was put to the credit of the Deputy Commissioner as such (not as President of the District Board), so as to give him a free hand ; and the allotment is drawn against by contingent bills.

The flagging of the water-channels in Humayon's garden with sandstone slabs (cement having been found inadequate for maintaining these channels) is intended to be done piecemeal as funds permit, but special grants in this connection will be needed, as the "initial" or "annual" grants made to the Deputy Commissioner by the Punjab Government cannot cover such "structural alterations." They only apply to the actual gardening. The porvision of a pumping engine to pump water for irrigating this garden from the well outside to the north was

practically decided on when the Viceroy visited in April 1905, but this matter is one which can only be undertaken by the Public Works Department, to which it was referred.

As to the financial questions connected with the above three gardens, the article *Gardens* or *Garden Office* should be perused. It is somewhat perplexing that the Deputy Commissioner should be, *quâ* Deputy Commissioner, in charge of these State gardens, and, *quâ* President of the Municipality, in charge of various Municipal gardens, his Garden Superintendent being a half-time man, paid jointly by the State and the Municipality.

To sum up, the Deputy Commissioner is appointed custodian, *quâ* Deputy Commissioner, of all the monuments (and gardens attaching thereto) in the district; but is expected to particularly devote his attention to the active beautification of the gardens of Humayon's, Isa Khan's and Saftar Jang's tombs. Again, his responsibility as custodian is under abeyance in the case of the palaces and gardens in the Fort, until that which the Public Works Departmen are doing shall have been done.

There are choukidars on a good many of the monuments, such as the Kutab, the Mutiny Memorial on the ridge (Fattehgarh it is locally called), and so on. The anomaly is that most of these are on the Public Works Department establishment lists; while some are entertained by the District Board. These men should report any damage or need for repairs: and, to carry out the principles laid down, they should report to the Deputy Commissioner at any rate as well as to the Executive Engineer (November 1905).

Atali Jagir.

Atali Jagir.—Assignment released to relatives of the late Raja of Ballabgarh (on 8th April 1859) subject to good behaviour and male issue. In 1902 negotiations under the Descent of Jagirs Act occurred with Partab Singh who held two-fifths of the original grant, but he refused to execute agreement as to primogeniture. The family are unwilling. There is already considerable sub-division. Partab Singh is very old, and there will soon be further sub-division (November 1905).

B

Bakri Id.

Bakri Id.—In the article on *Riots* it has been shown how a fixed programme of Police Regulation for each recurrring festival came to be drawn up.

On the occasion of the Bakri Id, three sets of papers are prepared beforehand, *viz*., (*a*) a proclamation by the Deputy Commissioner; (*b*) an executive order by the District Magistrate; (*c*) a detailed Police order by the District Superintendent of Police. The papers (*a*) and (*b*) are printed in English and vernacular. The District Superintendent of Police is accustomed to getting the printing done, subsequently billing the Municipality through the Deputy Commissioner. Abont 150 copies of (*a*) are prepared and placarded on the variousnotice boards, &c., in the city.

In the detailed Police order (*c*) the distinguishing letters given to the piquets date from the time of the riots of 1885-86.

Condition I of the Proclamation is of first importance. It was over a question of intramural sacrifice that the dissensions of 1885-86 commenced.

As to the number of cattle usually sacrificed—on the Bakri Id of 1905 60 head of cows were sacrificed; in 1904 there were 109 head sacrificed.

Sample specimens of the papers (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are reproduced below Tne ywere the ones issued in1904.

A.

Proclamation.

Under Section 43 of Act IV of 1872 and Rules thereunder.

Whereas it is requisite to make known the conditions under which the sale and sacrifice of horned cattle, other than sheep and goats, may take place on certain occasions within the local limits of the Municipality of the Delhi, the following proclamation, notifying the Rules and terms to be observed by all persons using the duly appointed Slaughter-house, or who may propose to sacrifice horned cattle, other than sheep or goats, on the occasion of the Id-ul-Zuha, is made for the guidance of such persons and for the information of all concerned, and it is hereby further proclaimed and notified that any persons contravening any of the said Rules or conditions will be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, which may extend to the term of six months, or to fine up to the sum of Rs. 300 (three hundred).

RULES AND CONDITIONS.

I. The slaughter of horned cattle at any place other than the slaughter-house is strictly prohibited. The slaughter-house will remain open on the day* of "Id" till 4 P. M., and on the two succeeding days till 2 P. M., for this purpose.

II. The purchase and sale respectively for sacrifice, of horned cattle, other than sheep or goats, except under the circumstances and conditions stated in paras. III to X (both inclusive) of this Proclamation, are strictly prohibited within the walls of this city.

III. The public exposure or parading of cattle intended for sacrifice at any place within the limits of the Municipality is forbidden.

IV. After the date of this Proclamation, and up to the 1st March 1904, such cattle can only be introduced into the city by the following gates :—

The Turkoman Gate,

The Khirki Farash Khana,

The Cabul Gate,

and subject to the conditions hereafter specified.

They can only be taken out for sacrifice by the same gates and subject to the same conditions.

V. Persons residing within the area defined by the following boundaries,—*viz.*, the City walls, the Faiz Bazar, the Esplanade Row, the Gali Imam to its junction with the Churiwala Bazar, a straight line from this to Katra Jani Khan, and thence the direct road to the Turkoman Gate—may introduce cattle for themselves and for friends into the aforesaid area by the Turkoman Gate, and may keep them within the same area until they are taken out for sacrifice.

VI. Cattle may be similarly introduced by the Khirki Farashkhana Gate into, and kept in, the area defined by the following boundaries :—

The City walls, the Ajmeri Bazar, the Lal Kua Bazar, Gali Kasimjan, Kucha Rahman, Chandni Chowk, Katra Baryan, and Katra Hiddu :—

VII. By the Cabul Darwaza, into the area north of the railway line across the Dufferin Bridge, and into the quarter known as Phatak Habash Khan.

VIII. All such cattle must be taken by the most direct route from the gate to the residence of the person introducing the cattle, and the use of the following bazars is strictly prohibited :—Faiz Bazar, Chandni Chowk, Katra Baryan, Ajmeri Bazar, and Lal Kua Bazar, between Kazi ka Houz and Gali Kasim Jan.

IX. No animal or batch of animals shall be accompanied by more than seven persons within the city walls, nor shall any animal be ornamented or otherwise treated so as to attract attention.

X. Registers will be kept at the gates specified in para. IV, in which the names and addresses of persons introducing cattle will be recorded.

XI. The flesh of animals sacrified may be carried into the City by any of the gates already mentioned, and may be conveyed to any part of the city without exception, subject to the condition that it is decently covered with a cloth and, is not carried along any of the principal bazars. It may be taken into a bazar, however, if it is necessary to do so in order to reach the person's house on the other side.

XII. No person shall do anything that is calculated to hurt the feelings of others, such as exhibiting the flesh, or making improper remarks or gestures.

Delhi :
The 22nd February 1904.

(Signed). * * * *
Deputy Commissioner.

Note.—It is understood that the "Id" will fall on the 28th February 1904.

B.

E. I.

Delhi District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Executive Order by the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Arrangements in connection with the celebration of the Id-ul-Zuha at Delhi.

Memorandum for the guidance of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates, Members of the Municipal Committee, and notables concerned in the above arrangements.

For some years past it has been found advisable to depute certain Government Officials, Honorary Magistrates, and others, for the performance of certain duties on

such occasions as that mentioned above, with a view to the preservation of order and the public convenience.

2.—Certain duties of the Honorary Magistrates so deputed are indicated in the annexed extracts from similar instructions issued in previous years.

"7. Should there be any likelihood of a breach of the peace, they will send notices immediately to the nearest Police Station, of the positions of which they will previously inform themselves.

"8. They will themselves proceed at once to the spot and, acting under Section 127 and Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code, they will prevent such breach of the peace, or the doing of anything that may lead to a breach of the peace, and suppress any riot or affray that may occur.

Under Section 42, Magistrates can call upon any person to render assistance in such objects, and such person is bound to assist or to become liable to punishment under Section 187 I. P. C.

"9. All persons arrested will be made over to the Police for disposal.

3.—All persons resident within Municipal limits who enjoy emoluments or honours granted by the Government, all Municipal Commissioners, all recognized Kursi Nashins, and all Chaudhris and Head of Mohallas are expected to render full and loyal assistance to the officers, Honorary Magistrates, and others respectively placed in charge of particular sections of the town and suburbs as noted in the accompanying schedule.

4.—The authorities have every reason to anticipate that the inhabitants of Delhi will loyally comply with the terms of the Proclamation issued by the Deputy Commissioner on the 22nd February 1904, but in case of any complaint being preferred to any Notable or Head of Mohalla, which he may find himself unable to settle amicably on the spot, he should warn the persons concerned to lay their differences temperately before the Deputy Commissioner at a suitable time and place, and require them in the meantime to desist from manifestations of dissatisfaction with their neighbours.

5.—Should unfortunately any individual fail to render prompt attention to the due advice of the responsible Head of the Mohalla or other Notable, or the directions of the Honorary Magistrate in charge, the offender should immediately be made over to the Police through the Honorary Magistrate on duty, by whom he will be forthwith produced before the Deputy Commissioner.

6.—Should any circumstance transpire affecting the public peace, the Head of the Mohallas, Notables, and all well disposed inhabitants will be bound at once to bring the matter quitely but promptly to the notice of the Honorary Magistrate in charge of the ward or other section of the City.

7.—If an Honorary Magistrate should have occasion to make any intimation to the Police, he should at the same time send a report to the Magistrate in charge of the local division of the Municipal area, and, if necessary, also the Deputy Commissioner direct.

Schedule showing Divisions and Sections of the town in charge of the Stipendiary Magistrates, Honorary Officers, Honorary Magistrates, and others.

I.—DIVISIONS.

A.—Municipal Ward Nos. I and XV and that portion of No. III which lies to the north of the Railway line	... Mr. S. Wilberforce.
B.—Portion of Ward No. III, south of Railway line, and Ward No. VII	... Mr. J. H. Fraser.
C.—Ward Nos. II, IV, and V	... Mr. Kirthe Singh, E. A. C.
D.— " " VI and IX	.. M. Sahebdad Khan, Tahsildar.
E.— " " VIII and XIV	... } Lala Mul Raj, E. A. C.
F.— " " X and XI	... } Lala Mul Raj, E. A. C.
G.— " " XIII and XII	... R. B. Bakhshi Parmanand, E. A. C.

II.—SECTIONS.

(1)	Ward I and Northern portion of Ward No. III	... Muhammad Ismail Khan, Municipal Commissioner.
(2)	Ward II	... L. Sheo Pershad, Honorary Magistrate.
(3)	" III, south part ...	... L. Shimbhu Nath, Municipal Commissioner.
(4)	" IV and V	... R. S. Lala Jugal Kishore, Municipal Commissioner.
(5)	" VI	... L. Shimbhu Nath, Municipal Commissioner.
(6)	" VII	... K. B. Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Honorary Magistrate.
(7)	" VIII	... R. B. Hardhian Singh, ditto.
(8)	" IX	... L. Jowahar Lall, Municipal Commissioner.
(9)	" X and XI	... K. S. Muhammad Hussain Khan, Munpl. Commr.
(10)	" XII	... K. S. Hakim Zahir-ud-din, Honorary Magistrate.
(11)	" XIII	... S. Nur Ilahi, Municipal Commissioner.
(12)	" XIV	... Chaudhri Nasir-ud-din, Municipal Commissioner.

NOTE.

(a). The Magistrates and gentlemen abovementioned will remain in charge and responsible from the evening previous to the "Id," until the evening after the "Id" sacrifices are finished.

(b). All Municipal Commissioners, who are not detailed herein onspecial duty, will report themselves on the evening before the "Id" to the Honorary Magistrate in charge of the Ward in which they reside, and remain available at all hours on that and the days following :—

(c). Municipal Commissioners, Government servants of all Civil Departments, and Municipal servants, Government Pensioners, Darbaris, and Kursi Nashins, if called on by any of the authorities detailed below, shall immediately attend and assist in preserving order.

DELHI: The 22nd February 1904.

(Signed) * * * *

District Magistrate, Delhi.

NOTE.—This order is circulated to Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners and others.

C.

Police Order, Bakri Id, 1904.

The "Id" will be celebrated on the 28th and 29th February and 1st March. Police arrangements the same as last year.

Picquets—	*Dy. Insprs.*	*Sergts.*	*Constables.*
H. Fattehpuri	1	2	20
I. Jama Masjid	1	2	20
B. Kazi Hauz	1	3	30
M. Tiraha Chitli Bazar	0	1	10
L. Kucha Mahi Das	0	1	10
O. Katra Baryan	0	1	10

Armament.—B. H. I. Picquets—Carbines and Bayonets, 12 rounds buckshot per man in pouch, 3 rounds in expense pouch. For patrolling swords and batons only.

M. L. O. Picquets—Swords and batons only.

General Orders.—(a) All picquets to be in uniform during day. Patrol and reliefs to be in uniform from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M. Temporary absences may be permitted as last year, to 1 Sergeant and 5 men, at a time, from picquets, H. I. B. and to 1 Sergeant 2 men from picquets, M. L. O. A reliable Lance Sergeant to be with the smaller picquets to take the Sergeant's place during any absence of the latter.

(b) Officers commanding picquets will be held responsible that orders under paragraph 792, P. R., regarding explanation of orders and inspection of guards are properly carried out. Each picquet to have (i) a map showing where cattle may be taken according to the rules (and Proclamation) and (b) a copy of the Magisterial Proclamation.

Patrolling.—As in previous year

The Deputy Inspector in command of picquet H (Fattehpuri) will supervise picquet O (Katra Baryan).

Reinforcement.—On 27th February, Mr. Walsh, Lines' Officer, will tell off Deputy Inspector Attra, 4 Sergeants and 48 constables (with 52 carbines and 520 pounds buckshot) who will go to Kotwali on morning of 28th February to enable Mr. Hyde and W. Tancred to arrange for the picquets.

Six mounted constables to go from lines to Kotwali on morning of 28th and 29th February and 1st March for patrolling City, 2 at a time. They will be relieved from lines at noon on each day.

Idgah.—Deputy Inspectors Kishen Lal and Umed Ali will make arrangements at Idgah to prevent crushing by the crowd at the gates. Mr. Tancred will supervise and issue instructions. These officers will return to their Police Station after prayers and remain in readiness with one Division each, in case they are wanted. Inspector Sondé Khan will arrange for shelter for picquets as usual, except for B Picquet (Kazi Hauz), for which shuldaris will go from the lines.

Picquets will be posted the evening before the "Id," *viz.*, on 27th February.

Mounted Constables.—All mounted constables off duty will remain in lines ready to saddle up and proceed to any point for which they may be required.

Officers Commanding.—The Officers Commanding large picquets will be—

Large Picquets.—Deputy Inspector Gusam Ram (B. Kazi Hauz).

Ditto Buta Singh (H. Fattehpuri).

Ditto Umed Ali (I. Jama Masjid).

Supervision.—Mr. Hyde, A. D. S. P., City, will supervise generally and take post at Kotwali.

Mr. Tancred, City Superintendent, will take post at Idgah, returning, after prayers, to Kotwali, to assist Mr. Hyde generally.

On 27th Mr. Hyde and Mr. Tancred will collect all officers concerned and give them copies of orders, maps, magisterial proclamation, and executive orders, and explain any matters in doubt.

Mr. Walsh, Lines' Inspector, will have 2 Sergeants and 12 Constables ready in lines in case of disturbance at Idgah (on Tis Hazari plain) during prayers on 28th February—one constable being posted (out from the lines) where he can see what is going on and report, if necessary, quickly to the lines. This party (if needed) will be armed with swords and batons.

Mr. Coventry, A. D. S. P., District, will visit the Jama Masjid and see where the principal picquets have been posted.

(Signed). * * * *

District Superintendent of Police.

Ballabgarh Municipality.—Notification No. 819, dated 30th November 1886, made the proportion of appointed and elected members 3 and 6, respectively (see under *Minor Municipalities*), but this constitution was altered (see *infra*) until furthur orders, in 1904.

Major Davies remarked that the Tahsildar being President ought to be able to run this small place without difficulty. At the same time the remarks this officer made about Sonepat also apply here, *viz.*, that the Tahsildar can manage as long as he keeps clear of the local factions, which are, at Ballabgarh, known as the two *thoks*. (He was rather doubtful whether it was expedient to nominate the local Hospital Assistant on the Committee as a permanent arrangement). However he said that the Committee ordinarily gave little trouble, although the members had once tried to raise difficulties over the holding of a popular fair; but, their responsibility having been insisted upon, there had been no such difficulty subsequently. The two *thoks* are called *Thok Bur Bhaiyan* and *Thok Chhot Bhaiyan.* They are genealogically at variance. The latter one is the more influential. To get smooth working out of the Municipality, or at any rate working which will not cause petitions of dissatisfaction, it is expedient to have persons from either *thok* as members of the Municipality. In 1903-04 two members who were of the *Bur Bhaiyan Thok* went out, and, by the result of the elections held, no member of that *thok* was returned. This would have left no member of that *thok* on the Committee. The election of one of the members returned was confirmed, but the Deputy Commissioner, instead of confirming the other, recommended that Government should nominate a member, irrespective of the election, for the vacancy.

In 1904 the Deputy Commissioner recommended that on account of the differences between the two *thoks* "(Burr (a) Bhaiyan" and "Chhot (a) Bhaiyan" *thoks*) and of the difficulty of getting a tolerably equal number of members from each *thok* upon the Committee, it would be expedient to have all members of the Committee selected by nomination. Government accepted the recommendation, and by a Notification issued towards the end of 1904, or in the beginning of 1905, altered the constitution of the Committee so as to allow of nomination only, until further orders.

The Budget for 1904-05 of this municipality is reproduced below:—

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.		Amount.
	Rs.			Rs.
Opening Balance	7,268	Office, etc.		298
Octroi	6,000	Contributions		130
Conservancy	53	Collection of Taxes		1,217
Rents	25	Lighting		277
School fees	350	Police		997
Fines	10	Water-supply Establishment ...		75
Grants (School) from Local Funds ...	654	Drainage Capital outlay		1,500
" (Medical) " " ...	1,000	" Establishment		50
Other grants Medical	4	Conservancy		826
Recoveries	12	Hospital		1,566
Rent Nazul Buildings...	30	Vaccination		10
Miscellaneous	5	Slaughter-house		76
		Arboriculture		70
		Roads		580
		Reserve for Minor Works		232
		School		1,568
		Contributions (School)		24
		Contributions, Lunatics ...	240	...
		District Inspector of Vaccination	36	...
		V. Zenana Hospital ...	125	401
		Miscellaneous:—		
		From private individuals	12	...
		Pauper burials ...	20	...
		Law expenses ...	100	132
	15,411			
				10,029
Expenditure ...	10,029			
Estimated Closing Balance ...	5,382	Estimated Closing Balance ...		5,382
	15,411			15,411

Ballabgarh Drainage.—In 1893 Mr. Robert Clarke remarked "A project has been prepared by the Canal Engineers for draining Ballabgarh town and the Ladhauli hollow. I have returned the papers with my remarks. The inlet for Ballabgarh I approve, but the drain for Ladhauli runs against the slope of the country and is unnecessarily expensive in consequence." The project in question underwent revision, and it was not prepared in final form, and sanctioned, until 1904. Government then gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 and the execution of the work began in 1905. Lala Brij Pal Das, District Engineer, actually prepared the final plans and estimates on the lines approved by the Public Works Department, and he is the responsible man for seeing the work carried through. (17th November 1905). The project consists of a circular intercepting drain to receive the discharge of the interior drains; the former then discharging the accumulated drainage off to the river. Much of this work was done in the hot weather of 1905. Check by the Public Works Department after completion will presumably be necessary, particularly as Government gave a money grant.

Ballabgarh Drainage.

Banskauli.—This mauza contains the suburbs of *Paharganj* (*in part*), *Bagh Kar ol*, *Said Hasan*, *Rasulnuma*, *Barah Khamba* (known as *Barf Khana*), *Barah Moghul Beg*. This mauza has also a considerable area of State land. It was created by excision of an area from Jahannuma (*q. v.*) in about A. D. 1745, which area was given to Sukh Ram, Jat, and a Shidi called Mehr Ali, by the Emperor. Jats and Shidis held on equal shares (10 *biswas* each) up to about 1830 A. D. Then the Shidis sold 5 of their *biswas* to the Jats. Later they sold their remaining 5 *biswas* to one Taffazal Husain. Partition of the estate then took place, recording the Jats with 15 and Muhammad Husain (son of Taffazal Husain) with 5 shares. After 1857 Muhammad Husain was adjudged a rebel, and his 5 shares, being confiscated, were bestowed upon Bhure Khan of Bagh Kalali, who was instrumental, in May 1857, in securing Sir John Metcalfe's escape from the mutineers. He got these 5 *biswas* in *sri jagir* (*i. e.*, both proprietary and jagir right). The mauza was then formed into Patti Jatán and Patti Bhure Khan; but Government owned an area in the former patti (sometimes called Patti Chajju Ram) composed of resumed muafis. Bhure Khan was first made sole lambardar

Banskauli.

and the management of the State lands was left to him. Then Chajju Ram was created second lambardar, he also being entrusted with part management of the State lands. Chajju Ram became bankrupt, and a suit between him, or his successors, and Government is proceeding to this day (1905), he claiming that certain lands which Government consider were in trust to him were actually his own.

The *abadi* attaching to this village is the joint one of Banskauli and Shidipura, the latter habitation being just within the limits of Jahan Numa, and outside those and Banskauli (see *Jahannuma*). The mauza took the name of Banskauli because the *abadi* of the Jats was originally built of bamboos, under contract with a Koli shopkeeper. who built a bamboo-made shop.

By the Jamabandi of 1901-02 the State land in the mauza was held as follows:—Under Collector 1,049 bigahs (kacha); under Municipality 11; under Public Works Department 7; under Police Deptment (for the Paharganj Thana) 6 bigahs (kacha).

Bela-Municipal.

Bela-Municipal.—The only two *rakhs* proper in the district are Rakh Tilauri (*q.v.*) and the river-bed plantation below Delhi Civil Lines, known as the "Municipal Bela." This extends from near the Railway Bridge up to somewhere near Metcalfe House, and was in 1906 measured at 700 acres. This was planted by the Forest Department, in whose charge the area at one time was. Mention of it appears under *Nazul-trusts*, but it was transferred to the Municipality for management under some proceedings of Government other than those transferring *Nazul* properties generally. It was transferred perhaps in the eighties (*see* the file in the Municipality's office), upon the condition that it should be maintained as a fuel and fodder reserve. In 1904-05 the military authorities, after the meeting of the Committee concerning the zones of defence round the fort (see *Defence Committee—the Fort*), requested that the timber might be cut down as a measure of military expediency. However, on represen tation being made that the area had been deliberately afforested, and that there was the condition binding the Municipality which has been mentioned above, the request was withdrawn. Upon Lord Kitchener's decision to re-form the Rajpura Cantonment for the cantoning of a cavalry regiment, the transfer of the area to the Military Department for the purposes of a grass reserve came under consideration, and a full report, showing what places would have to be retained under municipal management if the area were so transferred, was made by the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut. The Hindu burning ground (marghat) is on the area, and along the river strand, wherever that may be from year to year, the river Brahmins (Jammanputran) construct in a long line thatch bathing sheds for the citizens. Not only these huts and the approaches to them are likely to be subjects of contention if municipal control is not maintained on the strand, but also the habit citizens have of easing nature in the vicinity of the bathing sheds. Most citizens going to the river of a morning go as much for this purpose as for bathing. Yet even when the Bela was only leased to the military authorities for the purpose of supplying fodder for the intended Ballabgarh manœuvres in 1905, the military under-officers put in charge fell foul of the habit, and appeared to think it could be stopped in a day, causing the Officer Commanding at Delhi to write to the Deputy Commissioner on the subject. This incidents an instance of certain complications which may be apprehended if the Bela goes under military control without special reservations concerning several matters. (October 1905).

Bench of Magistrates.

Bench of Magistrates.—The existing Bench of 12 City Magistrates has grown out of a Bench of only two Magistrates appointed in the early eighties, for disposing of municipal cases. The length of office of these two nominees, caused Mr. George Smith, in 1886, to recommend either change of individuals or increase of the numbers of the Bench. He, however, experienced difficulty in finding suitable Hindu nominees.

In 1893 Mr. R. Clarke noted that the number of Magistrates on the Bench was twelve; 6 being Muhammadans and 6 Hindus, a proportion which he considered should be retained. He had found them inclined to deal lightly with the Police Act and Municipal Act cases to the prejudice of order and sanitation in the city streets; but noted that they had improved greatly in this respect under constant remonstrance.

Major Davies writing in March 1899 recorded that the Delhi Bench had 2nd class powers, with powers of whipping; and that the Court was a popular one, a Hindu and a Muhammadan sitting together according to a rotation arranged amongst themselves.

The rules guiding the Bench as to (*a*) the class of cases they may try; (*b*) the time and place of sitting; (*c*) the constitution of the Bench for conducting trials; and (*d*) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between Magistrates in session—are made by the District Magistrate under the authority of Section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code (1898). Mr. Robert Clarke, in 1890, made the set of rules under which the Bench works: the Chief Court, in that year, having drawn attention to the inadequacy or inconsistency of such rules in different districts. It is open to any District Magistrate to alter or add to Mr. Clarke's rules of 1890, but only in respect of the matters mentioned in the abovementioned Section 16; and any additions or alterations have to be reported to the Chief Court for transmission to the Local Government, in order that Government may exercise the control provided for in Section 16, if necessary. (Circular Memo. 13-2612-G., dated 3rd June 1890, by Registrar, Chief Court). The following is a copy of Mr. Clarke's rules of 1890:—

Rules framed under Section 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the guidance of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Delhi City.

Powers vested in Bench.

I. In addition to the powers vested in the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Delhi by the Government, they are further empowered by the District Magistrate to take cognizance of offences triable by them: *1st.* Upon complaint; *2nd* upon Police reports.

Classes of cases triable by Bench.

II. The following classes of cases shall be triable, and shall ordinarily be tried by the Bench:—

(*i*). Offences under Section 34 of the Police Act;

(*ii*). Offences under the Municipal Act and bye-laws;

(*iii*). Offences under Chapters VIII, XIV, XVI, XVII, XIX, and XXII, of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with the further provision, in the case of offences under Chapter XVII, that the value of the property affected does not exceed Rs. 50;

(*iv*). Abetment of and attempt to, commit, the offences specified above;

(*v*). Cases made over for trial by, under the order of the District Magistrate.

Time and place of sitting.

III. The Bench will sit daily, except upon authorized holidays, during the hours of 7 to 10 A.M. in the summer months and 8 to 11 A.M. in the winter months; and will hold such sittings in the Court room attached to the Municipal building.

Composition of Bench. Roster.

IV. Two Magistrates will form a Bench. Each Bench will sit for a week at a time, and a roster of Benches will be prepared by the Magistrates themselves and submitted to the District Magistrate for information: any alterations necessitated by sickness or other cause will similarly be reported to the District Magistrate.

Difference of opinion, how to be settled.

V. In the event of a difference of opinion arising among the members of a Bench the views of the Senior Magistrate by date of appointment will prevail; but the Junior Magistrate may, for reasons to be stated in writing, require that the point be referred to the District Magistrate.

The Bench in 1904 was represented by the following:—

Hindus.—L. Bala Parshad, R.B.L. Hardhian Singh, L. Sri Kishen Das, L. Ishri Pershad, R.B. Gursahi Mal, and L. Sheopershad.

Muhammadans.—K. B. Zahirudin Ahmed Khan, Said Sultan Mirza, Mirza Suraya Jah, K. B. Elahi Bakhsh, Sheikh Subhan Bakhsh, and K. B. Ghulam Muhammad Hussan Khan.

Under P. G. Notification No. 249, dated 24th February 1899, all Honorary Magistrates appointed (unless expressly appointed for a longer term) are deemed to be appointed (subject to good behaviour) for 5 years.

Bighas.

Bighas.—20 biswansis = 1 biswa; 20 biswas = 1 bigah; 3 kacha bigahs = 1 pacca bigah; $4\frac{4}{5}$ kacha, and $1\frac{3}{5}$ pacca bigahs = 1 acre.

The Settlement papers are all in pacca bigahs; but kacha bigahs have been used in patwaris' papers since 1888-1889.

Budget, Delhi Municipality.

Budget, Delhi Municipality.—The following is a copy of the Delhi Municipality Budget for 1904-05, and following it is a "detailed budget" showing how the totals of the budget under the various heads are arrived at. The "detailed budget" is printed every year prior to the passing of the budget. The two statements, although for a by-gone year, may still be of use, referentially, seeing that ordinarily the budget does not vary greatly, from year to year, under any, or many, heads.

Head and Sub-heads.		Detail of Income.	Budget, 1903-04.	Revised Budget, 1903-04.	Budget, 1904-05.	REMARKS.
		OPENING BALANCE.	33,989	1,06,452	30,359	
A	1	Octroi	2,94,300	2,88,200	2,95,000	
	1½	Slaughter-house	16,000	15,720	16,000	
	2	House Tax	60,000	77,000	58,500	
	3	Tax on animals	9,000	11,800	12,400	
	3½	Do. Vehicles	9,000	8,000	9,650	
	5	Toll Tax	11,000	11,000	11,000	
B	1	Cattle-pound	850	1,600	1,400	
	2	License on Hackney Carriages ...	850	900	850	
C	1	Rent of lands, &c., Nazul	39,161	38,500	39,700	
	1	Staging Bungalows	20	...	...	
	1	Markets	30,700	30,000	33,000	
	1	Rents not Nazul	7,222	8,300	8,000	
	2	Sale-proceeds of lands	5,000	500	500	
	3	Conservancy receipts	21,200	25,100	23,540	
	4	Fees from Schools	6,700	6,500	6,450	
	9	Fines under Municipal Acts	1,600	1,900	1,500	
	10	Interest	5,838	225	225	
D	1	Contributions from Government ...	14,285	14,285	14,285	
	2	Do. from Local Funds ...	2,325	600	600	
	3	Do. from other sources ...	600	1,200	600	
E	1	House connections	1,000	1,400	500	
	1	Other Miscellaneous works	1,000	2,000	1,000	
	2	Gardens	4,000	6,800	4,500	
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
	2	Sale of water	26,400	28,000	28,000	
		Kandla	16,000	17,000	17,000	
		Other receipts	4,350	10,770	4,900	
		Total Revenue ...	5,88,401	6,07,300	5,89,100	
F	2	Loan from Government	...	...	...	
	4	Advances recovered	500	5,000	5,000	
		DEPOSITS.				
		Securities from contractors	2,000	4,000	3,000	
		Other deposits	1,000	3,000	1,000	
		Investments	....	5,912	...	
		Total Extraordinary and Debts ...	3,500	17,912	9,000	
		Total excluding opening balance ...	5,91,901	6,25,212	5,98,100	
		Total including opening balance ...	6,25,890	7,31,664	6,28,459	

Head and Sub-head.		Detail of Expenditure.	Budget, 1903-04.	Revised Budget, 1903-04.	Budget, 1904-05.	Remarks.
A	1	Head office Establishment, and charges	16,465	17,331	17,347	
	1	Inspection ditto	4,003	4,099	3,999	
	1	Honorary Magistrates' Cours ...	736	893	904	
	2	Collection of Taxes	16,219	16,553	17,257	
	2	Animal Tax	200	190	190	
	2½	House Tax	6,456	9,680	7,504	
	3	Tolls	1,536	1,536	1,536	
	4	Survey of land	1,000	188	...	
	5	Refund of Octroi	18,000	19,000	18,000	
	6	Pensions and gratuities	300	250	...	
B	1	Fire Expenses	170	1,905	390	
	2	Lighting Establishment and charges ..	14,000	14,000	14,000	
	2	Electric Light charges	9,000	12,100	13,100	
	3	Police contribution	67,707	68,067	68,067	
	3	Ditto Repairs to outposts and contingencies.	1,000	2,750	1,200	
	4	Destruction of Wild animals ...	100	125	125	
C	1	Water-works	37,792	44,360	39,480	
	1	,, Courses	2,650	1,003	1,500	
	2	Drains	700	6,770	1,000	
	3	Road Watering	6,500	6,550	6,600	
	3	,, Cleaning	30,260	28,335	28,500	
	3	Conservancy	44,769	49,441	48,294	
	4	Repairs to Hospital	1,600	11,000	1,600	
	4	Medical	34,620	31,713	31,663	
	4	Veterinary Hospital	1,000	...	3,564	
	5	Vaccination	1,891	1,941	1,891	
	6	Slaughter-house	1,480	5,189	2,490	
	7	Cattle-pounds	400	400	400	
	8	Staging Bungalows	1,140	100	1,140	
	9	Gardens (Queen's Garden)	4,350	6,807	4,298	
	9	Ditto (Qudsia do.) ... ... }	3,300	2,968	1,932	
	9	Ditto (Nicholson do.) ... ... }	...	1,038	...	
	9	Ditto (Roshanara do.)	3,135	4,185	3,183	
	9	Preservation of trees	996	896	996	
	10	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	320	338	330	
	11	Engineering Establishment	5,964	5,721	5,808	
	11	Repairs to Town buildings	2,000	8,809	3,000	
	11	Ditto Roads ...	60,000	60,000	50,000	
	11	Tools and plant	1,000	651	1,000	
D	1	Repairs to School buildings	...	...	...	
	1	Schools	26,682	26,066	28,157	
	2	Contribution to Schools	6,021	7,284	7,321	
	3	Museum	325	325	325	
	3	Public Library	500	500	500	
F	1	Interest on Loan	...	5	...	
	2	House connections	...	150	200	
	3	Other Miscellaneous works	1,000	2,000	1,000	
	4	Printing Press charges	7,000	10,085	4,000	
	4	Nazul Establishment	3,600	4,011	4,200	
	4	Ditto Contingencies	7,319	7,844	8,827	
	4	Poor-house	3,650	3,500	3,600	
	4	Miscellaneous	12,529	11,153	9,677	
		Total Expenditure ...	4,71,385	5,19,795	4,71,451	
G	3	Repayment of Loan	1,24,500	64,500	64,500	
	4	Famine Relief	...	...	...	
	5	Advances	1,000	5,010	5,000	
		Deposits	8,000	12,000	4,000	
		Investments	...	1,00,000	50,000	
		Total extraordinary and Debts ...	1,33,500	1,81,510	1,23,500	
		Total payment ...	6,04,885	7,01,305	5,94,951	
		Estimated closing balance ...	21,005	30,359	33,508	
		Total including closing balance ...	6,25,890	73,1,664	6,28,459	

Budget (Detailed)—Delhi Municipality.—The following gives detail of the items comprising the heads and sub-heads of the foregoing abridged Budget:—

INCOME.

A. 1. *Octroi.*—This total includes all receipts from all duty upon all articles upon the Octroi Schedule. (*See* Octroi Schedule).

A 1½. *Slaughter-house.*—As the Slaughter-house fees are taken in the form of a poll tax on each animal for slaughter, they are reckoned as 'octroi.'

A. 2. *House tax.*—*See* Notification No. 590, dated 16th December 1901, at page 14, Delhi Municipal Manual, 1903.

A. 3. *Tax on animals.*—Includes tax on riding, driving and pack animals (Notification No. 223-I, dated 1st April 1889 :—*See* page 15, Delhi Municipal Manual) and also tax on milch cattle (Notification No. 218, dated 9th April 1890 :—*See* 18 *ibid*).

A. 3½. *Wheel tax.*—On carts, thelas, carriages, &c. (*See* Notification No. 422, dated 17th September 1900, at page 16, Delhi Municipal Manual.)

A. 5. *Toll tax.*—On all loaded carts entering Municipal limits. (*See* Notification No. 424, dated 17th September 1900, at page 17, Delhi Municipal Manual.)

C. 1. *Rent of lands, nazul.*—Does not include trenching farm rents. Accrues from rent of buildings, Rs. 2,000 ; rent of "lands inhabited," Rs. 25,000 ; Grass proceeds, including old Cantonments, Rs. 4,000 ; Camping grounds, Rs. 700 ; Cultivated lands, Rs. 2,500 ; Bela plantations, Rs. 5,000 ; Miscellaneous, Rs. 500.

C. 1. *Markets.*—Includes rents for shop stalls on patris, such as in Chandni Chauk, Rs. 28,000; also Teh Bazari rents, Rs. 5,000, from permanent pedlars, collection of which is given on contract.

C. 1. *Rents not nazul.*—Buildings, Rs. 900, such as Tarkari Mandi ; Lands, Rs. 300, such as Faulad Nagar; Chabutras, Rs. 800; Clarke Gunj, Rs. 6,000.

C. 3. *Conservancy receipts.*—By sales of filth and refuse, Rs. 13,000 ; by rents from Trenching farm, Rs. 1,000 ; Miscellaneous, Rs. 540.

C. 4. *Fees from schools.*—By fees from Mission Board Schools and Branches, Rs. 6,000 ; from Boarding-house, Rs. 400 ; from Technical School, Rs 50.

C. 10. *Interest.*—On Government Promissory Notes for educational purposes, Rs. 225,

D. 1. *Contributions from Government.*—For Museum, Rs. 325 ; for Municipal Board School, Rs. 13,960.

D. 2. *Contributions from Local Fund.*—For Civil Hospital, Rs. 600.

D. 3. *Ditto other sources*—Subscriptions for medical purposes from Rs. 300 ; from Natives, Rs. 300.

E. 1. *House connections.*—Cost of printed stamps and boring fees, Rs. 500 ; other Miscellaneous works, Rs. 1,000.

E. 2. *Gardens.*—Queen's Garden, Rs. 1,500 ; Kudsia, Rs. 1,000 ; Roshanara, Rs. 1,600 ; Garden plots, Rs. 400.

E. (2). *Sale of water.*—(*See* Water-works).

Kundla receipts.—(*See* Kundla receipts.)

Other receipts.—Include works done in Municipal workshop, Rs. 500 ; sale of roadside trees, Rs. 200 ; sale of other articles, Rs. 1,000 ; Fees on transit passes, Rs. 1,300 ; Fees for offensive and dangerous trades, Rs. 600 ; Municipal Press receipts, Rs. 500 ; and other small items.

F. 4. Presumably advances to officers of Municipality or Contractors.

EXPENDITURE.

A. 1. *Head office.*—Includes establishment, Rs. 14,490 ; Punkhas and bhisties ; Rs. 150 ; Deputy Commissioner's L. F. O., Rs. 312 ; Audting fees, Rs. 300 ; Postage, Rs. 180 ; Commissioner's L. F. O., Rs. 455 ; Advertisements of proceedings in Vernacular Press, Rs. 180 ; Stationery and tracing cloth, Rs. 370 ; Stationery, Vernacular Office, Rs. 210 ; Contingencies, English Office, Rs. 600 ; Contingencies, Vernacular Office, Rs. 100.

A. 1. *Inspection Establishment and charges.*—Includes Establishment, Rs. 3,984 ; Contingencies, Rs. 15.

A. 1. *Honorary Magistrates' Courts.*—Includes Establishment, Rs. 804 ; Contingencies, Rs. 100.

A. 2. A. 2.—Includes *Octroi establishment,* Rs. 15,216 ; Stationery and contigencies, Rs. 497 ; Receipt stamps, Rs. 200 ; Rewards, Rs. 20 ; Repairs to Octroi posts, Rs. 1,000 ; Floorcloth, mats, &c., Rs. 150.

Animal Tax establishment.—Rs. 180 ; Contingencies, Rs. 10.

Bonded Warehouse establishment—Rs. 162 ; Contingencies, Rs. 12.

A. 2½. *House tax.*—Includes establishment, Rs. 6,504; Contingencies, Rs. 500; Refunds, Rs. 500.

A. 3. *Tolls.*—Includes Toll Tax establishment, Rs. 1,476; Contingencies, Rs. 60.

A. 4. *Survey.*—Is for Rs. 188 on survey of suburbs, being concluded.

A. 5. Includes refunds in way of share to Cantonment Funds, Rs. 3,000; refunds on exports, Rs. 15,000.

B. 1. *Fire expenses.*—Includes repairs to engines, Rs. 200; Expenses of extinction of fires, Rs. 90; Fire apparatus, Rs. 100.

B. 2. B. 2. *Lighting.*—Includes Lighting establishment, Rs. 3,396; oils, posts, and lamps, Rs. 10,604; Electric light expenses, Rs. 13,100; being Rs. 6,137 on account of the contract for 45 streets lights, and Rs. 6,810 for maintenance of the Sadr Bazar incandescent system, approved but not yet put up.

B. 3. Includes contribution towards Police, Rs. 68,067.

B. 3. Repairs to Police stations, Rs. 1,000; Contingencies, Rs. 200.

B. 4. Is for destruction of dogs.

C. 1. *Water-works.*—Includes Maintenance establishment, Rs. 2,736; Contingencies, Rs. 100; Pumping Station establishment, Rs. 6,144; Steam Coal, Rs. 17,000; Filter beds and expenses on centrifugal pumping, Rs. 2,000; Repairs to Engine-house and yards, Rs. 1,000; Repairs to engines, Rs. 1,500; Extensions, Rs. 4,000; Interior fittings for stamp costs, Rs. 3,000; Stores and Contingencies, Pumping Station, Rs. 2,000.

C. 1. *Watercourses.*—Includes canal water rate for filling Shahji tank. Repairs to watercourses, Rs. 1,000; Repairs to wells, Rs. 100; cleaning wells, Rs. 200.

C. 2. *Drains.*—Includes making subsidiary drains, Rs. 500; Repairs to old drains, Rs. 500; there items being distinct from drainage scheme in charge of Public Works Department.

C. 3. *Road-watering*—Includes watering-carts and other establishment charges, Rs. 6,000; New carts and repairs to old, Rs. 500; Special watering at fairs and visits of high officials, Rs. 100.

C. 3. *Road-cleaning.*—Includes establishment, Rs. 28,000; Cleaning camping grounds, Rs. 500.

C. 3. *Conservancy.*—Includes establishment, Rs. 24,000; Rent of carts and dalaos, Rs. 204; Workshop establishment, Rs. 300; Workshop expenses and materials, Rs. 5,000; making chappars at pits, Rs. 50; Trench digging establishment, Rs. 4,620; Urinals, new and repairs, Rs. 50; Latrines ditto, Rs. 200; Drain-cleaning establishment, Rs. 384; cleaning old under-ground drains of silt, Rs. 5,000; erection of dalaos, Rs. 500; Phenyle, Rs. 100; Flushing sewers, Rs 200; Rent of muafi land at trenching farm, Rs. 300; new conservancy carts, Rs. 2,000; Repairs to canal distributeries at trenching farm, Rs. 500; Miscellaneous, Rs. 250; Plague precautions, Rs. 2,000; Establishment for cleaning open drains, Rs. 2,184; Establishment on miscellaneous repairs, Rs. 250; Cost of materials for ditto, Rs. 200.

C. 4. *Medical.*—Includes Civil Hospital Dispensary Charges, Rs. 22,108; Infectious Disease Hospital, Rs. 200; Removing and burying dead bodies, Rs. 800; Grant to St. Stephen's Zenana Hospital, Rs. 1,000; to Baptist Mission ditto, Rs. 150; to Lahore Lunatic Asylum, Rs. 1,208; to Pasteur Institute, Rs. 1,300; to Victoria Zenana Hospital, Rs. 5,808, and to Veterinary Hospital (expected to be built), Rs. 3,564.

C. 5. *Vaccination.*—Includes Establishment, Rs. 1,171; Cost of Lymph, Rs. 300; Contingencies, Rs. 100; Rent of vaccine stations, Rs. 320.

C. 6. *Market and Slaughter-house.*—Includes Establishment, Rs. 1,440; Contingencies, Rs. 50; Repairs to Market and Slaughter-house, Rs. 1,000.

C. 7. *Pounds.*—To Establishment of three pounds under District Superintendent of Police, Rs. 300; Contingencies, Rs. 100.

C. 8. Under *Staging bungalows* is entered cost of constructing bonded warehouse, Rs. 1,140.

C. 9. *Gardens.*—Includes *Queen's Garden* Establishment, Rs. 2,898; Canal water rate, Rs. 500; Seeds and Contingencies, Rs. 800; Repairs to wells, Rs. 100; Kudsia and Nicholson's Establishment, Rs. 1,164; Seeds and Contingencies, Rs. 300; Canal water rate, Rs. 368.

Roshanara Establishment, Rs. 1,548, Canal water rate, Rs. 935; Seeds and Contingencies, Rs. 500; Repairs to wells, Rs. 200.

C. 9. *Preservation of trees.*—To Establishment, Rs. 696; to Planting and fencing Rs. 300.

C. 10. *Registration of B and D*:—To Establishment, Rs 300; Contingencies, Rs. 30.

C. 11. *Engineering Establishment*:—To Establishment, Rs. 5,808.

C. 11. *Repairs to Municipal buildings*, Rs. 3,000.

C. 11. *Renewal and repairs to roads,* Rs. 50,000 ; Tools and Plant, Rs. 1,000.

D. 1. *Repairs to School buildings*—

D. 1. *Schools.*—Includes Establishment, Municipal Board School, and its different branches in city, Rs. 22,071 ; Contingencies, Rs. 3,314 ; Establishment of Technical School, Rs. 2,352 ; Contingencies, Rs. 420.

D. 2. *Contributions to Schools.*—Grant to Arabic School, Rs. 1,200 ; Sanskrit ditto, Rs. 900 ; St. Stephen's College, Rs. 1,200 ; S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Rs. 300 ; ditto Boys' School, Rs. 300 ; Baptist Mission Low-caste Boys' School, Rs. 200 ; Cambridge Mission Indigenous School, Rs. 235 ; Nomania Indigenous School, Rs. 100 ; Kucha Patiram ditto, *nil* ; Jubilee Patshala ditto, Rs. 60 ; Girls' Industrial School, Rs. 150 ; Himayat-i-Islam ditto, Rs. 100 ; Tibbia School, Rs. 1,200 ; Medical College, Lahore, Rs. 755 ; Open Middle School Scholarships, Rs. 336 ; Athletic Sports, Rs. 100 ; Scholarships to Students, Rs. 185.

D. 3. *Museum* Establishment, Rs. 204 ; Contingencies, Rs. 121 ; Contribution to Public Library, Rs. 500.

F. 1. *Interest* on old loan of 9 lakhs—
    „ „ new loan of Rs. 1,65,000—

F. 4. *Printing Press*—Establishment, Rs. 2,232 ; Materials, Rs. 1,768.

„ *Nazul Establishment*—Head Office Establishment, Rs. 3,444 ; Establishment of Bela plantation, Rs. 612 ; and of old Cantonments, Rs. 144.

„ *Nazul Contingencies*—Includes water-rate of Nazul lands, Rs. 200 ; Government Revenue on lands, Rs. 5,400 ; Cantonment share of grazing lands, Rs. 227 ; Miscellaneous Nazul charges, Rs. 3,000.

G. 3. *Repayment of loan* of 9 lakhs, Rs. 52,000.
    „ „ „ 1,65,000, Rs. 12,500.
    „ „ „ 4,80,000—

G. 4. *Permanent Advances* nil ; other ditto, Rs. 5,000

G. 5. *Securities of contractors* to be refunded, Rs. 3,000 ; other deposits, Rs. 1,000.

G. 5. *Investments to be made,* Rs. 50,000.

Budget, District Board.

Budget, District Board.—Appended is the District Board Budget for 1904-05. It is given in detailed form and may be of use for ready reference, seeing that the Budget of this body does not, ordinarily, vary greatly from year to year.

It may be added, however, that the Rs. 9,000 allotted for Tahsildars, quarters and for *zailghurs* were reappropriated, and principally spent over metalled roads which much required attention.

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
VI.	⅝th of Local Rate under Act XX of 1883	78,400
XVII.	*Fines* on stray cattle and sales of	2,800
XIX.	*Education.*—(i). From fees Secondary Schools, Rs. 1,000, Primary, Rs. 900	1,900
	Contributions from Municipalities, Rs. 408 ; and Miscellaneous, Rs. 20,	428
XX.	*Medical.*—Miscellaneous	10
XXI.	*Scientific and Minor Departments.*—(i). Sale-proceeds of trees and grass from gardens	100
	Fees from 'Other fairs' (not horse fair)	400
XXV.	*Miscellaneous.*—Nazul rents	80
	Contributions from Municipal Funds towards cost of Shared Establishment	480
	Miscellaneous	50
XXX.	From *Minor Works.*—Receipts from bunds	1,000
XXXII.	From *Civil Works.*—Minor Ferries	6,000
	Rent of District Board buildings and lands	500
	Sale-proceeds, roadside trees	1,000
	Staging Bungalow Fees	600
	Serai Fees	160
	Miscellaneous	300
Adjusting Heads.	From *Provincial to Local.*—"Other" Contributions (*i.e.*, from Provincial to Local, but not under "Dispensaries")...	5,724
	Transfers between *Local and Local* (Divisional Scholarships)	702
Do.	*Incorporated Local Fund Debt Deposits and Advances.*—"Deposits"...	2,000
	Total ...	1,02,634
	Add—Balance required to be left ...	27,482
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,30,116

CHARGES.

		Rs.
18.	*General Administration, i.e.*, Establishment of clerks at Sadr and tahsil offices, and menial servants thereat, and peons	4,410
20.	*Police.*—Cattle-pounds: being charge for muharrir, bhisti and sweeper at the pounds at the 19 following places:—Alipur, Najafgarh, Mehrauli, Faridabad, Badarpur, Nangloi, Rai, Larsauli, Balabgarh, Chaensa, Sonepat, Manjholi, Basant, Mohina, Juan, Thana Khurd, Khanpur, Bawana, Korala (plus Contingencies, Rs. 60)	1,994
22.	*Education* (i) *Inspection*, being muharrir and peon at Sadr Office ...	492
	Contingencies	175
	(ii) *Government Schools*, Secondary or Middle—	
	(a) Najafgarh School, Rs. 1,548; Mehrauli, Rs. 1,320; plus Contingencies, Rs. 400	3,268
	(iii) *Primary Schools, Tahsil Delhi.*—At Palam, Arab Serai, Nangloi, Nangal Raya, Narela, Basaidarpur, Karala, Mitraon, Baktawapur, Chaola, Mundka, Bijwasan, Bawana, Dhindhasa, Sahibabad, Daulatpur, Burari, Naraina, Mehpalpur, Purana Kila, Tihar, Tikri Kalan, Jharoda Kalan, Najafgarh Branch School, Najafgarh Girls' School, Palam Girls' School.	
	Tahsil Sonepat.—At Murthal, Rohat,, Kheora, Jakhauli, Gannaur, Rathdhana, Nangal Kalan, Halalpur, Nahri, Bighan, Januti Kalan, Juan, Mahara, Ratangarh, Bigha.	
	Tahsil Balabgarh.—At Dhauj, Mehrauli Branch School, Masjid Motu, Davalpur, Fatehpur Biloch, Mohina, Qabulpur Khadir, Tigaon, Qabulpur Bangar, Charagh Delhi, Bhopani (plus Contingencies, Rs. 900)	10,750
	(iv) *Zamindari Schools.*—At Badli, Kanjhaola, Patti Kalan, Hashtsal, Aterna, Atali, Sihi, Meola Maharajpur, Paota, Pindwala Kalan (plus Contingencies, Rs. 133)	1,562
	Total Government Schools—General ... 15,581	
	(v) *Grants-in-aid* to M. B. Schools at Sonepat, Rs. 333; Balabgarh, Rs. 654; Faridabad, Rs. 599; and to private schools, Rs. 240; miscellaneous, Rs. 18	1,839
	(vi) *Scholarships.*—12 Divisional, Rs. 864; 12 District High School, Rs. 576; 3 Close High School, Rs. 144; 2 Close Anglo-Vernacular, Rs. 96; 33 Open Middle, Rs. 792; 45 Close Middle, Rs. 1,080; 8 Jubilee, Rs. 192; 16 Zamindari, Rs. 384 ...	4,128
	(vii) *Miscellaneous.*—Gymnastic Instructor, Rs. 300; Assistant Gymnastic Instructor, Rs. 180; allowances at Rs. 5 to Gymnastic Teachers in Middle Schools, Rs. 180; Rewards to Teachers, Rs. 40; Athletic sports, Rs. 50	750
	Grand Total Education ... 22,965	
	Minimum provision that may be required ... 26,743	
24.	*Medical*—(i) Dispensaries at Mehrauli, Najafgarh, Bawana	1,980
	(ii) 1 Native Hakim at Rs. 10, Rs. 120; Country Medicines, Rs. 288; English Medicines, Rs. 900; Postage, Rs. 25; Contingencies, Rs. 200; *Grants-in-aid*, to Victoria Zenana Hospital, Rs. 1,200; Delhi Civil Hospital, Rs. 600; Sonepat Municipal Hospital, Rs. 1,300; Ballabgarh ditto, Rs. 1,000; Faridabad ditto, Rs. 1,100; Total grants-in-aid, Rs. 5,200	8 713
	(iii) *Sanitation.*—1 Clerk, Rs. 240; Contingencies, Rs. 12.	
	(iv) *Vaccination.*—Superintendent, Rs. 440; Vaccinator on Rs. 15, Rs. 180; ditto on Rs. 12, Rs. 144; 4 on Rs. 10 each, Rs. 480; Clerk on Rs. 10, Rs. 120; Contingencies, Rs. 200 ...	1,816
	(v) Grant for medical purposes and miscellaneous	200
	Total Medical ... 10,729	
26.	*Minor Departments*—	
	(i) Horse shew, Rs. 1,000; other Fairs, Rs. 20	1,020
	(ii) Veterinary charges (a) Saises for stallions, Rs. 216; Grasscutters, ditto, Rs. 120; Sweeper, Rs. 4-8; Feed and upkeep of stallions, Rs. 632; Contingencies, Rs. 200.	
	(b) Contingencies for Dispensaries at Delhi and Sonepat	480

Rs.

(*iii*) *Gardens.*—Kutab Garden Mali and Bhisti, Rs. 120; Mali, Faridabad Rest-house, Rs. 24; Humayun's tomb and Saftar Jang;* Contingencies, Rs. 1,000 1,720

Total Minor Departments Rs. 4,393.

29. *Annuities* 500

30. *Printing* 900

32. *Pauper Burials*, Rs. 50.

32. *Petty Establishment, Miscellaneous.*—2 Bhistis, Sonepat, Rs. 120; 2 at Ballabgarh, Rs. 72; Sweeper at Najafgarh Rest-house, Rs. 12; Contingencies, Rs. 75; other Miscellaneous Contingencies, Rs. 300; Nazul Chowkidars, Rs. 24; Contingencies Nazul, Rs. 5; miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, Rs. 500; grant to Delhi Public Library, Rs. 200 1,358

43. *Minor Works.*—2 Chowkidars on bunds at Rs. 6, Rs. 72; 2 at Rs. 4 each, Rs. 96; Contingencies and repairs to bunds, Rs. 500 668

45. *Civil Works*—(*i*) *Ferries.*—Darogha on Rs. 40, Rs. 480; Peon on Rs. 6, Rs. 72; Contingencies, Rs. 10.

(*ii*) Staging Bungalow Establishment—Khansamah, bearer and sweeper at Mehrauli, Rs. 192; Contingencies, Rs. 100.

(*iii*) Arboriculture—(*a*) *Delhi Tahsil.*—5 Bhistis on Najafgarh road, Rs. 360; 2 ditto on Tombs road, Rs. 144; 2 ditto on old Cantonment, Azadpur road, Rs. 144; 1 on Nursery, Rs. 72.

(*b*) *Sonepat Tahsil.*—2 Bhistis on Sonepat-Bahalgurh road, Rs. 144; 3 on Sonepat-Murthal road, Rs. 216; 1 on Sonepat-Karkhoda road, Rs. 72; 2 on Nursery, Rs. 144

(*c*) *Balabgarh Tahsil.*—3 Bhistis on Badarpur-Mehrauli road, Rs. 216; 2 on N. and S. branches, Faridabad road, Rs. 144; 1 on N. and S. branches, Ballabgarh road, Rs. 72; 1 on Nursery, Rs. 72.

(*iv*) Contingencies, Rs. 500.

Total 45 Civil Works Establishment ... 3,010

PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES. (*i*) *Original Works*—For detail see *infra* 20,354

(*ii*) Repairs, see ditto 11,331

(*iii*) Establishment, District Engineer, Rs. 2,460; Sub-overseer, Rs. 288; Mistri, Rs. 240; Draftsman, Rs. 312; Peon, Rs. 72; Contingencies, Rs. 600; Tools and plant, Rs. 50 4,022

Total P. W. Charges, Rs. 35,707.

Adjusting Heads (*i*).—Grants and Contributions—

(*i*) Grant to Medical College, Lahore ...	225
Subscription to Divisional Inspector of Schools ...	132
Contribution on account of Provincial properties ...	7,180
District Dâk ...	4,468
Public Works (Feeder roads) ...	990
Lunatics ...	1,168
Veterinary Assistants ...	876
20 per cent. Contribution to Provincial Funds ...	10,547
(*ii*) Deposits ...	2,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,14,170
Balance ...	15,946
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,30,116

DETAIL UNDER HEAD OF CHARGE 45 (*i*), (*ii*).

The detail of the Public Works charges appearing above at a total of Rs. 31,685, were as under:—

Original Works.

Rs.

1. Proposed house-quarters for Tahsildar in kacheri compound. (This work was not carried out)† 4,000
2. Proposed *zailghurs* at tahsil headquarters. (This work was not carried out)† 5,000

* T. A. Allowance to Nazul Darogha, Rs. 180; Chowkidar, Rs. 12; 3 Bhisties, Rs. 240; 2 Malis, Rs. 144.
† The money was appropriated and used principally upon roads.

		Rs.
3.	Additions to Mehrauli School ...	1,000
4.	Extension of Nangloi „ ...	200
5.	„ of Masjid Motu School ...	406
6.	„ of Halalpur School ...	243
7.	„ of Mundka „ ...	464
8.	„ of Chiragh Delhi School ...	665
9.	Constructing Bijwasan School ...	475
10.	5 Culverts on Delhi-Najafgarh Road ...	2,500
11.	2 „ on Delhi-Baghpat Road ...	500
12.	2 „ on Najafgarh-Bahadargarh Road ...	800
13.	2 „ on Behra-Baghpat Road ...	486
14.	Reserve for Minor Works ...	3,615
	Total Original Works ...	20,354
	Repairs.	
15.	To Schools ...	1,500
16.	„ Dispensaries ...	200
17.	„ Tahsil Buildings, Balabgarh ...	216
18.	„ District Courts ...	1,255
19.	„ Delhi Distillery (now Municipal Workshop) ...	126
20.	„ Small Cause Court ...	156
21.	„ Divisional Court ...	497
22.	„ Munsiff's Court, Sonepat ...	112
23.	„ Tahsil Buildings, „ ...	145
24.	„ Sub-Registrar's room, Sonepat ...	24
25.	„ Cattle-pounds ...	400
26.	„ Stallion Stables ...	100
27.	Metalled Roads ...	4,000
	Unmetalled „ ...	2,000
	Sarais and Bungalows ...	300
	District Board Office ...	100
	Wells and tanks ...	200
	Total Repairs ...	11,331
	GRAND TOTAL ...	31,685

Buildings Sub-Committee, Delhi Municipality.

Buildings Sub-Committee, Delhi Municipality.—The Buildings Sub-Committee deals with applications to build, &c., under Sections 92 and 95 of the Municipal Act. Naturally these are very numerous. The Sub-Committee disposes of most applications, leaving only special ones for disposal by the Committee in meeting, and thus the confirmation of the proceedings of the Sub-Committee becomes one of the chief items upon the Agenda paper of the Committee in meetings. The Sub-Committee was in Major Douglas' time made to consist of the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary (and he noted that he thought the Senior Assistant Commissioner should be added).* The reason was that it was necessary to push the business following upon these applications through quickly: since the Act provides that unless orders are passed within six weeks the applicant may proceed to build. The delivery of orders within time in all cases has always been difficult to secure. A constitution, such as above mentioned, ensured that the business of disposal might proceed every day of the week. At the same time, it is the ward member (who is required to report primarily on each application) who too often delays the file unduly, and Major Douglas provided that each file should have a fly-leaf attached showing the dates on which it reached and left each person's hands successively. But the practical result was, as the Vice-Presidents go to office alternately, that one Vice-President sitting *solus* alternatively constituted the Sub-Committee, passing orders of disposal. This occasioned a good deal of remark, and lead to a system of appeal against orders of the Sub-Committee. As all orders of the Sub-Committee were confirmed or quashed by the Committee in meeting, appeal against any of them to the Committee in meeting was illogical and irregular. Yet the practice did creep in.

Up to 1905 no better constitution for the Sub-Committee had been devised. To add members to it merely meant to delay disposals.

Applications have to be accompanied by plans to scale. In the early nineties there were Municipal Draughtsmen entertained for the purpose of

* The necessity for this was lessened when a Civil Lines Sub-Committee was created (in 1905).

supplying these on a scale of fees. Major Davies noted that they very often supplied only after considerable delay. Consequently he dismissed these official draughtsmen, and arranged for licensing draughtsmen, for different parts of the town, they being bound by their licenses to charge according to a fixed scale. In 1905, however, upon the representation of the Secretary as to the irresponsibility of these licensees over whom there was small hold in case of collusion with the applicant to falsify the plan, the former system of having official draughtsmen was reverted to, and the by-laws on the subject were amended. They appear in the Delhi Municipal Pamphlet.

Bunds.

Bunds.—The bunds of the district were, along with the Najafgarh Jhil Drain (*q. v.*), at one time under the charge of the Canal Department, included among the "Minor Irrigation Works, Delhi and Gurgaon Districts." A total of 25 bunds was transferred to the management of the District Board by Punjab Government Notification No. 35, dated 14th September 1889: 8 in Delhi, and 17 in Balabgarh Tahsil. Some were breached and some were cut by the railways. In January 1904 there were 19 bunds reported as yielding income, 8 being in Delhi, and 11 in Balabgarh Tahsil. *Abiana* (water-rate) on the lands watered by these bunds was sanctioned in Governnment letter No. 33, dated 14th September 1889, to the Financial Commissioner. The sanction was given under Section 33 of the District Boards Act, 1883. The scale of *abiana* sanctioned was, in almost all cases, 3 annas per pacca bigah. The *abiana* is levied on that area which is wetted by the bund. (This system, while it may ensure a favorable rabi sowing, must, of course, if it succeeds according to expectation, prevent a kharif in the flooded area). There are three chowkidars entertained to superintend the whole number of bunds, one being posted in tahsil Delhi and the other two in tahsil Balabgarh. The *abiana* receipts for 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03 were Rs. 1,498, Rs. 421, and Rs. 867, respectively, the expenditure being Rs. 3,775, Rs. 1,090, and Rs. 768, respectively. The loss, thus, was Rs. 2,277 and Rs. 669 in the two first years; and the profit in the last year Rs. 99. The net loss for the triennium was Rs. 2,847. The collecting agency consists of the patwaris and lambardars, who were apparently allowed a commission in 1888-89 by the late Mr. R. Clarke, although record of the sanction is said to have been lost.

The income for the fifteen years 1889-90 to 1903-04 (*i. e.*, since the bunds were made over to the District Board) has averaged Rs. 758 per annum; the aggregate receipts for the fifteen years being Rs. 11,376. The expenditure has averaged Rs. 1,205 per annum (Rs. 355 on establishment and Rs. 850 on repairs) during the same period; the aggregate expenditure being Rs. 18,078. The net loss in the fifteen years was therefore Rs. 6,702. Even deducting the amounts spent over special repairs, the bunds would not have shown a profit. There were special repairs costing Rs. 1,088 to four bunds in 1889-90; costing Rs. 232 to one bund in 1892-93; costing Rs. 3,023 to the Khirkee bund in 1900-01; and costing Rs. 195 to the Shadipur bund in 1901-02; but these special repairs cost only Rs. 4,538 in the aggregate, and, deducting this figure, there was still a loss shown of Rs. 2,164 in the period. "Special repairs" can scarcely be considered a more extraordinary charge, moreover, than ordinary "repairs"; as, after a heavy rain, it is as likely as not than one or more of the bunds will give way.

At present (1905) the 19 bunds maintained and yielding income are—

IN TAHSIL DELHI.

1. Shadipur.
2. Bijwasan.
3. Arakpur Bagh Mochi.
4. Munirka.
5. Kushak.
6. Basant.
7. Mehpalpur.
8. Rajokri.

IN TAHSIL BALLABGARH.

1. Chattarpur.
2. Mehrauli.
3. Badarpur.
4. Katwaria Serai.
5. Tajpul.
6. Sultanpur.
7. Gowalpahari.
8. Bhati.
9. Tuglakabad
10. Kirkhi.
11. Gohaya Nagar.

The Kirkhi *band* is a fine masonry construction of the time of the Kings of Delhi, which had been long disused, but which in 1900-01 was put into working order.

Mr. Maconachie's elaborate memorandum on the *bands* in the Delhi District, which forms an Appendix to the District Funds Report of 1883-84, and which was circulated for general information by Government, should be read. An enthusiast on *bands* in general, he remarks that the Famine Commission (after the famine of 1877) established the rule that *bands* are not to be looked on merely, or even principally, as remunerative works in the narrow sense of giving so much revenue on so much outlay, but as conferring indirect benefits of an important nature in the locality in which they exist: such as retaining moisture which affects the spring-level, and the verdure; the stoppage of erosion; the conservation of cultivated land, &c.

* * * * * *

The Gowal-pahari *band*, which is on the Gurgaon border, is managed by the Gurgaon authorities, who bill the Delhi authorities for the cost of repairs made to it.

* * * * * * *

In the Gurgaon District they had all their *bands* scheduled under the Minor Canals Act of 1905. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi did not have the Delhi *bands* so scheduled, as the advantage of doing so was not very clear.

Cantonment of Dariaganj.

Cantonment of Dariaganj.—The three cantonment areas are Rajpura Cantonment (*q. v.*), the Hindu Rao Estate (*q v.*), and the Dariaganj Cantonment, including the fort. The boundaries of the Dariaganj Cantonment were notified in Notifications which appear in the Delhi Municipal Pamphlet, but an amendment of the boundary on the Southern Section of Esplanade Row was made in 1904-05, when a small portion of cantonment land was ceded for the Victoria Zenana Hospital, a re-alignment of Esplanade Row in its Southern Section being at the same time entailed. The boundary from Faiz Bazar corner to Delhi Gate runs midway between the Faiz Bazar thoroughfares, the eastern one being a cantonment and the western one a municipal thoroughfare. The Cantonment Committee does not levy octroi on articles entering cantonment limits, but the municipality pays it a monthly "equivalent," calculated on the estimated amount of articles passed on for consumption into the cantonment from municipal limits.

Cantonment of Rajpura.

Cantonment of Rajpura.—When the stationing of a Cavalry Regiment, to be cantoned in the "old cantonments," was decided on by Lord Kitchener in 1904-05, it became necessary to re-collect the history of the disposals and retentions of the area which formed the "old cantonments" as they existed prior to 1857, or rather prior to 1864, when the area, as a cantonment, was broken up. The following report by Mr. Latimer, Assistant Commissioner, gives the history. The sketch appended renders the report clear.

REPORT BY MR. LATIMER.

The old cantonment area was formed in 1828 or 1829. Land was taken up from five villages in the amounts stated :—

	Bighas.	*Biswas.*
Rajpur	1,643	17
Dhaka	113	...
Wazirabad and Timapur	326	19
Malikpur	161	6
Chandrawal	326	8
Total	2,571	10

No compensation was given to proprietors, but they were paid *malikana*. Land was to be given to muafidars in other villages, but the records do not show whether this was done.

In 1864 the old cantonments were broken up and the land was disposed of as follows:—

Plot.	Rajpur.	Dhaka.	Wazirabad and Timapur.	Malikpur.	Chandrawal.	Total.
1. Restored to zamindars ...	813·7	...	...	41·1	...	854·8
2. Ditto muafidars ...	68·9	...	...	...	...	68·9
3. Retained for kikar plantation	300·5	...	185·14	...	263·12	749·11
4. Ditto by Military authorities	252·8	26·11	26·18	...	...	305·17
5. Occupied by private houses,	13·7	...	2·13	...	8·17	24·17
6. Sadr Bazar site and roads	...	...	...	...	53·19	53·19
7. Jowala Singh's Garden ...	...	...	89·16	...	...	89·16
8. Barren hills, roads, &c. ...	...	...	21·18	...	...	21·18
9. Reserved for grass ...	195·11	...	...	...	...	195·11
10. Other culturable land ...	...	86·9	...	120·5	...	206·14
Total ...	1,643·17	113·0	326·19	161·6	326·8	2,571·10

Of these ten plots, Nos. 1, 2 and 10 were made over to the zamindars, Nos. 1 and 2 in perpetuity, and No. 10 on lease.

Plot No. 4 remained in the hands of the Cantonment Committee, being used as a rifle range and camping ground.

The rest of the land, *viz.*, plots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, was transferred from the Military to the Civil Department.

A rough sketch is appended showing the relative positions of the ten plots; it is numbered according to the statement above given of the disposals of the land. (Of the Malakpur land it can only be conjectured what part was restored and what leased).

On taking charge, the Civil authorities let the land remain uncultivated except in the case of plots No. 7 and 9. Of these, plot No. 9 was leased to zamindars at a rent of Rs. 400 yearly; and plot No. 7 was leased to one Jowala Singh, who paid Rs. 36 yearly to Government and Rs. 4 yearly to the zamindars of Timapur, as *malikana*.

So the arrangement remained till 1874. In that year all the cantonment land under Civil management was transferred and vested in the Municipal Committee, who were to have the income, charge, and management of it, but no right to alienate it. Only one plot of land under Civil management was excluded from this arrangement, *viz.*, plot No. 7, leased to Jowala Singh, which continued to be in the hands of the Civil authorities. These arrangements placed in the hands of the municipality plots Nos. 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

In 1877, after the Proclamation Darbar, the Military authorities, owing to inconvenience concerning camp sites which had then been experienced, desired that more land should be kept clear for camping purposes, and, with this end in view, plots Nos. 9 and 7 were added to the land (plot No. 4) already under the control of the Cantonment Committee. The arrangement was that the Cantonment Committee took these plots on lease (plot No. 9 from the municipality and plot No. 7 from Civil authorities) on the same terms as they had been held before *i. e.*, paying Rs. 400 yearly for plot No. 9 and Rs. 40 for plot No. 7 (*i. e.*, Rs. 36 to Local Government and Rs. 4 to zamindars of Timapur, as *malikana*). Moreover, the Cantonment Committee paid Rs. 1,272 to Jowala Singh for the trees, wells, buildings, &c., in the garden.

In 1879 it was considered desirable that the Military authorities should permanently hold plots Nos. 9 and 7 (then rented by them from the municipality and Civil authorities, respectively), and accordingly these plots were struck off the *nazul* register, and the income from them was transferred to the Cantonment Committee.

In 1881 there was a proposal to transfer all the old cantonment lands (including the Hindu Rao estate) at the time under the Military authorities, from the Cantonment Committee to the municipality.

Sanction was actually given by the Government of India. The terms asked for by the Cantonment Committee were a yearly payment of Rs. 1,200, this being the sum derived by them at that time from the land under their control. This sum was, perhaps, not meant to cover the Hindu Rao Estate, but the question is of small importance, as the transference sanctioned was not carried out. In 1884, in supersession of the said sanction, it was decided that the Military authorities should continue to keep the Hindu Rao Estate,

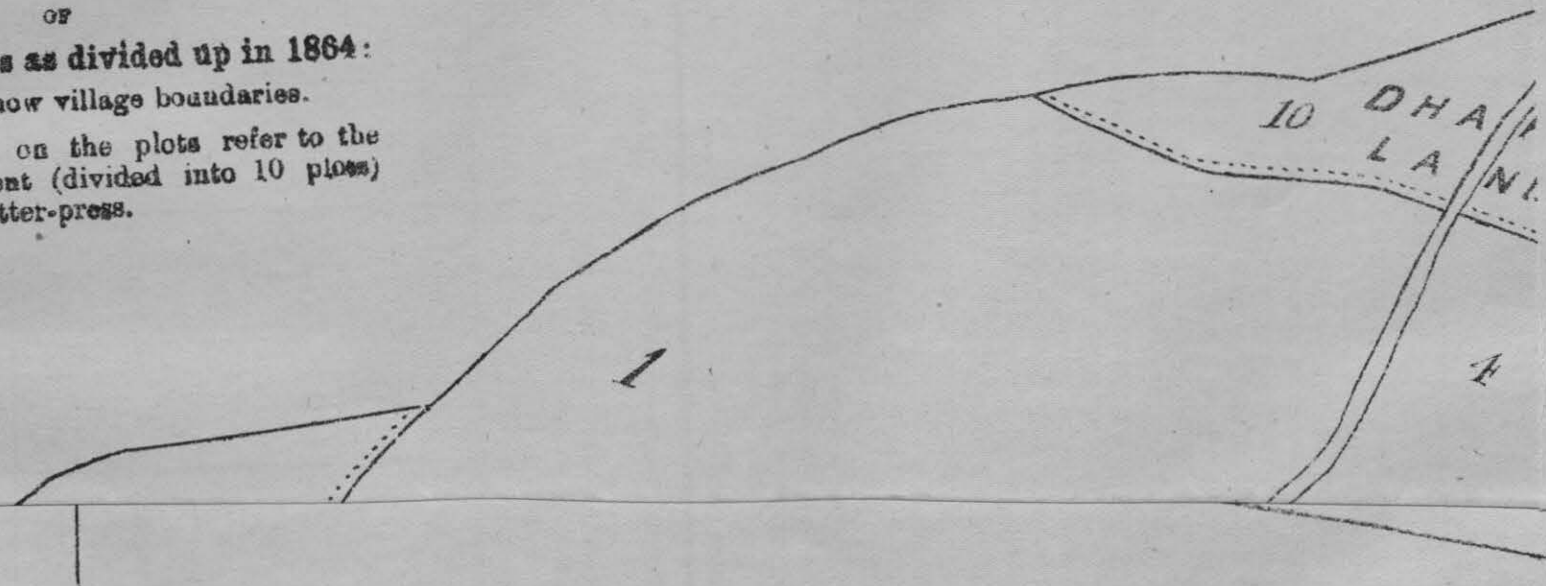
MAP

OF

Old Cantonments as divided up in 1864:

Dotted lines show village boundaries.

The numbers on the plots refer to the tabulated statement (divided into 10 plots) appearing in the letter-press.



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but that the other land held by them, *viz.*, plots Nos. 4, 7 and 9, should be transferred to the Municipality.

(i). *With regard to plot* No. 4 (which had been in the hands of the Military authorities since 1828 or 1829), it was decided that the municipality were to pay the Cantonment Committee the average income derived by that Committee from the land for the preceding five years, minus a sum of Rs. 100 yearly, this being the estimated cost of the upkeep of the Alipur road which bisects the land. The average income worked out at Rs. 327 yearly, and the Municipality therefore agreed to pay to the Military authorities that sum minus Rs. 100, *i. e.*, Rs. 227 (This was still paid in 1904-05). It was also arranged that the Military authorities were to have the right to graze on this land, free of charge, 30 head of Commissariat cattle.

(ii). *With regard to plot* No. 9.—This plot was transferred to the municipality free of charge.

(iii). *With regard to plot* No. 7.—This plot, described earlier as consisting of 89 *bighas*, was, in 1884, said to consist of 104 *bighas*, a small portion of land having apparently been added to it, but at what time and under what conditions is not discoverable from the files. At any rate this plot, consisting of 104 *bighas*, was in 1884 transferred to the municipality free of any yearly charge, but subject to the payment by the municipality of the sum of Rs. 1,272, being the amount paid by the Cantonment Committee in 1877 for the wells, trees and buildings in Jowala Singh's garden.

After 1884 no further arrangements seem to have been made. It thus transpires that of the whole area (2,571 *bighas*) of the old cantonment as it stood in 1864, 922 bighas were restored, permanently, to zamindars and muafidars (*i. e.*, plots Nos. 1 and 2); that 206 *bighas* (plot No. 10) were leased to zamindars and have always continued to be so leased; and that seven plots, amounting to 1,443 *bighas* (No. 3 to No. 9 inclusive), remained in the hands of the municipality, who had no right to alienate them, and subject, in the case of plot No. 4, to the conditions stated above.

* * * * *

From the foregoing report it may be seen that the area of the old cantonments retained by the State, was, roughly, all the area east of the Najafgarh Jhil drain, the area to the west of the drain being restored in perpetuity to the zamindars from whom it had originally been sequestered, with the exception of an area of about 200 *bighas*, which were not so restored, but leased only (to Malakpur).

The history of the intricate transfers and sub-letting of different plots between Government in the Civil Department, the Municipality, and the Cantonment Committee, is sufficiently bewildering, and, on reporting on circumstances as they stood in 1905, Major Parsons recommended (*a*) that its details should be ignored and that the whole area east of the drain should be regarded as vested in the municipality as beneficiary trustee under Government in the Civil Department; and that (*b*), to create a fresh cantonment, the said area should be resumed by the Government from the municipality and transferred back from the Civil to the Military Department. (It may be noticed here that the vesting in the municipality, incomplete though it was, was part of the general action which the Local Government took in 1874 of vesting all *nazul* or State lands in Delhi City (or within Municipal limits) in the municipality as beneficiary trustee. (See *Nazul, Delhi Municipality*). This could be done by a stroke of the pen, it being merely necessary to arrange that the municipality should cease to pay the Cantonment Committee the Rs. 227 per annum that it had paid since 1884, and that it should be repaid the Rs. 1,272 which it had paid to the same Committee in 1884 concerning "Jowala Singh's garden." Otherwise, subject to any compensation to which the Government might think the municipality entitled, in a general way, for loss of income, or for money spent on road maintenance and arboriculture, the area could be re-transferred to the Military Department free of all encumbrances, except a small one in the nature of an occupancy right (in the compound of a bungalow which was built after 1857) held by Lala Sheo Pershad. (It may be noted here that such bungalows as existed before May 1857 were damaged or burnt prior to the "holding of the ridge" in that year; and that, when the "old cantonments" were broken up in 1864, owners of such bungalows were allowed to remove the materials, but retained no site rights).

The orders for transfer of the area to the Military Department had not been passed up to October 1905. Correspondence on the subject was still proceeding between the Local Government and the Government of India in the Military Department. In the meanwhile, however, the new Cavalry Regiment (18th Lancers) had commenced to build their lines.

It may also be mentioned here that the Hindu Rao Estate (*q. v.*) formed no part of the "old cantonments." It was an acquisition of 1863-64. It therefore does not appear in the plan attached to this article. The estate has boundaries of its own marching with the boundaries of the "old cantonments" to the south.

The office files containing the history of the "old cantonments" are District files Nos. $\frac{4}{28}$ 304, $\frac{H}{3}$ 112, $\frac{L}{28}$ and $\frac{L}{27}$ 303, and Municipality files 55 F. and 49 of 1895-96. There are also the files (District Office and Municipality) which were occasioned in 1904-05. These latter are very full and one contains a clear coloured plan of the whole original area under the "old cantonments" (1905).

Cemeteries (Christian).—In 1895 the Military Works Department proposed the extension of the cemetery in the Civil Lines, and when objection was taken to this, there was opinion by Medical Officers expressed that the cemetery should be closed altogether as over-crowded and insanitary. The Commissioner's (Mr. Robert Clarke's) opinion, expressed in his letter No. 87, dated 1st April 1898, eventually prevailed in favour of the cemetery being kept open for interments until filled up, proper care being taken to place graves further apart than in the past. At the same time, on his advice, an extra piece of land was added to the cemetery by the Najafgarh Jhil drain in Rajpur cantonment, and a new cemetery was constructed outside the Delhi Gate near the Jail, with the object of holding these two in reserve.

Cemeteries (Christian).

Meanwhile the cemetery in the Civil Lines has continued to be the only cemetery (for Europeans) open for interments. The Chaplain calculates (1905) that there are about 150 grave spaces left, which, according to the average of interments in the last fifty years, should afford room for burials for another five years. (The cemetery between the Post Office and Lothian Bridge was closed against interments long ago).

The cemetery in the Civil Lines is open for interments in the case of all funerals of the Christian community, on payment of fee (of eight annas per square foot of ground occupied by the grave, except (*a*) in the case of Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers, and (*b*) in cases of extreme poverty, when the fees are remitted. Since the formation of the cemetery for Native Christians outside the Ajmere Gate (which is under charge of the Cambridge Mission) burials of Native Christians do not ordinarily occur in the Civil Lines cemetery.

There are thus four available cemeteries for Christians—

(1). Cemetery in Civil Lines (in use).
(2). Cemetery in Old Contonments; the addition to (not yet in use).
(3). Cemetery outside Delhi Gate (not yet in use).
(4). Cemetery for Native Christians outside Ajmere Gate (in use).

The Punjab Government (consolidated) Circular regarding cemeteries and burials should be consulted. There are often cases among 'unemployed' whites and Eurasians in which burials have to be hurriedly arranged for. Notice to the Civil Surgeon's Office (by telephone) will secure the preparation of a coffin in time; some native carpenter in the city having the business of providing all coffins required.

Chandrawal.—Chandrawal is one of the suburban *mauzas* which exist, as *mauzas*, little more than in name. The area of it, as a *mauza* has been occupied by the Civil Lines, just as most of the area of Rajpur was occupied by the "old cantonments." The area once formed part of *mauza* Jahannuma (*q. v.*) (which, as a *mauza*, now also exists little more than in name), but, in the time of Shahjehan, it was separated off into a second village (of 2,700 *pacca bighas*) and given to a grain-dealer (modhi) called Pahlad, who named it Chandrawal, and settled as cultivators on it a family of Gujers. The mahajan died childless, and the Gujers, it is said, succeeded by will of the mahajan, to the proprietary right. They associated a body of Brahmins with themselves, giving them $3\frac{17}{20}$ *biswas* and retaining $16\frac{3}{20}$ *biswas* themselves. In May 1857 the Gujers immediately indulged in lawlessness. One of the first entries in the diary of Dr. Jewan Lal, written almost immediately after the 11th May, was: "it is heard that the Gujers of Chandrawal are

Chandrawal.

out, pillaging as far as the Sabzi Mandi." When the Ridge was held and Delhi was taken, the Chandrawal Gujers thought it best to absent themselves across the river. The case against them was strong. They were adjudged rebellious and their $16\frac{3}{20}$ *biswas* were confiscated. The Brahmins retained their $3\frac{17}{20}$ *biswas*, but two-thirds of this area, belonging to a bankrupt Brahmin, was in 1865 purchased by 18 of the Gujers for Rs. 200. This gave the Gujers 140 *bighas* odd, while the Brahmins only retained 70 *bighas* (*pacca*), 211 *bighas* (*pacca*) being the total of the *biswadari* area according to the Settlement of 1880. The house-owners who purchased or obtained sites for building the houses of the Civil Lines are called *muafidars*. There are about 37 of them, headed by Ram Chand (who owns the Metcalfe Estate), Muhammad Sadiq, &c. According to the *jamabandi* of 1901-02 there were 5,270 (*kacha*) *bighas* in Chandrawal, 3,000 odd of which were under the Municipality, 1,490 under the Military Department, 66 under Railway Department, and so on. As an arable *mauza* little is left of Chandrawal, a fact which enables the Gujers to allege, when it suits them, that after 1857 the means of honest livelihood was taken from them. They were further inconvenienced in the early nineties, when the water-works were about to be introduced. Their village (*abadi*) stood on the river bank, exactly where the Head-works were to be placed. Mr. Robert Clarke negotiated the matter. He gave them the fresh village site (*abadi*) where their village now is, near the "Khyber Pass." For the Head-works 44 acres were acquired. This left very little of the 211 *bighas* (*pacca*) of the proprietary area recorded at Settlement, especially as much of it had already gone by diluvion. The Gujers (and Brahmins as well) would have been left landless, but for the arrangement made under which they not only received cash for their 44 acres, but land in exchange three times as great in extent. The land so received, however, comprised only 48 *bighas** (*kacha*) of *bangar* land; the remainder was all *khadir* land in the river bed, and by avulsion it has since gone over to the Meerut district. The Gujers lease it to melon cultivators who pay them about Rs. 3-8 a *bigha*. The village has undergone vicissitudes and misfortune, partly owing to its proximity to a Civil station and cantonment and partly to its own misconduct in 1857. But these things constitute to the Gujers a grievance. They avenged themselves by making chaukidars, and in particular chaukidars taken from Chandrawal or allied Gujer villages, necessary to all residents of the Civl Lines. If residents did not act so, or if they employed 'foreigners' as chaukidars, robberies happened. Even with police guards on their houses, officials have had also a Gujer chaukidar. One Gujer chaukidar would act as watchman for three houses, and draw full pay from each, scarcely ever making his appearance except on pay-day. It was much the same system as obtains in Peshawar, where the shoes and staff of one of the recognised chaukidars are sufficient marks to save a house from being robbed. It was a kind of blackmail system to this extent that residents were practically forced to get their chaukidars from or through Chandrawal. Otherwise, in the need for having chaukidars, Delhi Civil Lines did not differ from a great many Civil stations and especially cantonments in the Province. However, attention was attracted to these matters in 1904, and, it being represented that the station should not be dominated by a village in the manner described, a body of night watchmen, to be recruited in reasonable proportion from Chandrawal, was recommended and sanctioned. This force was put on duty with effect from about October 1905; being sanctioned experimentally for two years. A barrack-hut was erected for it on the Rajpura Road. For the success of this scheme it is of course necessary that residents should cease entertaining chaukidars, and particularly chaukidars from Chandrawal. Otherwise the Chandrawal men will levy a bigger toll on the station than they did before.

The Gujers are not as indigent as they would have it believed. They keep cows and buffaloes, selling *ghi* in the Subzi Mandi and the city. Moreover, the census of 1901 showed that, of a total of 342 souls in Chandrawal, only 122 were Gujers, which would mean about 45 or 50 adults. At least 35 of these were employed as chaukidars in the Civil Lines in May 1904, drawing probably about Rs. 210 per mensem. It is thus fairly evident that, rather than depend on any form of exertion for their livelihood, these Gujers have preferred to exist chiefly upon contributions from the Civil Lines for nominal night service guaranteeing non-robbery by themselves and their co-tribesmen. The rest of the population consisted of 33 Brahmins, 43 Gadharias (herdsmen), and a proportion of menials.

* This is in the Malka Ganj chak

It will probably be necessary to soon build over the open space (where the old Dâk Bungalow used to stand) between the Chandrawal *abadi* and the Alipur road. If this happens, Chandrawal might be compensated in some way, as this space they rent as a grazing ground. The Gujers say, possibly with some truth, that Mr. Robert Clarke agreed that they should always be allowed to rent this space for a pasture (October 1905).

Circuit House.

Circuit House.—Constructed originally on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, this house was afterwards handed over to the Punjab Government for use as a Circuit House by the Lieutenant-Governor on the principle which has led to the provision of such houses at several important centres in the United Provinces.

The house is not a Circuit House for the use of Heads of Departments in general. The orders are that "such an officer desirous of staying in the house must (first) obtain permission to do so through the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, it being, of course, understood that the electric light will only be worked for the Lieutenant-Governor's visit; or in special circumstances" (demi-official from Major Robertson, Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenent-Governor, to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, dated 4th March 1904). The "special circumstances" mentioned allude, of course, to visits by the Viceroy or by specially distinguished visitors.

The Circuit House and its grounds are in charge of the Deputy Commissioner subject to reservations giving the Public Works Department charge of the actual buildings, fixtures, annual repairs, and electric plant. There is a Government letter on the subject of about 1903, prescribing these responsibilities. The Deputy Commissioner is given an annual grant to cover the pay of establishment and incidental expenses. He has full control over this, drawing against it on his personal order. The turfing of a large part of the compound in 1904 was a considerable expense; as also stocking of the house with plate, glass, &c. These expenses were met from this grant.

The irrigation of the garden is expensive at present (1905), as it is done with pipe water, the cost coming to about Rs. 500 a quarter, payable to the Municipality. This payment is made by the Public Works Department who annually budget for it. Schemes were sent up in 1904 by the Deputy Commissioner for bringing a canal watercourse up to the compound (the Roshanara watercourse, or a branch of it, is within easy reach), and thus making the pipes in the compound utilisable for either canal water or pipe water as required. That use of pipe water only will prevent the appearance of the red weed, which is the enemy of all lawns in Delhi, is a fallacy. It appeared freely in the Circuit House compound under pipe water. Thus it is no use keeping out the cheaper canal water.

The establishment consists of a house-bearer and malis; while there are two chaukidars also, working under a head constable and three constables who are put permanently on the house as a guard.

The management of the electric light gave considerable trouble in 1903-04, a Military Works Department subordinate at Delhi (who was afterwards transferred to Rurkhi) having been put in charge. He resigned in the summer of 1904, and, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, charge of the plant was given to the local Manager (Mr. Mortimore) of John Fleming and Company (see *Electric light*), on terms which embrace (*a*) looking after the plant when idle and giving it periodical tests, and (*b*) working the light when required.

Under District orders, the District Board Engineer was put in charge of the furniture, &c., in the building. He prepared a stock register with complete lists of all furniture, plate, glass, crockery, &c. These are in the Local Fund's Office. He also received charge of the garden, but prior to the Prince of Wales's visit in 1905, the Nazul Darogha (Gopal Das), who had special gardening knowledge, was given charge.

The house underwent some structural alterations prior to the visit of their Royal Highnesses.

The alternate tamarinds and *nims* planted in a line immediately outside the front wall of the compound, were put in at the special wish of Sir Charles

Rivaz, who was particularly anxious that tamarinds should be experimented with. The *nims* were nearly all killed by the frosts of 1905, but the tamarind saplings were uninjured, and very hardy. Altogether the Circuit House entails a good deal of care and attention on the part of the Deputy Commissioner. The bearer has much responsibility, as the house contains a good deal of valuable property.

Collections and suspensions of revenue.

Collections and Suspensions of Revenue.—Mr. Alex. Anderson (in 1893) remarked that there was, particularly in the Ballabgarh Tahsil (which Mr. Clarke inclined to consider over-assessed), but also in the whole district, a tendency not to pay the revenue up to time. He said that even villages which could pay, and meant to pay, delayed paying until they received a call. He deemed this the fault of lambardars and zaildars, whom he had tried to impel to more activity. He held that Tahsildars should report what they consider cannot be collected, and then, without delaying to get final orders on the report, collect the rest of the demand up to time. Action in this manner he had tried to enforce, but had not succeeded, and, when marching through Ballabgarh in 1893, he found much over-due unsuspended revenue not collected. (This was found to be the case in February-March 1904 in respect of the Kharif of 1903; the balances not being more than 3 to 5,000, but still extending to about 50 villages.) Colonel Massy remarked in July 1894, that he had found the Tahsildars too prone to put responsibility and blame on zaildars; and that he had obtained satisfactory results by simply heavily rebuking the Tahsildars themselves.

Major Davies, on handing over charge in March 1899, remarked that as a revenue-paying district Delhi was bad; the collections always being difficult and the revenue always being in arrears. This he considered partly due to the small amount of authority exercised by lambardars, who often were inclined to represent inability to collect without the aid of a tahsil chaprassi. But he also thought it due to the desire for suspensions, which had to be made almost every harvest, and which the villagers hoped to make certain of by delaying in paying. He said that leniency was not the least good in such cases, and that a few days detention in *havalat* proved very efficacious as a rule.

He had been in the district from November 1894 to March 1899, and, in all this period, the district had been extremely unfortunate in rainfall, which was certainly one reason for bad payments.

In his opinion collection of suspensed revenue could be made only most cautiously and gradually.

The report made on the prospects of distress and of the probability of relief works, in September 1905, when the rains failed, shows that in the Ballabgarh and Delhi tahsils there were suspensions, greater or less, in every single year as far back as records existed. This was about ten or twelve years, the records for earlier years not being forthcoming, owing to some neglect or other.

For information on the subject of collections, suspensions, and the ability of the district to pay an enhanced revenue roll, the re-Settlement Forecast Report submitted in August or September 1905 may be consulted.

Conservancy, City.

Conservancy, City.—Conservancy may be divided under the heads (*a*) nightsoil removals, (*b*) refuse (*i.e.*, street and stable sweepings) removals; and (*c*) urine removals (*see* the Articles under each of these heads.) In 1904 the expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 76,794 [Rs. 48,294 under heads (*a*) and (*c*) and Rs. 28,500 under head (*b*)], and the receipts were Rs. 23,540 (Rs. 13,000 under head "sales of nightsoil and refuse;" Rs. 10,000 under rents from trenching farm; and Rs. 540 miscellaneous).

Conservancy is generally in charge of the Sanitation Sub-Committee (*q. v.*). The superior subordinate staff consists of the Superintendent, two Inspectors, and 15 jamadars (one for each ward). The original jamadars were often promoted sweepers from the various wards. Major Douglas had literate military pensioners substituted in all wards. He noted, on departure, that there had been much opposition to their introduction, and that efforts would probably be made to supplant them. As to the body of sweepers, many had often been only half-time men, working for private masters as well as the municipality. He said that all such half-time men were got rid of in favour of whole-time men.

In the following statement is given the detail of the conservancy and road cleaning establishment:—

Statement of Conservancy Establishment on 15th September 1905.

1	2		3		4		5		6				7		8	9	10		11		12		13	14	15	16
No. of Ward.	Names of Jamadar.		Beldars.		Road sweepers.		Bhishties for latrines and urinals.		For cleaning open drains.				Sweepers for latrines.		Filth depôt on rent.	Total of cols. 2 to 8.	Filth carts (worked by contract).		Refuse carts (worked by contract).		Urine carts (worked by contract).		Total of cols. 10, 11, 12.	Amount actually paid.	Saving.	Total of cols. 9 & 14.
									Sweepers.		Bhishties.															
		Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mumtaz Ali	10	2	10	17	68	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	9	72	9	72	4	32	176	136	40	
2	Qasam Ali	10	1	5	12	49	3	12	7	28	7	28	1	2	...	134	11	88	11	88	1	8	184	151	33	
3	Kamal-ud-din	10	1	5	21	84	2	9	1	4	1	4	3	12	...	128	16	128	7	56	3	24	208	193	15	
4	Abul Qasam	10	1	5	10	40	2	8	7	28	6	24	...	...	...	115	12	96	4	32	1	8	136	130	6	
5	Muhammad Umar ...	10	1	5	10	40	3	12	8	32	1	4	...	...	...	103	10	80	4	32	...	...	112	110	2	
6	Nusar Ahmad	10	1	5	17	68	2	8	15	60	15	60	...	...	...	211	24	192	4	32	2	16	240	214	26	
7	Muhammad Said ...	10	2	10	19	76	2	8	3	12	3	12	2	6	...	134	20	160	6	48	3	24	232	225	7	
8	Ahmad Beg	10	1	5	15	60	2	8	3	12	3	12	4	15	...	122	13	104	4	32	3	24	160	145	15	
9	Moazam Husain	10	1	5	10	40	1	4	2	8	2	8	...	...	...	75	15	120	4	32	3	24	176	162	14	
10	Nazir Beg	10	1	5	9	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	12	7	74	10	80	5	40	5	40	160	150	10	
11	Krishn Bhari	10	2	10	13	52	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	88	19	152	4	32	5	40	224	198	26	
12	Fatehyab Khan	10	2	10	14	56	1	5	...	...	...	...	8	32	...	113	13	104	...	...	4	32	136	40	96	
North side of Ward No. 13.	Lekh Raj	10	2	10	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	92	30	240	14	112	13	104	456	397	59	
South side of Ward No. 13.	Nawab Ali	10	1	5	13	52	1	4	...	...	...	...	10	36	...	107										
14	Akbar Ali	10	2	10	9	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	13	52	...	112	11	88	4	32	4	32	152	30	122	
15	Mamman	...	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	44	...	...	30	240	6	48	288	170	118	
City Ditch.	Muhammad Din, Timekeeper. ...	7	2	10	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Total Monthly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,040	2,451	589	4,232
	Total Annually ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50,784

Copy Agency.—Mr. Silcock in November 1904 left it on record that he had started a Copy Agency; the agent being put under the supervision of the Superintendent, Vernacular Office, for the time being. This agency has continued to exist ever since. There is generally some difficulty about securing a good 'agent.' A thorough inspection of the registers and of the working of the Agency made in 1904 revealed an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the then agent was removed in favor of an accepted candidate for the post of Naib-Tahsildar. The accommodation for the Agency's Office is (1905) inadequate, just as is the accommodation for the business of "inspection of files" by the public applying therefor. It is, however, impossible to make better arrangements in the present Kacheri building, deficient of accommodation as it is. The copyists (section-writers) have to sit in the back verandah (lower storey), which was in 1905 grated and wired in, so as to form part of the Record-room.

Copy Agency.

Coronation Darbar—Memorial Park.—The Coronation Darbar (1903) was held on the spot on which the Proclamation Darbar (1876) was also held. A raised earth-work Amphitheatre was thrown up for the Darbar of 1903; and Lord Curzon conceived the idea of turning the Amphitheatre into a memorial Park, with architectural ornamentations. In May 1904 an area of land (600 feet in radius from the centre of the Amphitheatre) was taken up, so as to create a circle round the Amphitheatre, and allow of a loop road round it to be made as a termination to the approach road. The work of creating the garden was undertaken by the Public Works Department, canal water being conducted to the place by a prolongation of the "Wazirpur Minor," a private watercourse, which, in order to give Governmental control over it, as prolonged, was (in 1905) acquired under the Acquisition Act. The creation of a garden and park in the poor soil of Dahirpur entailed import of a deal of mould for top dressing of the soil. When this garden or park is constructed (it was only in an embryonic state when Lord Curzon left India in November 1905), it will probably be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner, and put under the garden office and gardener (*q. v.*).

Coronation Darbar—Memorial Park.

The road leading to this park is apt to be regarded by the Public Works Department as the approach road to it only. But a road existed here before the Darbar of 1903, and, although the Public Works Department vastly improved it for the Darbar and afterwards for the purpose of the Park, it is not a reserved road for this purpose only. The Public Works Department fenced the road in, and contemplated putting up a gate at the mouth of it where it takes off from the Alipur road; but in August 1905, or thereabouts, the Deputy Commissioner protested that this was a public road and could not be closed, as there was traffic from the direction of Baghpat through to Delhi or to the Grand Trunk Road. The Superintending Engineer then proposed that land should be taken up for a second road, for such village traffic, running parallel with the other. The Deputy Commissioner replied that this seemed unnecessary, and that the solution appeared to be to leave the road open for traffic, like any other road, from the mouth of it to the point where it bifurcates to form the loop round the Amphitheatre; doing away with the fencing, and substituting tree guards along this portion, and only fencing in the loop portion round the Amphitheatre. It is this loop which will constitute the confines of the Park, and there seemed no need to have a strictly reserved approach road to it (1905).

Cotton duties.—The Cotton Duties Act (1894) provided that duty should be collected at all mills in British India upon cotton yarns produced, at the Tariff Act rates of duty upon yarns imported by sea. By the 15th day of a month the mill-owner was to deliver to the Collector a return of all yarn produced during the preceding month, and from the face of this return the Collector was required to assess the duty payable, of which immediate payment was required by the Act, non-payment having to be followed up by a notice requiring payment within ten days. If payment was not made upon notice, the Collector could recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of the duty originally assessed.

Cotton duties.

In mills where both spinning and weaving occurred, the amount of yarn passed out of the spinning section into the weaving section, although liable to duty just as yarn reeled and bundled, was to be shown separately.

Mill-owners during any month exporting direct from their mills dutiable yarn or cloth containing the same, on furnishing details thereof in their returns by the 15th of the month following, could obtain "exemption certificates" or "drawbacks" for such quantities. The Act of 1894 was repealed by the Cotton Duties Act of 1896, which imposed a duty of 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton goods produced at mills in British India. Goods are said to be "produced" when issued from a mill as piece-goods, but when at any mill goods are chiefly made and sold otherwise than as piece-goods, issue from the weaving section of the mill may reckon as production. The real value of goods is taken as the wholesale cash price less trade discount. The returns are monthly as required by the first Act, but have to be made within three or at most seven days of the close of the month to which they relate. The returns have to show real value of goods issued The Collector has to assess duty payable and recover if necessary, in the same manner as provided in the first Act. Monthly figures of Excise duty collected on woven cotton goods have to be included in a monthly statement which has to reach the Directer-General of Statistics by the 3rd of each month, at latest, so that the figures may be included in the monthly statement of Indian Customs Revenue. To accomplish this the Deputy Commissioner is required to wire the total gross duty on the 1st of each month to the Director-General and to the Financial Commissioner, simultaneously. The collections, for instance, of April are made in May, and wired on the 1st of June. The following are the mills to which the Act at present applies :—(1) Delhi Cloth and General Mills; (2) Hanooman and Mahadeo Spinning and Weaving Mills. Mills which produce yarn only, which is not subjected to duty, are the Jamna Mills and the Krishn Mills (1905).

Cricket ground—Queen's Garden.

Cricket ground—Queen's Garden.—The cricket ground in the Queen's Garden is, along with the garden, in municipal charge. The President of the municipality exercises discretion as to what cricket clubs may be given user of it. Attempts to use without permission should be met by notice of intended prosecution. Up till 1905 the record of permission noted by Major Douglas held good, *viz*,—

(*a*) that the Delhi Club should have first call;

(*b*) that, failing call by the Delhi Club, the following schools might use the ground in turn during the week :—

(*i* St. Stephen's Mission School Club.

(*ii*) The Anglo-Sanskrit School Club.

(As for St. Stephen's College it has user of a ground in the Kudsia Garden (*q. v*).)

Later, a number of the Europeans who make up the membership of the Masonic Club and the Union Club, represented that they wanted their turn at the cricket ground. After they had formed a Cricket Club, which they styled "the Wanderers," it was added to the two clubs mentioned above, and given turn of user during the week according to a roster filed in the Municipal Secretary's Office.

Crown lands.

Crown lands.—The "taiul lands" and the other lands confiscated from muafidars grossly mutinous, and the lands confiscated from the Raja of Ballabgarh, are mentioned in pages 176—180 of the Gazetteer of 1883. These lands constituted the Crown property in the district. This was situate (in 1883) in 99 villages, in 34 of which lay the lands escheated from the Raja of Ballabgarh. These Crown lands have been, from 1857 onwards, treated separately, in that the correspondence concerning (1) the "taiul" land, was always kept separate from that concerning (2) the 34 Ballabgarh villages. What had transpired up to the conclusion of the Settlement of 1880 was noticed in the pages of the Gazetteer above-mentioned. Regarding (1) the notice in the Gazetteer concluded with the remark; "the investigations are not yet complete," and regarding (2) with the words: "On Mr. Maconochie's report orders have not yet been passed." The first remark had reference to investigations upon principles laid down by the Financial Commissioner in his No. 6598, dated 16th September 1872; and

the second to Mr. Maconochie's report No. 292 of 18th September 1879. This was the state of affairs when the Settlement of 1880 was concluded, and the subsequent correspondence and orders regarding these two sets of lands are embodied in two volumes of printed correspondence marked Parts I and II. Part I reproduces correspondence starting in 1866.

The proprietary right of Government was affirmed in the earlier letters, and subsequently the correspondence began to deal with the *status* of the cultivators in possession in the matter of occupancy rights, the question of these rights coming to be considered in connection with the Tenacy Act of 1868. It was laid down in this connection (Government letter No. 469, dated 16th March 1874) that the onus of proving occupancy rights should not be laid on occupants, and that, as a general rule, any cultivator proving continuous occupation back to a period twelve years prior to annexation, should be admitted to rights of occupancy. By this time the district had come under the Settlement operations which concluded in 1880, and the Settlement Officer (Mr. Wood) conducted the enquiries, he receiving orders to make enquiry into the *status* of each tenant, and report the result of his finding; leaving any tenant who considered himself aggrieved by such finding to sue for better status. Separation off of the Government share in the different villages was considered expedient to facilitate the enquiry, and this was therefore approved. A very partial report was then made by the Settlement Officer (in 1876) containing recommendations as to classification of tenants in 17 villages, which were approved (Government letter No. 578 of 1877). A furthur report, along with a register of investigation into tenancies, was then forwarded to Government in 1880, the recommendations of which were generally approved, while at the same time (Government letter No. 454, dated 18th April 1881) the question of the disposal of the proprietary right of Government in the Ballabgarh villages (for all the correspondence hitherto mentioned dealt with these only) was again raised. The question had been previously discussed in correspondence by the Settlement Officer (now Mr. Maconachie) and the Commissioner, when two registers containing recommendations had been prepared. These recommendations were largely in favour of sale, being made so, because of the presumption made by Mr. Maconachie, that it would not be generally advantageous for Government to remain as landowner. Mr. Maconachie generally, therefore, advised sale. The correspondence between the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner on this question lasted from February 1881 to November 1884, when the two registers were sent up to Government by the Financial Commissioner in his No. 3, dated 2nd January 1885. Upon this letter the Government letter No. 527, dated 24th July 1885, containing the views of Sir Charles Aitchison, was written. This was an important letter. Sir Charles was unwilling to sanction general sale. He considered there was no pressing need to part with the lands; but, on the contrary, that it was desirable to retain them so that Government might set a good example to other landlords by consistent and moderate treatment of tenants. He also considered that in the few cases where sale was decided on, the sale should be either to village communities, or to the cultivators concerned, they being allowed, if they wished, to purchase at a moderate valuation; while sale to outsiders he condemned. In the case of land retained, malikana was to be levied at a scale fixed by the Financial Commissioner. The appropriation of wastes for fuel and fodder reserves, was also directed in the case of certain villages. The directions given in his letter were summed up in paragraph 8 thereof. They applied to both "taiul" lands and the 34 Ballabgarh villages, the register from the face of which the orders were passed, baving embraced both villages.

The above is the main letter on which succeeding action was taken. The Financial Commissioner directed the Commissioner to carry the orders out, and the Commissioner asked for the services of an Assistant Commissioner on special duty for six months. Saiad Ibrahim Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was then placed on special duty with effect from 12th May 1887, and his report was submitted in vernacular in September 1887. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Clarke) summed up his report in 1885, and in 1888 forwarded the *résumé* along with two registers of the lands (one for Delhi and one for Ballabgarh). Under letter No. 6591, dated 10th November 1888, these registers

were returned by the Financial Commissioner for re-submission after amendment and re-arrangement.

This ends Part I of the printed correspondence.

(Part I, however, concludes with a reproduction in print of the two registers which came before Government in 1885, the proposals contained in which were so generally rejected).

Part II opens with subordinate correspondence regarding printing of the two registers returned by the Financial Commissioner for re-submission in 1888; printing evidently having been decided on after the registers had been revised by the Deputy Commissioner. These registers, after submission to the Financial Commissioner, were forwarded to Government under Financial Commissioner's letter No. 402, dated 30th June 1891. The registers (which appear at the end of Part II) contain the opinion of the Extra Assistant Commissioner Saiad Ibrahim Ali (or possibly of a second Extra Assistant Commissioner, who also dealt with the case); of the Deputy Commissioner; of the Commissioner; and of the Financial Commissioner; the opinions being expressed in the case of each village (52 villages in Delhi and 49 in Ballabgarh Tahsil). Government did not pass orders upon the registers until 1897, when in their No. 136, dated 25 February 1897, they passed orders, taking villages similarly circumstanced by groups, according to which groups the local officers have worked and are still working in 1904.

This letter No. 136 was a very voluminous one. It was not, however, a sufficient pronouncement to satisfy all the doubts and difficulties arising when action began to be taken on it, for, in a letter No. 300 C., of 5th October 1898, the Financial Commissioner applied for the services of a special officer to enquire into the tenure of certain areas, and, Lala Hirde Ram having been appointed, he submitted a voluminous report, which, after review in December 1900 by Major Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, and in July 1901 by Major Davies, Commissioner, was made the subject of a further call for orders by the Financial Commissioner in his letter No. 41, dated 15th January 1902. Major Davies who, while Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, had special knowledge of the whole case, had in his review divided the villages coming under consideration into eight different groups, concerning each of which he wrote a separate letter of review. It was, therefore, in respect of group by group that the Financial Commissioner called for Government orders. The orders of Government were passed in letter No. 320, dated 1st April 1902, to the following effect:—

Group I.—Consisted of 19 villages in which it was decided that Government should retain the lands owned, and that the *malikana* paid by occupancy tenants should be raised to 3 annas per rupee of the land assessment, and the rent of tenants at will to a standard of 4 per cent. of market value. A subsidiary proposal that the *shamilat* of *mauza* Asaula should be sold to the Cambridge Mission was also sanctioned.

Group II.—Consisted of the one village of Tuglakabad, and the orders of Government were that the fort and grazing lands, which are the sole property of Government, should be retained, and that grazing dues should be levied; while the *malikana* of the one-fourth Government share in the arable lands should be fixed at 3 annas per rupee of land assessment for the term of Settlement.

Group III.—Consisted of the one village of Mahrauli, and the area of the Government plots therein, aggregating 200 bigahs, was sold.

Group IV.—Consisted of the one village, Mubarikpur Kotla, and it was decided that, while one plot of 20 odd bigahs should be sold at once, the remaining plots should be, for the present, retained; the *malikana* of them being fixed at 3 annas per rupee in the case of occupancy tenants, and, in the case of tenants-at-will, being enhanced by one-third of the rate already paid.

Group V.—Consisted of the one village of Badkal, in which Government owned one-fourth share in the arable area and in the *shamilat*. It was decided that the former (already separated off field by field) should be sold to the *biswedars* in possession, along with proportionate interest in the latter, at a specific rate of sale price.

Group VI.—Consisted of the single village of Garhi Begampur, and as the share of Government, although on paper amounting to half the village, had never been properly demarcated by a partition, partition proceedings were sanctioned, with a view to the Government share being concentrated into one specifically demarcated block, in which Government would have sale rights.

Group VII.—Consisted of the three villages, Itmadpur, Sonepat, and Fazilpur, but as the lands in question were merely in (1) some 28 bigahs of road land, used and disused; in (2) some 28 bigahs of *biswedari* land; and in (3) some 23 bigahs of *biswedari* land; it was approved that (1) should be, after demarcation of the roads, given to the village, and that (2) and (3) should be sold.

Group VIII.—Consisted of 21 villages in which existed scattered plots aggregating about 200 bigahs, the sale of which was approved.

The foregoing summary shows that special orders were given in respect of 48 villages, all of which, except for 2 in the Sonepat Tahsil, were in the Ballabgarh Tahsil, and were thus villages which contained the confiscated rights of the Raja of Ballabgarh. What had meanwhile transpired, as to the villages, principally in the Delhi Tahsil, containing forfeited "taiul" lands, will be noticed later on. Lala Hirde Ram was again deputed, for six months, to, as far as possible, carry out the orders passed concerning these 48 villages. He submitted his report to the Deputy Commissioner on 11th April 1903, and a subsidiary report on 4th October 1903, and these reports are being considered by the Deputy Commissioner at the present time (1904). These reports deal with the 48 villages grouped above, and show how matters stand in respect of each group, the summary being as follows:—

Group I (i).—The tenants of 6 out of the 19 villages accepted enhancement by signing and paid: those of one signed and then refused to pay; those of 10 paid, but had not signed; while those of 2 had neither signed nor paid.

(ii).—The *shamilat* in *mauza* Asaula had not yet been sold to the Cambridge Mission; a partition (which has been applied for) being necessary first (The land was sold later, in 1905).

Group II (i).—The tenants had all paid rent at the enhanced rates ordered, but had not signed the *kabuliyats* demanded.

(ii).—No report was made as to whether grazing dues had been levied on the fort and grazing area.

Group III.—The Government plots aggregating 200 bigahs had been sold to different co-sharers for Rs. 3,568 odd, of which one-tenth (Rs. 392 odd) was payable as earnest money, the balance of Rs. 3,176 being fixed as payable in instalments. Rs. 284 odd of the earnest money had been paid, the balance being due from 4 defaulters. Whether the instalments of payment of balance for Rabi 1903 had been paid by those who had paid earnest money, was not stated.

Group IV (i).—The plot of 20 bigahs odd had been sold by auction for Rs. 860.

(ii).—The tenants had all paid rent at the enhanced rates ordered, but had not signed *kabuliyats* binding them thereto.

Group V.—The orders regarding Badkal had only been partially carried out owing to adverse pre-emptory claims set up by the *biswedars* in respect of certain plots. There had been sold 673 bigahs to occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will, the earnest money (Rs. 220 odd) of which had been paid, and the balance arranged for by instalments. The rent of the separated areas remaining unsold, had been paid at the enhanced rates demanded. This enhancement had been demanded in accordance with principles previously laid down, in lieu of complying with the orders to sell.

Group VI.—The partition ordered in Garhi Begampur had not been effected, questions having arisen as to the method of partition. These questions had been referred in a separate channel of correspondence by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner.

Group VII (i).—The 28 odd bigahs in Itmadpur had been made over to the villagers.

(ii).—The 28 bigahs in Sonepat had not been sold, the villagers not having been able to combine to purchase jointly.

(*iii*).—The 23 bigahs in Fazilpur had not been sold. When sale to the tenants-at-will was contemplated, the *biswedari* body objected as pre-emptors, and the proposal fell through. Enhanced rent was then demanded from the tenants-at-will as the only alternative, but this they refused to pay.

Group VIII.—Of the plots aggregating 200 bigahs in 21 villages, (*a*) the plots in 14 villages had been sold off; (*b*) the plots in 4 more had been partially sold off (enhanced rents from the persons in possession having been demanded in cases in which the biswedars stopped sale by raising claims of pre-emption); while (*c*) in the three remaining villages, there were special circumstances retarding sale, which had been separately reported. (The earnest money due under (*b*) it was reported had not been paid, therefore sales by auction in supersession of the sales already been effected were recommended.

The above is a summary of Lala Hirde Ram's reports to the Deputy Commissioner, dated the 11th April 1903 and 4th October 1903, and it is fairly evident from them that matters had not progressed in respect of the 48 villages in question very satisfactorily.

Turning now to the villages in the Delhi Tahsil, which consisted of confiscated "taiul" property, it has to be noticed that the orders of Government in the letter No. 136, dated 25th February 1897 (written after consideration of the two printed registers forwarded in 1891) dealt with of the cases of the 52 villages as follows:—

(*a*). On 6 villages no orders were required, as matters had been adjusted by alienation or otherwise.

(*b*). On 9 or 10 villages no orders were required, owing to the areas in question being vested in various Government Departments.

(*c*). The areas in 4 villages (as well as 2 in Ballabgarh) were approved for utilisation as fuel and fodder reserves.

(*d*). The areas in 7 villages were approved for retention for eventual disposal as reward grants, on occasion.

(*e*). The areas in 3 villages were approved for auction.

(*f*). The areas in 5 villages were approved for sale at fair price to the *biswedari* body, or, in default of this, arrangements for sale by auction were to be made.

(*g* . The areas in 9 villages were approved for sale as under (*f*).

Orders were thus passed in respect of areas in about 44 villages, and the rest of the letter having dealt with the cases of the remaining 8, the Financial Commissioner was left to carry out the orders through the local officers. A file in the District Office (No. 308—G-8) shows that energetic action was taken by Major Davies when Deputy Commissioner. He in 1898 made proposals concerning all the 44 villages, which were received and adjudicated upon by Mr. Robert Clarke as Financial Commissioner (he having particular knowledge of the subject as a late Deputy Commissioner of Delhi). From the file it appears that, upon these adjudications, Major Davies completed disposals or settlements, and, but for subsidiary questions arising in connection with tenants upon the few areas retained, the disposal of questions connected with the "taiul" lands may therefore be considered complete.

What, therefore, at present, faces the local officers, is the disposal of the questions arising out of the two reports of 1903 by Lala Hirde Ram, in connection with the 48 villages, of which 2 are in Sonepat and 46 in Ballabgarh Tahsil. The work remaining to be done may be said to have been narrowed down to this; and the reports themselves show how far the cases of any of the 48 villages may be struck off the list as "disposed of—" (1904).

The gist of the reports of 4th October 1903 and 11th April 1903 by Lala Hirde Ram has been given above group by group. His reports showed much left to be done in the way of disposals by sale and of resettlement of rent with recalcitrant tenants; and it was also evident that, if the Crown Tenants Act was to be applied (as had been recommended), there would be a heavy portfolio of work in opening and maintaining registers of tenancies. The

Deputy Commissioner accordingly wrote letters to the Commissioner pointing out that the work of land agent was likely to be beyond the Deputy Commissioner's control, and that, if Government were resolved to maintain proprietary right in much of these lands, it would appear necessary for a special officer to be put in charge as a land agent. The result of these letters was that in 1904 an Extra Naib Tahsildar was attached to the Sadr tahsil, intended as an Assistant in Crown lands work throughout the district. Lala Lajje Ram was the Naib Tahsildar so attached. He took up work from the face of Lala Hirde Ram's reports, and he did a great deal in the way of disposals by sale. He also induced many bodies of tenants to accept rent enhancements and execute *kabulyats.* But with some bodies he failed signally. One stubborn lot said "Many people like you have come round asking us to sign papers. We did not and do not intend to sign. The land is ours. Let us see if the *Sirkar* will hang us for it." This may be regarded as the attitude, either overt or latent, of most of these Crown tenants. They constantly refuse to accept or pay enhancements of rent up to the standards fixed as appropriate by Government for occupancy tenants and non-occupancy ones respectively, and then notices of ejectment have to be served by Government through its own revenue officers. The tenants then sue for cancellation, pleading either ownership, occupancy rights, or the position of lessees. These suits then have to be decided by Government's own officers (*viz.*, the Collector who caused notice of ejectment to issue), Government being represented in Court by the Government pleader, the Superintendent, Vernacular Office, or the special Naib Tahsildar. The position of the Collector is an unpleasant one, his position and that of Government being invidious. Constant litigation between Government and its subjects has, however, thus gone on for some decades. It does not conduce to the popularity of Government nor does it to its dignity. Tenants go into Court against Government in bodies. In one village 40 suits were so filed on one date. Sir Charles Aitchison had hoped that Government as owner of these Crown lands might set a good example to other landlords; but the example really set has been the unfortunate one usually conspicuous when the landlord is a perpetual absentee. Given a good land agent to act for Government and things might have been different. But a Collector and Tahsildars, who can only spare odd fractions of time to act as landlords, are disqualified from setting a good example as such.

The history of the management of these lands and of the continual litigation, recorded in a portfolio which is almost a library in extent, voluminously bears out the above observations. Again orders have had to be obtained from Government or the Financial Commissioner on points of detail to such an extent that long delays in adjustments have taken place, and the files have become so ponderous and intricate as to consume a disproportionate amount of time over any reference to them.

Mr. Robert Clarke noted in 1893 that he had reported on Crown lands five years previously with a view to obtaining Government orders, but had not obtained them up to 1893. Mr. Alexander Anderson noted in 1893 that the orders were still awaited (They did not appear till 1897). He added that the portfolio of Crown lands was one which a new Deputy Commissioner could not venture to take seriously up until he had got acquainted with the ordinary business of the district generally. Thus he had not dealt with it much during his short period of tenure. Major Davies writing in 1899 noted that the orders, which Mr. Clarke had been awaiting, were passed in 1897 (letter No. 136, dated 25th February 1897, see *supra*). Upon these orders Lala Hirde Rám was deputed to investigate and report, as noticed above. Major Douglas received Hirde Ram's reports, as has been noticed above, and he, upon the question being put by higher authority, agreed that the Crown Tenants Act might be applied to these lands. He devised a form of lease to be granted to each tenant; but it was too complicated, and a fresh draft lease was sent up in 1904, together with a list of the estates and lands to be notified as coming under the scope of the Act. It was in connection with the correspondence arising over this submission (when Government returned the list for correction) that Major Parsons, after having reflected on the whole history of these Crown lands, and after forming the opinion that the Deputy Commissioner could not possibly allot, register and attend to a multitude of tenancies under the Crown Tenants

Act, and, after arriving at the opinion that the relatively small amount of *malikána* which Government derived from these lands, did not compensate for the labour, correspondence, annoyance, and unpopularity entailed, advocated that Government should slough off its invidious proprietary rights. The suggestion was supported by the acting Commissioner (Mr. Fenton) in a luminous letter on the subject It was suggested that in the next settlement operations the lands might be settled with the occupiers, the land revenue, perhaps, being assessed at a figure high enough over ordinary rates to procure for Government a twenty or thirty years' purchase of its proprietary right. The views of the higher authorities upon this reference had not been expressed up to November 1905. If it is decided to retain the proprietary right in these lands, the question of an agent to manage them properly must force itself into decision eventually.

Among the many difficulties attendant upon administering them the following may be noticed :—

(*a*) Partition of the Government share often not having been effected in the Settlement of 1880, upon the land as well as upon paper: the result being that there were no distinct State blocks, but only a record of Government's co-owner rights in different fields. For instance, if Government owned a half share in a village, Government had been shown as co-owner in every field, without the share being defined by boundary marks; the result being inability to take up that share (until after effecting a partition) and inability to eject a tenant, especially when he generally was the actual co-sharer with Government within the whole field. If the existence of such undemarcated partition had been fully known to the higher authorities, it is possible, as Mr. Fenton remarked, that the orders of 1897 would have been other than they were.

(*b*) The vending and mortgaging by occupants of their tenures of cultivation as if such tenures were a proprietary right. Such alienations, noticed by Mr. Anderson in 1893, were discovered to be common, and were made the subject of a special reference for orders. Obviously such alienations gave room for a large crop of suits by Government for cancellation of the alienations. Orders were, however, passed that the transferee was to be entered as *kabiz*.

(*c*) The non-payment to Government, when Government was a co-owner in *shamilat* land, of any share in the profits of *nautar* land. This was noticed by Mr. Anderson in 1893.

(*d*) The unsatisfactory arrangement whereby, after partition (by demarcation) of land, trees had been left "common" or "joint" property, with the result that if a cultivator cut a tree for agricultural purposes, a suit, or prosecution, was liable to arise.

(*e*) The fact, noted by Major Davies in 1899, that non-residents of a village, found at the time of the settlement of 1880 to be in cultivating possession of Government lands, had often been given occupancy rights, while the resident *biswedars* had often been entered as tenants-at-will. This phenomenon Mr. Clarke styled as extraordinary but quite true.

(*f*) The question of whether, when a tenant agreed to buy proprietary rights under payment by instalments, *malikána* should or should not be levied from him during the period (often 10 years) of payment.

(*g*) The question of adjustment when a tenant, having agreed to purchase by instalments, paid some instalments and then failed to pay the others when due.

(*h*) The question of suspension of purchase instalments during seasons of distress.

(*i*) The record of purchase instalment sheets; the collection of instalments, and the keeping of accounts of collections and balances,

(*j*) The best procedure, when tenants were willin-g to buy land in their occupation, on its offer by Government, but when the co-shares with Government in the village hindered the transaction by urging pre-emprive right. At one time such urging brought many intended sales to tenants, otherwise arranged, to a standstill; but the Pre-emption Act of 1905 solved the difficulty, when it provfded that claims for pre-emption could not be raised against Government.

These and many others are the difficulties besetting the administration of the lands on the lines pursued in the last quarter of a century: those lines, briefly, being that Government should retain the large areas,* should sell the smaller areas (under 200 bigahs) preferably to the co-owners in the village or to the occupants; and, in the areas retained, gradually enhance rents up to prescribed standards, differentiating between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants. Lala Lajje Ram prepared useful files (in English) concerning nearly all the villages and lands and also a register giving collected information. He arranged a number of sales. The purchase instalment sheets which he prepared should be kept on record at the tahsil, and collections should be made from the face of them (October 1905).

* Which, however, were, when the orders were passed, unfortunately not concrete blocks, in many cases.

D

Daulatabad Jagir.

Daulatabad Jagir.—A grant made in 1874 to Lachhman Singh, Rai Bahadur, for services rendered during the mutiny. The rule of integral succession was expressly laid down in the orders of sanction: "the village to be continued after his death to one of his lineal male heirs lawfully begotten, during the pleasure of Government, the grant to be held on the condition of good service and the successor to be selected by the Government of India." (Government of India letter No. 231, dated 28th September 1874, to Secretary to Government, Punjab).

The Fort.

Defences Act.—The Indian Works of Defence Act (VII of 1903) will, it is to be hoped, have set at rest the controversies which occurred between the Military and Civil authorities at Delhi for a quarter of a century, commencing from the early eighties. In this period there were two controversies between the said authorities, both of which gave opening for much objection, counter-objection and correspondence. The one was (*a*) concerning the preservation intact of the city walls and the keeping of a clear 500 yards zone outside them (*see* under *Walls of the City*). The other was (*b*) concerning the attempt to keep a clear 500 yards outlook from the walls of the fort. How impossible it has been to follow the principles under (*a*) will be seen in the article *Walls of the City;* and how impossible it was to assert the principle under (*b*) may be judged when it is known that the clearances of 1858* (which formed the Champ de Mars) did not create a zone as deep as 500 yards from the fort walls. Consequently the cantonment boundary, which runs along the Esplanade Row, excluding the Dufferin Hospital, the Jama Masjid, and so on, was not (and is not) fixed 500 yards from the walls. But there was a Government of India, P. W. D. (Military Works) Circular No. 13-P. W., dated 17th August 1881, which directed that "no works or buildings of any kind (were) to be erected in the neighbourhood of a fort or cantonment without the previous concurrence of the Government of India in the Military Department." This circular hardly covered conditions such as existed at Delhi, where the flanks of a whole city faced the fort within 500 yards radius. The Officers Commanding at Delhi, however, interpreted the Circular strictly, with the result that in the early eighties Mr. George Smyth was much worried by being called upon to submit plans of buildings intended to be erected in the city, near the cantonment boundary, in case they might interfere with the outlook for range finding purposes from the fort walls. Mr. Smyth left notes on the subject, written with some warmth, for the information of his successor. He noted that the question naturally arose as to whether persons so prevented from building, outside cantonment limits, according to their own wish in the way of design, would not be entitled to money compensation. He added that this representation had silenced the demands of the Military authorities.

* The city before 1857 extended right up to the Lahore Gate of the Fort. See the photograph in the Municipal Museum.

But in 1884 the question cropped up again with fresh vigour; being revived by the commencement of the building of the Baptist Mission School

Hall, which was designed to be (and is) a high double-storeyed building on the Esplanade Row, where it runs from W. to E. to join the Faiz Bazar.

Its construction in the form in which it at present (1904) stands, was vigorously (but unsuccessfully) protested against by the Executive Engineer of the Military Works Department (Meerut) and other Military authorities to whom the matter was referred; but there was the usual difficulty that, while the building might interfere with sighting from the fort ramparts, it was clear of the cantonment boundary, and actually in the city. The objection taken to this building became precedent for further objections against various other buildings in the city along this face; and during 1884, 1885, and until later, there was frequent correspondence between the Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, and the Officer Commanding at Delhi, on the one hand, and the Deputy Commissioner, on the other. The Military authorities wanted to be forewarned of the intended height and design of buildings allowed to be constructed along this face of the city. The correspondence on the subject reached the Punjab Government, who pointed out that while the rules regulating buildings which the Municipality might adopt, could not, under the Municipal Act, provide that intending builders should have regard to principles set forth by the "Defence Committee," they might nevertheless provide for sufficient particulars being given in the applications of intending builders, to enable the Military authorities to determine whether any intended erection on the face in question would be objectionable if copies of any relevant applications were sent to them beforehand. Under instructions from the Punjab Government, therefore, the Municipality passed rules regulating the submission in sufficient detail of applications for permission to build. (These rules were gazetted under Notification No. 215, dated 20th February 1890; the correspondence on the whole question of the objections by the Military Department having continued between different offices for five or six years. The rules were gazetted again, in amended form, under the later Municipal Act of 1890, by Notification No. 454, dated 6th October 1900, *vide* page 30 of Delhi Municipal Manual, 1903). But though matters were thus provisionally settled by the Punjab Government, the Delhi correspondence and similar correspondence which had occurred at Rawalpindi, led the Government of India to re-affirm their decisions in the Military Works Department, of the year 1881. Under a Resolution No. 193-M. W., dated 17th January 1898, these decisions of 1881 were cited, and instructions were given as to the procedure needed to give effect to them. Yet the Government of India, Public Works Department (Military Works) Circular No. 13-P. W., dated 17th August 1881, which decided that "no works or buildings of any kind are to be erected *in the neighbourhood* of any fort or cantonment without the previous concurrence of the Government of India in the Military Department," still remained one which could not easily be made binding on the public, particularly the public out of reach of Cantonment authorities, and in a measure protected by Municipal regulations, as was especially the case at Delhi. As the same difficulties beset the question at Rawalpindi, a fresh reference was made by the Punjab Government in 1899 to the Government of India, which suggested that legislation might be desirable to support "the decision of 1881," if it was desired to enforce it generally. The Government of India, realising that legislation was necessary, eventually published letter No. 3521-M. W., dated 17th October 1902, from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India, which letter aimed at the specification of areas or zones around each fort enumerated in Army Regulations, India, Vol. II. This letter was followed by the passing of the Indian Works of Defence Act (VII of 1903). (It may here be noted with reference to Section 7 (*c*) of this Act, which deals with inner boundaries of 500 yards (as a maximum), that in letter No. 270-M. W., dated 8th February 1888, the Secretary to Government of India in the Military Department had communicated to the Punjab Government instructions which were to the effect:—

I.—That where the cantonment boundary gave a zone of 500 yards that would be kept clear.

II.—That where it did not, Government should prohibit the erection of any buildings within the 500 yards limit without sanction).

This Act had hardly been passed before the Officer Commanding at Delhi requested discontinuance of a building near the Dufferin Hospital which was within 500 yards of the fort. He was not relying on the new Act, but on the "decisions" of 1881 (repeated in 1898) abovementioned. This caused correspondence which is embraced in Proceedings of Punjab Government Nos. 1-9 for July 1903 (Home Department (Military)). The Punjab Government recommended that action should be taken under the Act in connection with the Delhi Fort, and that a Committee might be appointed to make a local enquiry. This led, or at any rate was followed, by a letter No. 2236-W., dated 22nd July 1903, from the Government of India, Military Department, to the Quartermaster-General in India, which contained the important and welcome pronouncement that the provisions of the Act would generally be applied to *modern works* only ; and not as a rule to the neighbourhood of towns, but, ordinarily, to the case of agricultural land over which clear range might be desired for fortresses recently, or about to be, constructed. This letter cleared the air a good deal, which was satisfactory, as the correspondence conducted since 1884 regarding the zone round the Delhi Fort was largely open to the charge of being an anachronism. However, in response to the suggestion of the Punjab Government, the Commander-in-Chief issued orders to the Bengal Command for the appointment of a Committee under paragraph 88 B, Volume XII, Army Regulations, which provides for a Committee consisting of (*i*) the Officer Commanding the station, (*ii*) the Deputy Commissioner, (*iii*) an officer of the District Staff, (*iv*) the Executive Engineer in charge of the cantonment. Such a Committee was appointed in September 1903, the Commissioner, Delhi Division, and the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Delhi Division, being the Civil Officers appointed. It sat in December 1903 and the result of its deliberations were that the following principles were accepted :—

(*a*). (*i*). That as it was impossible to get a clear 500 yards zone round the fort, the cantonment boundary from the north end of the Faiz Bazar up to the Chandni Chauk should be taken to represent the limits of the "inner" zone within which no fresh building should be allowed to be erected, while existing ones (if any) should stand. (*ii*) From the Chandni Chauk northwards the limits of this zone were to include part of the area between the Lothian Road from the Kashmir Gate to the Lothian Bridge, and the city circumvallations to the east of this section of road. (*iii*) In this zone the Grand Trunk Road from the Lothian Bridge to the West Bridge Head of the Jamna Railway bridge (which road is within municipal limits) was also to be included.

As the area under (*ii*) is all State land on which the old cemetery and the post office, &c., stand, it being in fact the site of the old arsenal, no difficulty in connection with applications to build can arise ; and, as to the Grand Trunk Road and its margin to the north, this is equally State land, admitting of full control of any possibility of building thereon.

(*b*) That zones in which no buildings should be allowed should be prescribed round either head of the Jamna Railway Bridge. The prescribing of these presented no difficulty, as the land affected is all river bed land or agricultural land.

(*c*). That east of the fort these should be a clear zone, kept free from buildings. Here, again, river bed land came into question, concerning which there is no difficulty.

The recommendations of the Committee were approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and though, up to November 1905, no notification of them under the Defences Act had occurred, such notification must follow.

Questions regarding "zones" round the fort will then presumably be set at rest, for, it is to be hoped, no further objections will be raised against freedom of building in the city outside the zone mentioned.

In granting a site for the Victoria Zenana Hospital out of cantonment land, in front of that Baptist school building which was a bone of contention in 1884, the higher Military authorities have practically "estopped" the said question from again being raised. (Unusual circumstances led to this concession. A site for this hospital was hard to find, and just before the Coronation Durbar, the Committee in charge of the funds commenced to build it in the south-west corner of the square round the Jama

Masjid. The Viceroy (Lord Curzon) took exception to this, and caused building to cease, allotting, however, some compensation for the stoppage. At the same time he interested himself in causing a fresh site to be provided, with the result above noted).

If, however, the question of zones round the fort has been finally set at rest, the question of the maintenance intact of the city circumvallations, and of the maintenance of a 500 yards zone outside thereof, is likely to come under fresh discussion, if the city extension scheme propounded in 1905 (which contemplates demolition of the western wall from the Cabul to the Ajmere Gate) is supported by the Punjab Government. For these questions *see Walls of the City* and *Extension of City Scheme.*

Deputy Commissioner's House.

Deputy Commissioner's House.—Acquired under the Land Acquisition Act under award, dated 27th May 1902, for a sum of Rs. (*a*) 16,200 + (*b*) 2,430 + (*c*) 370. The sum (*b*) was for 15 per cent under Section 23 of the Act. The sum (*c*) was on account of the strip of land to the west outside the southern gate, between the compound wall and the Swami-house drainage nulla. Major Douglas left this strip in the possession of the owner, but he awarded Rs. 370 "for severance of it and upon agreement that it should be kept clear of buildings." It was not worth more than Rs. 370 left as it was, and it might have been better to acquire it outright, even though it was left excluded from the compound. The owner in 1904 made some talk about laying out a garden in the strip, which, however, would not be at all an easy thing to do. Yet, it may be desirable at some time to acquire the strip outright, regard being had to the fact that Rs. 370 have already been paid in connection with it. The house used to have a thatched roof and was one of the coolest in the station. The Public Works Department put on a roof of corrugated iron sheets with 9 inches of mud on them: which roof made the house very hot, and it leaked extremely badly (*see* correspondence of 1905 on the subject, under which a new roof was applied for). The addition of the front verandah was made at the instance of Major Parsons in 1905. He also restored the means of canal irrigation for the garden which had been abandoned for years. With liberal irrigation the garden can be maintained in a good state of verdure all the year round.

Deputy Gunj.

Deputy Gunj.—This is a valuable State property in the Sadr Bazar, which should be disposed of (if possible, by lease) to the best advantage when railway development to the west of the city creates, as it will, a demand for land space. It is a large open square, surrounded by houses. The latter are private property, but the square is State (nazul) property. It was a busy grain mart once, before the various railways ended its use as such. The municipality should wait for profitable offers, and not be in a hurry to encumber this land by allowing any building on it haphazard. It would make a fine *katra.* The Nazul Darogha has been very anxious to plan out this space into building sites and offer them on rent; but his suggestions were put aside in 1905. The time to make the most advantage of land space will not occur until the Bara-Nagdar-Muthra Railway opens, and the G. I. P. Railway at Delhi links up direct with the D. U. K. Railway, somewhere to the west of the Cabul Gate.

D'eramao Jagir.

D'eramao Jagir.—The D'eramao (or Deramow) family (*see* Fanshawe) have an interesting origin. The story is that, in the time of Aurungzebe, one of his queens, who suffered from some ailment, having heard of the fame of an European (or Armenian) female doctor, called Julia, in Surat, sent for her to Delhi; and the doctor, having successfully treated the queen, received a jagir near Okla which was called Juliana (now Julána: which is the name, for instance, used to distinguish the military sanitary camp in that direction). Having settled permanently in Delhi, Julia drew fellow country men and women to her from across sea (perhaps the Persian Gulf), and particularly her country women, who were received into the harems of the nobles of the Court. One of these was so great a beauty as to be called Daár-i-mo, or "Pearl of the Ocean": from which title proceeded the family name. The graveyard (page 62 Fanshawe) is full of graves with the Greek cross and inscriptions in the Armenian character.

The D'eremao "Altamgha jagir" made by Mahratta authority prior to 1806 and confirmed in 1806 by the British Government, consists of the assigned revenue of mauza Bhupani in the Ballabgarh Khadir. This jagir has created a large file of correspondence, as the succession to Captain Dominic D'eremao, who died in 1852, was complicated by the fact that he left seven children who disputed over succession. Matters were further complicated by the mortgage of the jagir to one James Ross Bell, who died in 1892, leaving a daughter, Mussammat Nur Jehan Begum, who was adjudged as entitled to draw the jagir income, minus Rs. 500 reserved (under a compromise) for the representatives (or certain of them) of the D'eremao family. The case is an intricate one and requires study, when, as sometimes happens, it is revived by fresh incidents or correspondence. There is a note by the Legal Remembrancer on the whole case, dated June 1898 (*see* page 509 F. F. $\frac{D}{4}$ 24).

The jagir should not have been mortgaged, it may be noted, as, by Governor-General's Resolution in 1821 (eight years before the death of Captain Manuel D'eremao), the grant had been extended to the heirs of the original grantee; and, on his death in 1829, the Governor-General ruled that the grantee had no right to regulate the succession by will, or otherwise to interfere with the legal and established course of succession thereto.

It was one E. W. D'eremao who mortgaged the jagir in 1867. It was recorded in the patwari's papers recently (1905) that Mussammat Nur Jehan Begum had transferred her mortgage lien to Lala Damodar Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mutation order was subsequently passed in favor of Lala Damodar Das, and he is now entitled to receive the jagir revenue (minus the deduction above mentioned) (October 1905).

Directory.

Directory.—The Delhi Directory was started in 1904, being printed and published at the Municipal Press. It is issued quarterly. The type is kept standing. Sales of it have not been well pressed. Perhaps the price (one rupee) is too high. It might be well to arrange to place a stock at the leading shops and at the Railway station book stall, giving liberal commission on sales. The publication, which was modelled after the Simla directory, gives a great deal of information.

Distillery, closure of.

Distillery, closure of.—The municipal workshop is accommodated in what was the Government distillery, prior to 1899. The premises are well suited for, and well situated for, a workshop. The closure of the distillery was part of the reform, started in 1898, under which Government distilleries were closed everywhere in favor of the licensed private distilleries at Karnal, Amritsar, Sujanpur and Rawalpindi.

District Board Engineer and Public Works Department Agency.

District Board Engineer and Public Works Department Agency.—Colonel Massy left it on record in 1894 that the District Board was "entirely run" by the Secretary and Engineer Lala Narain Das, a steady going reliable old man, who had his office in excellent order. Mr. Silcock in November 1894 remarked that Lala Narain Das was looking after things very well, but he (the Deputy Commissioner) had, however, been gradually taking things into his own hands, or putting them more under the management of the Tahsildars. He said that the Local Boards (afterwards abolished) were entirely useless: also that there were any number of useless chaprassis, chaukidars, &c., entertained, who did nothing, and whom he had been weeding out considerably, although not without leaving much to be done in this direction.

In Major Davies' time—November 1894 to March 1899—Narain Das still remained Secretary and District Engineer, and, under the Deputy Commissioner, evidently discharged most of the executive functions of the Board. Major Davies had, however, had the Senior Assistant Commissioner appointed a member of the Board, and anticipated that, should a passed Assistant of more than a year's service be posted to Delhi, he could be put in charge of much of the work which then came before the President. As to the subordinate Public Works Agency he remarked that the mistris at the tahsils were quite unreliable, both in their estimates and work. The Local Boards were still existent in his time, and he remarked that the Tahsildars had, within their Tahsils, the same

position with regard to the Local Boards, as the Deputy Commissioner had with regard to the District Board. The Local Boards were in his opinion useless, all the duties that could be entrusted to them being the sanction of sale of dead trees, and the passing of petty sums for the repairs of kacha roads.

Major Douglas recommended and obtained the abolition of the Local Boards, and the reconstitution of the District Board as a body composed of appointed, ex-officio, and elected members.

In his time Narain Das, who had long served the Board, terminated his services, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner became Secretary; while a whole time Engineer (Lala Brij Pal Das, a Rurki graduate) was appointed solely for Public Works; he having under him one Sub-Overseer and one mistri, both also stationed at the sadr, but available for duty in any tahsil in the district. Lala Brij Pal Das engaged for a term of five years, which expired about the end of 1905: when re-engagement for a further term of three years was resolved on.

As to subordinate Public Works Agency, it was at one time discussed whether each Tahsildar should not have under him a mate and gang of beldars for the spade-work repair of kacha roads; but it was decided that it was preferable to give each Tahsildar a permanent advance of Rs. 100 or so, from which he could attend to such repairs by paid labour. It is not often, however, that Tahsildars do draw against and recoup their permanent advance.

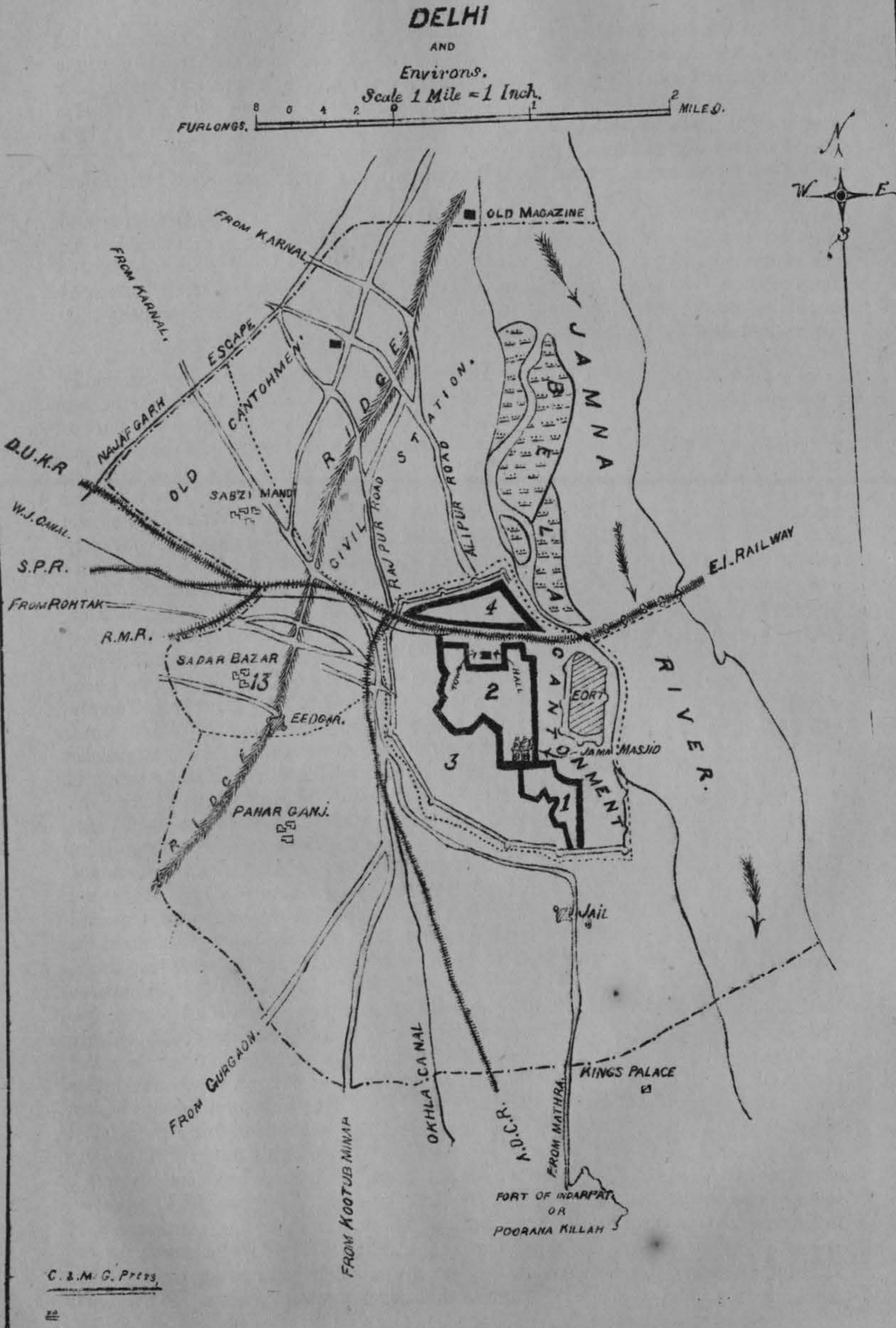
Drainage—intramural, Delhi City.

Drainage—Intramural, Delhi City.—Delhi City was originally provided with a system of subsoil drains which are known as the Shahjehani drains. They are masonry conduits of considerable size, and into them the drainage from roads and houses had connection by a system of sinks. As the city had also canal water running through it, from the Cabul gate, through the Queen's garden, to the Fort, and as, moreover, the canal water originally ran under ground from the Fattehpuri Masjid to Kazi Hauz, the system for both draining and flushing was probably good; but from lapse of time the flooring and walls of the subsoil conduits became rotten, and more apt to soak in drainage than conduct it off: and, when the drainage subject was first seriously considered under British rule, the question for decision was, whether it was better to try and restore the Shahjehani drains, or abandon them in favour of open surface drains. Looking to the great difficulty of restoration and to other considerations, the Public Works Department, to whom the surveys were entrusted, decided in favour of the latter alternative. The Department was then required to prepare a finished scheme on the fresh lines. This they did by first preparing a Scheme A, which provided (*i*) for a circular intercepting drain (to be constructed in the city ditch) into which the intramural drains would discharge, and (*ii*) a main (subsoil) sewer which, starting from the Fattehpuri Masjid, would pass down the Chandni Chauk, and continue on to outside the Delhi Gate, where it would discharge into the circular intercepting drain. In March 1893 Mr. Robert Clarke noted that this Scheme A had been sanctioned in the Public Works Department, and financed by the municipality. He noted that a loan had been applied for, advertised in the Gazette, and was expected to be available for 1893-94. He pointed out that considerable saving might be expected, if, for pitching the ditch to construct the circular intercepting drain, stone were made available by lowering by 10 or 12 feet the city wall between the Lahore and Delhi Gates. This suggestion, however, never had effect (*see Walls of the City*). In Mr. Alexander Anderson's time (December 1893) Scheme A had been started. Government had made a loan; but the municipality had preferred to supply the Public Works Department with current savings rather than take it up and pay interest. He noted that, if it was possible to complete Scheme A out of such savings, the loan might go towards Scheme B (detailed intramural drainage) for which the Public Works Department were still making surveys. In March 1899 Major Davies noted that Scheme A had been executed, while Scheme B had been prepared and started. Progress had, however, fallen into abeyance for want of funds; but he noted that the continuance of the work must proceed by supplying the Public Works Department, as, to attempt to carry out the work *amáni*, the municipality had neither the establishment needed nor could they exercise the necessary supervision. Why funds

Map illustrating Parts I, II III and IV of the Intramural Drainage Scheme B

Sanctioned by Resoutions of 1896 and 1897

REFERENCES.—1 = Part I—Faiz Bazar Part
2 = „ II—Chandni Chauk Part
3 = „ III—Chitlikabar Part
4 = „ IV—Hamilton Road Part



C. & M. G. Press.

A sketch map is appended showing the four parts of the Scheme B. The estimates stand at—

	Actual.	P. W. D. Charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part I—Faiz Bazar ...	...	...	47,263
" II—Chandni Chauk ...	1,03,376	13,956	1,17,332
" III—Chitli Kabar ...	3,63,726	49,103	4,12,829
" IV—Hamilton Road ...	27,857	3,761	31,618
Total ...	...	...	... 6,09,042

Up to 1904, the only part touched was Part II (Chandni Chauk), as was also mentioned by Major Davies in 1899. This part was, in 1904, nearly completed on the north side of the Chauk and also on the south side, for some little distance back from the Chauk; but the rest of this Part, towards the Jama Masjid, and in the Lál Kua direction, still remained to be done. The large Chitli Kabar Part, and the Faiz Bazar and Hamilton Road Parts, all awaited a commencement in 1904. The scheme was divided into the four parts according to catchment areas, with reference to discharge into (*a*) the trunk sewer underlying the Chandni Chauk, and discharging into the intercepting drain at the Delhi Gate (as to completion of which see *suprâ*), or into (*b*) the intercepting circular drain; almost all the drainage of which goes off in sullage by the Delhi Gate into the river or to the sullage farm, only a small proportion going to the river by the north wall.

The principle of the scheme is to have, with the exception of the Chandni Chauk trunk sewer and other main sewers, surface drains everywhere, all the underground Shahjehani drains being filled up, or left to carry only storm water. But a few subsoil drains may be provided for lanes and other spaces when the levels do not admit of surface ones. The "surface drains" for the purposes of the scheme mean side-gutters for the lanes and streets not more than, and generally much less than, 18 inches deep. In the narrow lanes, the street way between the side drains is to be flagged with shaped stone; which in 1904 was substituted for rammed kankar, as more satisfactory and not so very much more expensive.

The plans and estimates were prepared in 1896-97. Mr. C. Barratt, Executive Engineer, was in superior charge of preparation, but Lala Dina Nath, Sub-Engineer (who prepared the *Extra-mural Drainage Scheme* (*q.v.*) entirely), was employed in sub-charge of the work. Part III is made up of the five following sub-parts (*i*) Fattehpuri Bazar area, Rs. 52,000; (*ii*) Lál Kua Bazar area, Rs. 1,30,200; (*iii*) Chauri Bazar area, Rs. 88,800; (*iv*) Sita Ram Bazar area, Rs. 71,700; (*v*) Chitli Kabar Bazar area, Rs. 69,600: these five sub-parts making the total of Rs. 4,12,800 (round) for the whole Part III.

* * * * * * *

The drainage schemes described have, especially when in process of execution, as little popularity as attends most such innovations, and there has been some argument that the Shahjehani drains were efficacious or might have been restored. This is particularly the case, of course, with those house-owners (there is a list of them) whose ground floor levels are lower than the street and who must raise their floors to enable their house drainage to flow into the surface drains. Part of the unpopularity of Scheme B was also occasioned by the house tax (which was very unpopular) having been imposed expressly to provide funds for financing it. It is also alleged that the gradients do not admit of free flow down the surface drains in many streets, and that when they are stagnant they are very offensive. This last contention as to offensiveness from stagnation is very true, and unless the drainage scheme is followed up by a good system for flushing (rendered all the more difficult now that the canal flow is not at all continuous), its operation will be defective. There are notes on this subject by the Sanitary Engineer, to be found in the municipality's office. Utilisation of wells with a good command seems called for, if the installation of a flushing system, by using water pumped from the river, is to be avoided. The Municipal Engineer (Mr. Salkield), appointed in 1905, should be able to advise in this connection. He had considerable such experience in English boroughs.

Drainage Extramural (Suburbs), City.—In a book containing 28 pages of report and 516 pages of calculations, accompanied by 3 rolls of skeleton maps on the scale of 50 feet to the inch, Lala Dina Nath submitted his schemes, plans, and estimates, under date 28th October 1903, to the Secretary of the Municipality, for drainage of the three suburbs (1) Sadr Bazar, (2) Sabzimandi and (3) Paharganj, at an estimated cost, respectively, of (1) Rs. 1,78,000, (2) Rs. 99,000 or Rs. 1,10,000 and (3) Rs. 79,000.

Drainage Extramural (Suburbs), City.

To these schemes was added a small subsidiary scheme for draining a lowlying area, not drainable except by special means, known as the "Mithai ki pul or Tokriwalan Street Scheme" at a cost of Rs. 11,700; the grand total of all these estimates being Rs. 3,68,000 or Rs.3,79,000.

The alternative grand total depends upon acceptance, in the case of scheme (2) Sabzimandi, being given to the cheaper or more expensive scheme therefor. The Sanitary Engineer, under whose superintendence the various schemes were worked out, inclined to the cheaper scheme which contemplates draining the Sabzimandi into the city ditch at a point near the Cabul Gate, thence to be drained off round to the Delhi Gate; while the costlier scheme contemplates disposal of the sullage in a direction to the north-east of the Sabzimandi on to an area proposed to be taken up for treatment as a sullage farm; pumping of the sullage from collecting tanks by machine pumps being in both cases unavoidable.

In the case of scheme (1) Sadr Bazar no pumping is required, for although the crest of the rise (Pahari Dhiraj) on which it stands, sends off about half the drainage west, it can be brought back by a cut, and be thrown, along with the half of the drainage going east, into the city ditch.

The drainage of scheme (3) Paharganj can also all be taken east, without pumping, into the city ditch somewhere near the Ajmere Gate.

(These schemes, when given effect to, will obviously swell the discharge of the city ditch, a matter which is of importance in connection with the utilisation of sullage to the south of the Delhi Gate (see *Sullage Farm*).

Lala Dina Nath completed these schemes when on furlough from service in the local Public Works Department, being employed as Drainage Engineer by the Municipality for the purpose. He was intimately connected with the intramural drainage scheme (see *Drainage, City, intramural*), when this was being planned and estimated for. He has now retired from service in the Public Works Department and contemplates tendering for the contract for construction of such parts of the intramural scheme as are now in progress (1904).

These extramural plans and estimates have not yet (May 1904) been before the Municipality for approval and sanction.

These schemes include cost of paving with Delhi stone (*i. e.*, blocks of shaped stone) all streets not exceeding 10 feet in width; those of greater width being left to be metalled by the Municipality after construction of the drains as a separate operation.

Duldul at Moharram.—Applications for license to take a *Duldul* procession during the Moharram through the streets of Delhi City are made now and again. There was an application in 1903 and in 1904. Both applications were rejected according to the principle of no innovation mentioned under *Processions*. The question of whether a *Duldul* procession has ever occurred was investigated, with the result that the oldest living Muhammadans in the city testified that it had never taken place within their recollection. The oldest Moulvi consulted was 100 years old, *viz.*, Zilfkar Ali Shah, who had been a servant to the King Akbar Shah. He deposed (1903 or 1904) that the Shias used to have an 'Alam' procession, and the Sunnis one called 'Zulfkar,' when, as far back as 85 years ago, (*i. e.*, about 1820) a disturbance occurred and the processions were stopped. (The 'Alam' procession is licensed now-a-days, but only through the jurisdiction of police station (Barrack No. 4). That there is no precedent for a *Duldul* procession is doubtless due to the fact that the Sunnis have been in large

Duldul at Moharram.

majority at Delhi. Police officers of long connection with the city, such as Mr. Hyde and Khan Sahib Sondé Khan, recorded also that their knowledge extended back to 1884, and that between that date and the present time (1903 or 1904), there had never been such a procession.

It may be noted that it was a procession carrying a Barák emblem which caused the first collision leading to the riots of 1885. (See *Riots*).

Durbaris.

Durbaris.—The following is the list of Durbaris of the Delhi Division as it stood in 1905. The gentlemen marked (P.) are Provincial Durbaris. The remainder are all Divisional:—

Mirza Muhammad Kewan Shah *alias* Suraya Jah, b. 1850. (P.)
Khan Bahadur Moulvi Sayad Muhammad Ziya-ud-din Khan, S.U., LL.D., b. 1838. (P.)
Sayad Ahmad, Imam of Jama Masjid, b. 1865. (P).
Mirza Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan, son of Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan, b. 1852.
Lala Sheo Parshad, son of Rai Bahadur Umrao Singh, b. 1861.
Lala Parmeshri Das, son of Lala Dharm Das, b. 1848. (P.)
Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., son of Rai Umed Singh, b. 1862.
Baldeo Singh, son of Rai Ganeshi Lal, b. 1859.
Rai Bahadur Sri Kishan Das, b. 1866.
Hakim Ghulam Raza Khan, son of Ghulam Murtaza, 1841.
Mir Ghulam Abbas, son of Mir Asharaf Ali, 1851.
Ahmad Shafi, son of Mir Qasim Ali, Faridabad, 1851.
Sayad Sultan Mirza, Honorary Magistrate, b. 1852.
Khan Sahib Hakim Zahir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Honorary Magistrate, 1847.
Shaikh Nazir Ahmad, S. U., LL.D., 1836.
Lala Ishri Pershad, Honorary Magistrate and Treasurer.
Rai Bahadur Hardhian Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, b. 1841.
Khan Bahadur Shaikh Zaka-ulla, S. U., b. 1832.
Muhammad Latif Hussain Khan, Honorary Magistrate, b. 1837.
Lala Mehar Chand, son of Lala Ishri Parshad.
Lala Kishan Singh, b. 1838.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ikramulla Khan, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, b. 1857.
Rai Sahib Jora Mal, b. 1847.
Rai Bahadur Chaudri Rughanath Singh, Najafgarh, 1858.
Khan Sahib Sayad Mustafa Hasain, b. 1851.
Lala Ram Chand, b. 1877.
Pandit Banke Rai, Sanskrit Teacher, b. 1859.
Maharajah Lal, son of Rai Bahadur Jiwan Lal.
Lala Sultan Singh, b. 1877.
Khan Bahadur M. Elahi Bakhsh, Vice-President, Municipality, (P.)

Dusehra, Durga Pujah, Ram Lila.

Dusehra, Durga Pujah, Ram Lila.—The *Dusehra* is a celebration occurring only in districts through which the Jumna or Gangess flows. The prominent feature of it is bathing for purification from sins. The *Dusehra Jaith* and the *Dusehra Asauj* (=Durga Pujah) are half-yearly celebrations occurring, as their names indicate, in June and October. The *Dusehra Jaith* has to be held in *Jaith* on a Wednesday, on a moonlight night, when one, two, or all, of six particular stars are visible in a particular position.

The *Dusehra Asauj* (October) embraces the Ram Lila festival, which is an important one in Delhi, lasting several days, and requiring special police arrangements (see *Ram Lila*).

E

Education Sub-Committee.

Education Sub-Committee.—(See also *Sub-Committees, Municipality*). The Sub-Committee consists of five members of the Municipality, under the presidency of a selected member (at present Khan Bahadur Ikramulla Khan).

The occupation of this Sub-Committee has largely gone, since, under orders of 1905, what was the Municipal Board High School became the Government High School, managed entirely departmentally. The Municipality now merely pays towards the school without any control. Presumably the industrial school and the primary schools remain to be superintended by the Sub-Committee.

Effendi. The

Effendi. The—A personage, always alluded to as "The Effendi", was the deceased Sayed Yakub Khan Jora, who died in 1899. He was a political refugee and pensioner, having been originally confidential agent to the Amir of Kashgarh. He received a pension of Rs. 10,000 (round) per annum.

The deceased pensioner lived in a house (No. 13) in the Civil Lines, which he bought. He had five wives, two of whom came from Turkey and went back there eventually. He had issue by each; and part of his pension was divided among the three branches of which representatives live at Delhi. The amount of pension to be divided was fixed at Rs. 3,500 in 1900: the shares being put at Rs. 17 for (*a*) each widow, Rs. 17 for (*b*) each daughter, and Rs. 68-14-2 for (*c*) each son. The following table shows the individuals interested :—

I	II	III
(i).—Mt. Malak Khanum.	(iv).—Mt. Ruquiya Begum.	(v).—Mt. Nizam Khanum (dead).
(ii).—Manawar Khan, 21 years in 1904. (iii).—Mt. Kumbar Khanum M. Shamsh ud-din.		(ix).—Faiz Ullah Khan, aged 30 in 1904.
	(vi).—Saiad Abdul Hai Khan (12 years in 1904). (vii).—Mt. Saida Begum, m. Umar-ud-din, son of K. B. Zia-ud-din, S. U. (retired E. A. C.) (viii).—Mt. Hamida Begum, m. Saiad Mirza, jagirdar of Meerut; one of the Skinner family, converted to Islam.	

Nos. (i), (ii), and (iii) (with her husband) all live in the house in the Civil Lines, Shamsh-ud-din having been one of the retainers or followers of the Effendi.

Nos. (vii) and (viii) are, as noted, married to local persons.

No. (iv) with her son (vi) lives at Bairam Khan Tiraha near the Delhi Gate, her agent being Moulvi Amanal Rahman Khan.

No. (ix) lives in a house in the Farashkhana quarter.

There have been disputes and litigation between the three branches, which still proceed (1904) and in one way and another are forced upon the attention of the Deputy Commissioner, who, however, has no direct concern with them; his business being limited to seeing that the shares of pension are correctly distributed from the treasury. The Deputy Commissioner's attention was drawn to the above details of the case. when in 1903-04 the pension drawable by No. (vi) was stopped by some order of the District Judge, in whose Court a case was pending, in which application had been made by No. (ii) to have the property of No. (vi) (which includes interest in a village in Ballabgarh) put under a guardian other than his mother. The mother petitioned the Deputy Commissioner vigorously, and had an interview, with the result that order was issued to the treasury to pay her son's pension to her, as before, through her agent Amanul Rahman Khan.

It may be mentioned that the other two wives, not mentioned in the foregoing table, had issue. They, however (Dilbar Khanum and Fatima Khanum) went back to Turkey, and their sons reside there. The total amount sanctioned for the family members was Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 3,500 are paid in Delhi, and Rs. 1,500 to the members in Turkey through the Foreign Office (1904).

Throughout 1904 and 1905 Mussamat Ruquiya Begam importuned the Deputy Commissioner with long petitions about the family disputes, and concerning the pension due to her daughter Saida Begam, which she said should be paid to her on account of the marriage expenses she had incurred. Her agent Amanul Rahman Khan is the man behind all these petitions. Obviously a Deputy Commissioner could take no useful action (1905).

Elections, Delhi Municipality.

Elections, Delhi Municipality.—Major Douglas had raised the status of both electors and candidates for election. Franchise qualifications had been based on income, allowing any man receiving Rs. 10 per mensem to vote. The basis of qualification was changed to one of house rents and the requirements regarding status were raised. The conditions which candidates for election were required to satisfy were also made more discriminative.

* * * * *

Neverthelesst he current rules (appearing in Fenton's Manual) need amendment as to phraseology in one particular. In the opening passage, concerning the conditions which a candidate must satisfy, certain words forming a preamble have been included apparently by mistake, as they render all that follows obscure or hard to follow.

It would also be a good thing if the rules contained provision for penalty attaching to frivolous objection. They allow of recovery from anobj ector of the "costs" of investigation following on an objection; but objector know that, unless the Deputy Commissioner were to charge an equivalent for the time and trouble cost to his own and the Municipal office, there never can be any "costs." Objections, are, therefore, made frivolously and vexatiously. In 1905 there were objections to the poll of the most vexatious kind, in two or three cases. The objectors knew that their objections could not succeed, but they succeeded in delaying the notification publishing the result of the election, in one case, quite six months. During all that period the elected man could not take his seat. In one of these instances the Deputy Commissioner fixed costs at Rs. 300, for time and trouble cost to the various offices, but the Commissioner remitted them on appeal, rejecting the principle on which they had been imposed as unsound. If the rules themselves were made to contain penalty for frivolous and vexatious objection, there would be a remedy which at present does not exist.

Electric License.

Electric License.—In about 1900-01 Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Botolph House, Eastcheap, who is also head partner of the firm of John Fleming and Co., Bombay, approached the Municipality concerning a concession of the monopoly of the right to light the streets of the city with electric light, to supply electricity for house lighting and punkahs, and to run an electric tramway. The Municipality, under the presidency of Major Douglas, favourably entertained Mr. Wilson's tentative communication, which he said was made by him on behalf of a syndicate of three parties, of which he was the chief. His desire was to obtain for this syndicate a concession of the above kind for a specified period His proposals were put into writing in a long letter which forms the basis of the earlier correspondence. The Committee, by Resolution, committed themselves to granting a concession as far as was in their power, it being understood, whether so recorded in the resolution or not, that their acceptance, or that the terms of the concession, would be subject to the approval of the Local Government, to which the whole case was reported by Major Douglas. Meanwhile an application of a similar kind had been made on behalf of the same syndicate to the Municipality of Lahore, and there also the question of the terms of the "concession" had been referred to Government. The matter was not an easy one to decide, as the whole question of such "concessions" was before the Government of India, which, when referred to by the Punjab Government, announced the probable passing of an "Electricity Act" in the near future, and meanwhile returned only a guarded reply to the questions asked concerning the terms on which it would be right to grant concessions at Lahore and Delhi. Meanwile Mr. Arthur Grey, Barrister-at-Law, was constituted local representative of the applicants, and he began to press the Local Government for some definite reply, particularly in respect of Lahore, the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Charles Rivaz) having shown himself willing to further the proposals as far and as rapidly as lay in his power. Meantime the Coronation Darbar was fixed to take place at Delhi in December, January 1902-03: and the Municipality, under the presidency of Major Douglas, were anxious to have the main streets of the city eletrically lighted bef ore, or by the time that, the Durbar took place. At the same time it was evident that the question of the "concession" would never be settled in respect of its terms by then. The idea, therefore, occurred to Major Douglas of asking Mr. Thomas Wilson, not as representative of the applying syndicate, but as the head of the firm of John Fleming and Co., to undertake the lighting of the principal streets within the time in question, upon the terms of a separate contract between the Municipality and John Fleming and Co., and on the understanding that, when the applying syndicate obtained their "concession" on the terms set forth in Mr. Wilson's original letter, or such terms as might be decided by Government, the separate contract with

John Fleming and Co. should be inherited by the syndicate. Mr. Wilson embraced this suggestion, and a subsidiary correspondence commenced between the President of the Municipality and John Fleming and Co., which resulted in a six years' contract being arranged during 1902, for the lighting of the principal streets by 44 or 45 arc lights and also in the posts being erected and served with electricity in time for the Darbar. The contract with John Fleming and Co. is dealt with in a separate article; the rates for supply of energy and the terms on which the Municipality may, if necessary, take over and manage the installation themselves, being discussed therein.

In this article the history of the application by the syndicate is being recorded; and in this connection it remains to remark that the Punjab Government gave Mr. Arthur Grey to understand that any "concession," such as the applying syndicate wanted at Lahore and Delhi, would, under the pending "Electricity Act," take the form of a "license" for the supply of electrical "energy." It also transpired that under the pending Act no "monopoly" would be admissable to any one syndicate or firm.

There was sharp expostulation over this latter point, it being alleged that this cut at the root of the applying syndicate's preconceived position, since they regarded a conceded monopoly as a *sine qui non.* The point was referred demi-officially, and Sir Thomas Higham, who was possibly in charge, or partly in charge, of the preparation of the Electricity Bill, replied demi-officially that the Bill would follow the determination arrived at on this point in England, and that, after all, the point looked more serious that it really was, since, once one company got fairly installed in a town, another company was not likely to attempt to take out a rival license. Mr. Arthur Grey was by this time (in the spring of 1903) about to go to England, and before he left he was given by the Punjab Government, in respect of the city of Lahore, a draft license of the kind which it seemed probable that any actual license granted under the Act, when passed, would have to conform to. Mr. Grey returned to India in the autumn of 1903, and meanwhile the Bill, dealt with in the summer session of the Legislative Council, had resulted in the appearance of the Indian Electricity Act (III of 1903), which, under Notification No. 481, dated 23rd December 1903, was brought into force with effect from the 1st January 1904. Under the same Notification were published the voluminous rules made under Section 33 of the Act, which rules govern the procedure which intending licensees under the Act have to follow. The applying syndicate have therefore become intending licensees under the Act, and, if they fulfil their original intentions, they will have (under Rule 1) to apply for a license direct to Government in the Public Works Department, simultaneously depositing (under Rule 4) at the office of every local authority in or around Delhi, a copy of the draft license as proposed by the applicants, and a copy of the map of the city and environs, showing the proposed area of supply and the streets and other places in or over which it is proposed to place any electric supply-lines.

It is not likely that any license for Delhi will be settled before a license is settled for Lahore, and from November last up to date of the writing of this part of this article (March 1904), the intending licensees have been quiescent in respect of Delhi. The absence of water power as a feature of the scheme does not augur supply of energy at very cheap rates, and in this connection the Financial Commissioner (Sir Lewis Tupper) made local enquiries at Delhi in the autumn of 1903, which aimed at sifting the possibility of obtaining water power from the falls at the Dadupur Headworks of the W. J. Canal. The local opinion of the mill-owners at Delhi was that such power brought from such a distance would entail a higher rate per horse power than local steam. But General Beresford Lovett, visiting the Deputy Commissioner in February 1904, propounded an idea of obtaining water power at the Dasna falls on the Ganges Canal, from which energy might be conducted to Delhi by an over-head wire across the river somewhere near the Railway bridge. At present (March 1904) nothing more can be done than to await developments.

* * * * *

It may be noted here that there is a large sum invested as a reserve to enable the Municipality to finance any responsibilities which may devolve upon

them in connection with electric lighting. This sum was obtained by the sale of the Mor Serai to the E. I. R. for $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. This sale was effected when the Municipality had under consideration a scheme of their own for electric lighting, which scheme was however put aside in favour of acceptance of the offer made by John Fleming & Co., (*see* under *Electric Lighting Contract with J. Fleming and Co.*) to partially light the city, pending the disposal of the application for a license by the syndicate. The money has been invested in G. P. Notes. Major Douglas remarked that should it happen that the syndicate who had applied, did not become licensees, and should the contract with John Fleming and Co. (which will expire in another four years) not be renewed, it might devolve on the Committee to make their own arrangements, which would commence with having to take over John Fleming and Co.'s installation at a purchase price, a contingency which was provided for in the terms of the contract (1904).

* * * * *

The license to the syndicate was granted on 24th February 1905, by Gazette Notification. A copy of it is reproduced below.

During nine months of the year 1905 the licensees were uncommunicative. It was understood that they were trying to float a Company in England. Meanwhile, after consultation with the local authorities, the Local Government under the power conferred by the rules under the Act, gave direction to the licensees to, within two years, lay down mains in the Civil Lines. In October 1905 the Deputy Commissioner was indirectly informed by Mr. Mortimore (the local Manager of the licensees) that debentures had been arranged by the licensees to the figure of Rs. 1,40,000. Commencement of the execution of their undertaking appeared, therefore, within measurable distance. * * * (October 1905).

* * * * *

It may be noted here that Sir Thomas Higham visited Delhi some time in 1905, he being interested in water-power projects. The project of utilising water-power in the Bari Doab Canal for the Lahore Electrical works, seemed to him much more hopeful than that of utilising water-power in the W. J. Canal for Delhi. At the same time he did not consider the latter project excluded from possibility. The Dasna project he considered excluded, owing to the fact that in no canal is the means of power perennial. If any water-power company were started (and General Beresford Lovett 'objected' to the application for license by Mr. Thomas Wilson and his syndicate, on the ground that such a company, which would be able to offer cheaper rates, would be started) it would, supposing it were able to supply water-power to Delhi from any source presumably come to terms with the licensees of 1905, with a result advantageous to the city. The maximum of ten annas per unit mentioned in the license is not encouraging. Six annas a unit might be paid by European communities and clubs; but four annas a unit, or less, would probably be looked for, by the citizens generally, before they would take supply to their houses freely. (October 1905).

It may also be noted that, some time in 1905, an electric expert visited Delhi, in the interests presumably of the financiers interested in the licensees' scheme, to report upon the financial probabilities of it. He did not much favour the intramural lines of tramway mentioned in the second annexure to the license. But he much favoured lines to Paharganj from Ajmere Gate and to Sabzmandi from Queen's Road, which he thought would pay well. He took census of the numbers of people passing to and fro daily between these points. His report was believed to be that from lighting less income was to be expected than from tramways, particularly between the above points. A long lead was, he said, essential for the financial success of tramways. The lines in the second annexure were projected ignorantly by the Municipality in 1903.

* * * * * *

DELHI MUNICIPALITY ELECTRIC LICENSE OF 1905.

1. This license may be cited as the Delhi Municipality Electric License of 1905.

2. This license is granted under Part II of the Indian Electricity Act of 1903, and is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of that Act and of the Schedule annexed thereto, and the several words, terms and expressions to which, by that Act, meanings are assigned, shall have in this license the respective meanings, provided that in this license—

> The expression "the Act" shall mean the said "Indian Electricity Act 1903," and the Schedule annexed thereto.
>
> The expression "Rule" shall mean the Rules made or to be made by the Governor-General in Council or Local Government under Section 33 of the said Act.
>
> The expression "Municipal Committee" shall mean the Municipal Committee of Delhi.
>
> The expressions "First Annexure," "Second Annexure," and "Third Annexure," shall mean the First, Second and Third Annexures to this license, respectively.

3. This license shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the notification confirming this license is published in the *Punjab Government Gazette,* which date is in this license referred to as "the commencement of this license."

4. The licensees for the purposes of this license are Messrs. Arthur Grey of Lahore, Barrister-at-Law, Thomas Wilson of the firm of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. of Bombay, and Lowther Robert Windham Forrest of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. of Bombay, Merchants.

Provided that, if the undertaking, or any part thereof, is at any time purchased by, or transferred to, any other body or person in accordance with the provisions of the Act, such body or person shall, from the date of such purchase or transfer, be the licensees in relation to such undertaking, or part thereof, for the purposes of this license, in lieu of the licensees above mentioned.

Nothing in this license shall prevent the licensees with the previous consent in writing of the Local Government borrowing money on the security of mortgages of the undertaking, or shall make the consent or approval of the local authority necessary to the validity or effect of any such mortgage: Provided that every mortgage of the undertaking shall be deemed to comprise all purchase-money, which may be paid to the licensees in the event of any sale or transfer of the undertaking, or of any part thereof, under this license, and that any mortgage granted by the licensees shall not be a charge upon the undertaking, or any part thereof, in the event of the undertaking, or such part being purchased or transferred as aforesaid, and that every mortgage-deed granted by the licensees shall be endorsed with notice to that effect.

6. Subject to the provisions of this license, the area of supply shall be the whole of the area included in the First Annexure, which said area is more particularly delineated upon the deposited map and thereon coloured blue.

7. Subject to the provisions of this license and the Act and Rules, the licensees shall have the right during the continuance of the license to supply energy within the area of supply for all purposes.

8. The following is a general description of the proposed works, subject to such modifications as may become necessary in the detailed working out of the installation:—

Current. (1) Current to be continuous, low tension.

System of distribution. (2) For Electric Lighting purposes a Three Wire system will be adopted. For Electric Traction purposes a distinct distributing system will be employed, current being supplied to the Car Motors at 500 *volts.*

Pressure of generation, etc. (3) Current to be generated at 500—550 volts and distributed at 500 volts across the outer wires and 250 volts across the neutral and outer wires, the voltage being taken at consumers' premises.

Earthing, etc. (4) In the case of the Electric Lighting system, the neutral or "middle" wire to be earthed. In the case of Electric Traction the rails would be required to form the return or negative wire.

Mains, etc. (5) The mains, distributing mains, and service lines will be partly aerial and partly underground.

Aerial lines. (6) Aerial lines to be constructed in accordance with the conditions and instructions as set forth in Rules 22—34 and such other rules as may be made hereafter under the Act.

Generating station. (7) To be within the area of supply.

(8) Supply will not be limited, provision being made in the design of the generating plant to increase the capacity of the same to meet with an increasing load. In the case of Electric Traction, current will be conveyed from the overhead or "Trolley Line" to the Car Motors by means of a "Trolley" arm.

Supply, etc.

9. The prices charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the Third Annexure, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method.

10. The licensees shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of this license, commence and with all reasonable speed thereafter construct and maintain an Electric Tramway with single or double track and with all necessary sidings, turn out connections and tracks on such portions of the routes mentioned in the Second Annexure as may be agreed upon between the Municipal Committee and the licensees with the approval of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe in that behalf.

11. All vehicles used only on the track to be maintained by the licensees shall, so long as they are held and used by the licensees for the purposes of the undertaking, be exempted from payment of wheel tax; and all plant, machinery, rolling stock and other materials imported during the first two years after commencement of work by the licensees for the purposes of the undertaking to which this license applies, or of any part thereof, shall be exempted from payment of octroi.

12. The licensees shall pay to the Municipal Committee in respect of any Tramways constructed under this license a yearly rent at the rate of rupees eight hundred (Rs. 800) per mile of double track and rupees five hundred (Rs. 500) per mile of single track payable half-yearly; but by agreement with the Municipal Committee such rent shall not begin to be payable until the net profits of the undertaking of the licensees shall have reached Rs. 6 per 100 in any year.

13. The said Tramways shall be constructed, maintained and kept in repair in such form and manner and upon such a gradient and with such a gauge as the Local Government may approve, and the engines, cars and carriages intended to run on the said Tramways shall be such as are approved of by the Local Government.

14. The licensees shall have power from time to time, but with the previous consent of the Local Government, to fix the rates of fares for carrying passengers and goods in the cars or carriages to be run and used on the said Tramways, provided that the rates of fares, on at least one-half the number of such cars or carriages as are available for passengers which daily run on the said tracks, shall for any distances not exceed one anna per mile.

15. The licensees shall, within a period of twelve months after the commencement of the license, which extended period has, with reference to clause I (*a*) of the Schedule to the Act, been specially sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on them in relation to the execution of works, show to the satisfaction of the Local Government that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by the license and under the Act throughout the area of supply.

16. The licensees shall also, within a period of twelve months after the commencement of the license, which extended period has, with reference to clause I (*b*) of the Schedule to the Act, been specially sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, and before exercising any of the powers conferred on them in relation to the execution of works, deposit with, or give security to, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi for the sum of rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000).

17. The option of purchasing the undertaking, accorded to the local authority and Local Government by Section 7 of the Act, shall be exercisable at the end of the period of 42 years computed from the commencement of the license, and at the end of every subsequent period of ten years during the subsistence of this license.

18. The Local Government may revoke this license in any of the cases set out in Section 4 (2) of the Act and also if the licensees commit a breach of any of the terms and conditions of this license and whether or not any previous breach has been waived.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Punjab Government at Lahore this twenty-fourth day of February 1905.

(Sd.) * * *

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab

and its Dependencies.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Description of area of supply.

THE area contained within the municipal limits of Delhi, as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, read with Notification Nos. 713, dated 24th September 1888, and 69, dated the 6th February 1892.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

List of routes on which the licensees are to construct and maintain Tramways referred to in clause 10 of the license.

A LINE or lines to be laid down, in consultation with the Municipal Committee, upon all or some of the following roads :—

(1) Queen's Road, (2) Mission Church Road (west side of Queen's Gardens), (3) Kauria Pul Road (east side of Queen's Gardens), (4) Chandni Chowk, (5) Esplanade Road, (6) Road round south side of Jumma Masjid, (7) Chaori Bazar, (8) Bazar Lal Kuan, (9) Katra Baryan Road, (10) Khari Baoli Road, (11) Egerton Road, (12) Lahore Gate, and through the Sadar Bazar to municipal limits.

THIRD ANNEXURE.

Clause 1.

THE term "unit" as used in this Annexure shall be deemed to mean energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes under an electro-motive force of one volt during an hour.

Clause 2.

Where the said licensees charge any consumer by the actual quantity of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter :— For any quantity up to 20 units rupees 20 only, and for each unit over 20 units annas 10 only.

Clause 3.

Where the said licensees charge any consumer by the electric quantity contained in the supply given to him, they shall be entitled to charge him according to the rates set forth in clause 2 of this Annexure, the quantity of energy supplied to him being taken to be the product of such electrical quantity and the standard pressure at the point of junction of the distributing main and the service lines by which he is supplied.

Provided that where the said licensees' system involves a transformation of the energy supplied on the consumer's premises, the quantity of energy supplied to him may be taken to be the product of such electrical quantity and the standard pressures on the said licensees' mains divided by the number expressing the ratio of the transformation employed.

FOURTH ANNEXURE.

List of canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross.

IT is not proposed at present to seek power to cross any canals or navigable rivers.

Electric lighting contract with John Fleming and Co.

Electric lighting contract with John Fleming and Co.—How the contract with John Fleming and Co. came into existence, will be understood from a perusal of the article on *Electric License*. The contract (which, as stated in the said article, was entered into rather hurriedly just before the Coronation Darbar) was for five years, the currency of which commenced about the end of 1902

The contract was for forty-five arc lights, each of 2,000 candle-power, the posts of which were set up at the expense of the municipality. The supply of energy was estimated to cost Rs. 9,000 for the first year and Rs. 6,000 for each subsequent year. Major Douglas noted that the Company might lose over the deal, but that it would pay them to do so, rather than run the risk of letting any third parties get an entry.

Major Douglas also noted that the Company had simultaneously been given permission to install as many as 3,000 incandescent lamps for private premises, charging 8 annas a unit, which means about 6 pies per hour for each lamp. He also noted that an extension of light to the Sadr Bazar had recently been approved by the municipality.

The contract with Fleming and Co. was approved by Municipal Resolution No. 2 of 6th May 1902, from the face of a letter containing the terms written on 19th April 1902 by Mr. Wilson, Manager of Messrs John Fleming and Co., to Major Douglas No regular agreement was drawn up. The said letter and the Municipal Resolution of acceptance form the only record of the contract. The terms of the letter were that the Company would set up 44 (afterwards increased to 45) arc lamps, pillars and sub-mains, &c., for which the municipality should pay Rs. 20,800. This was done in due course and the payment was settled. The next term was that the municipality should provide a site for the Company's power-station and should lay on water thereto. This was done, a site being leased at a moderate rental just outside the Lahore Gate (see *Agra-Delhi Railway Station Yard*), and water supply being arranged on the terms (*vide* Mr. Wilson's letter) that water would be supplied for the engines at the ordinary rates for factories and mills. The next term was that the municipality should pay for the energy supplied to the 45 arc lamps, Rs. 9,700 for the first year, and Rs. 6,000 for each subsequent year, for a period of six years, which was to be the period of the contract; subject to the condition that thereafter the contract should be terminable, or alterable, at one year's notice on either side. (As the first 27 arc lamps began to work from 2nd January 1903, it may be reckoned that the six years' period of contract will expire on the 31st December 1908). The lump annual payments for energy, just mentioned, were based on the estimated use of each lamp for an average of six hours daily (or 2,200 hours per annum round) it being provided that, if the average use exceeded, or was under, 2,200 hours per annum, then the amount to be paid annually should be increased or reduced by 5 pies per lamp per hour (the expression lamp meaning each arc lamp of 10 ampéres : 2,000 c. p.). The above payments were to include consideration for keeping the lamps in repair, carbonising, lighting, and cleaning them.

To this contract, as above detailed, John Fleming and Co., in June 1902, wrote wanting to have a rider added, to the effect that if the Syndicate (see *Electrict License*) in whose interests they had taken the contract failed to obtain a license, or only got one offered on terms which they could not accept, the municipality would relieve John Fleming and Co. of their contract, should the latter so desire it, by buying up their whole plant at a probable cost of Rs. 1,05,000. These proposals were accepted by the municipality in their Resolution No. 6 of 8th July 1902. It was further resolved that the sale-proceeds (Rs. 1,65,000) of the Mor Serai should be set aside as a reserve fund against this contingency. Accordingly, at the end of the year 1902-03, Government Promissory notes, to a value of Rs. 1,50,000, were purchased through the Bank of Bengal in the name of the President of the Municipality, and were placed with that Bank for safe custody. (1904.)

* * * * * * *

The licensees having once successfully floated a Company and started work, there can be small prospect of the municipality having to buy over John Fleming and Co.'s plant, which in ordinary course should be taken over by the licensees.

* * * * *

It may be added that an installation of incandescent lamps, at the expense of the municipality, was in 1905 set up in the Sadr Bazar by the firm, the firm undertaking to supply energy on terms to be found recorded in the municipality's office.

The firm also came to terms as to lighting of the Clock Tower (see file in municipality's office).

The estimate for setting up lamps in the Town Hall was set aside, for the time being, as being too expensive.

* * * * * *

As noted in the article *Agra-Delhi Chord Railway Station Yard*, it is possible that the power-house used by the firm (and to be used by the licensees) will have to be shifted again, as it was once before. It is much in the way where it is.

Electric power-house.

Electric power-house.—The Electric power-house is in a very bad, position, nearly blocking the approach to "Delhi Sadr" Station. The matter is mentioned in the articles *Agra-Delhi Chord Railway Station Yard* and *Electric Lighting Contract with J. Fleming and Co.*

If it is to be moved, it had better be moved before the electric works get more elaborated. John Fleming and Co. or the electric licensees would claim compensation from the railway as they did before, when their power-house was at the instance of the Railway, shifted from a site near the Cabul Gate (where it would have stood in the way of the track) to the present site by the Lahore Gate. The Deputy Commissioner (Major Parsons) was appointed arbitrator by both parties in the then matter; and there is a detailed award on record in the District Office (1905).

Electric tramways.

Electric Tramways.—The Electric tramway lines will probably be laid over routes somewhat different from those described in the second annexure to the license; and question will arise as to best place for the establishment of the terminus shed, &c. Major Douglas contemplated letting the space north of the Lahore Gate between the Circular Road and City ditch be so appropriated; but under new conditions, caused since the railway came, this does not seem a good place, and such appropriation would interfere with the *City Extension Schemes* (*q.v*). Some spot further away from the city would be better. There is sufficient congestion close up by the city walls already.

Electric Lighting Fund.

Electric Lighting Fund.—The Electric Lighting Fund amounted on 31st December 1904 to Rs. 1,58,000, invested in Government paper. Why this fund was set apart is explained in the artciles *Electric License* and *Electric Lighting Contract with J. Fleming and Co.*

This Fund consisted originally of 1,50,000, invested in March 1903 out of the Rs. 1,65,000 obtained by sale of the Mor Serai Rs. 8,000, accruing in interest up to 31st December 1904, had also been further invested in Government Promissory notes.

Emigration.

Emigration.—A certain amount of recruitment for emigration occurs in Delhi; a good many recruiters presenting for countersignature licenses given them by the Protector of Emigrants (Section 20, Act XXI of 1883) at Calcutta. These recruiters recruit for different Emigration Agents at Calcutta (see Section 14). The register shows that emigrants are despatched to the Agents at Calcutta for British Guiana (Demarara), Trinidad, Natal, Fiji, and Mauritius; the emigrants amounting to some hundreds in a year. The functions of the Delhi magistracy are to register intending emigrants presented by recruiters, prior to their despatch to Calcutta, for which purpose all Magistrates of the first class at Delhi are invested with the functions of registering officers (under Section 28 of the Act). One of the accepted candidates is employed as emigration clerk. He maintains the register in a prescribed form and (under Section 35) fills up the forms upon registration of an emigrant, one of which has to be given to the emigrant, and one of which has to be sent to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta. The clerk gets a remuneration of 2 annas per head for each emigrant registered (sanctioned in Government letter No. 3198, dated 7th November 1881, to address of the Commissioner). He recovers this remuneration on a bill presented at the Treasury.

Monthly statements are submitted to the Protector of Emigrants.

The forms of agreement for the emigrants are supplied by the recruiters themselves when producing intending emigrants before the Magistrate. The register shows that there are occasional cases of refusals to sign the agreements,

There is an annual report on the registration business done.

The depôts at which recruiters house intending emigrants before their despatch to Calcutta are required to be magisterially inspected periodically. That one of the Extra Assistant Commissioners at headquarters who is put in charge of emigrant registration work is expected to do these inspections.

Engineer, Delhi Municipality.—Colonel Massy noted in July 1894 that he had put a retired Executive Engineer, Jagdesh Rai, in charge of the Municipal Engineering Works, on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Engineer, Delhi Municipality.

Mr. Silcock in November 1894 recorded that Colonel Massy's nominee had not given satisfaction, and he had not dismissed him only because it seemed inadvisable to make a change while there was so much work in hand at the time.

What happened to Jagdesh Rai does not appear in the note left by Major Davies. He does not mention any Municipal Engineer, but speaks of the Public Works Sub-Committee as not working expeditiously.

Major Douglass entertained a Mr. Berrill as Municipal Engineer on a pay of about Rs. 250. He was not a qualified Engineer, and his position was difficult. He served for about a year or more, and then gave up his appointment. The Committee was then again in the position of having no Engineer. A comparatively recent Government Circular laid down that when (as at Delhi) the local Executive Engineer was a member of the Municipality, it would ordinarily not be necessary for a Municipality to entertain on public works work any one of higher rank than an Overseer. The want of a high class Engineer was, however, patent at Delhi, where there were Water Works, Drainage Works, and Electrical Works, &c., concerning which advice was needed, as well as some 60 miles of road within municipal limits to be kept in repair. It was therefore represented to Government that a high class Engineer was necessary, and that, if Government could not "lend" the services of an Engineer from the Public Works Department for a period of years, it would be desirable for the Municipality to secure a trained Engineer from England on high pay. The Chief Engineer and the Sanitary Engineer were quite in accord with the view that a high class Engineer was required, but the former could afford to "lend" no man from his Department. Sanction was therefore accorded to the entertainment of an Engineer on a pay of about Rs. 800 per mensem. Advertisement was made in England during the hot weather of 1905, a pay of £s 600—750 per annum being offered. There were about 40 applicants. Mr. J. M. Campion was appointed Consulting Engineer in England for interviewing and reporting on applicants. On his recommendation Mr. Salkield (then Borough Engineer of Leatherhead, Surrey) was given the appointment. Mr. Salkield arrived in Delhi, after resigning his appointment at Leatherhead, about November 1905.

This arrangement was arrived at on the understanding that in future the office and duties of Secretary and Engineer should be entirely separated. Mr. Hurley was in Mr. Robert Clarke's time engaged as Secretary and Engineer: but times have changed much since the early nineties, when there were only 3 lines of railway running into Delhi. If Mr. Salkield's appointment, however, is to be a success, harmonious relations between Secretary and Engineer must be maintained, and the Engineer must be kept to work as much as possible directly under the President of the Municipality, being saved from being bewildered and rendered impotent by subjection to the Public Works Sub-Committee, who would prove too "many masters." The office order largely subjecting Mr. Berrill to the Secretary should be repealed *in toto*. It was only necessary at the time, as matters then stood. (1905.)

Extension of the City.—In the article *Walls of the City* it is shown how an extension of the city outside the Lahore Gate, planned and approved in 1881, was retarded in being carried out until 1893, principally owing to the objections raised by the Government of India to the "bursting" of the walls, and to the conditions about a

Extension of the city.

500 yards zone free of buildings. In that article it is noted how the railway has driven a coach-and-four through the latter condition, and how it may be hoped that bursting of the walls on a large scale may now be approved; but, meanwhile, the following addresses to the Municipality, published about 1889 and 1892 by Mr. Robert Clarke, are worth reproduction. They were made at the time when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway first established its goods siding and station outside the Lahore Gate, and where now, as is shown in the article *Agra-Delhi Chord Railway Station Yard*, the same considerably interfere with the station yard accommodation and convenience of the G. I. P. Railway management.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY, 1889.

Our Water Works are at length within measurable distance of being commenced. Our Drainage Scheme will, it is hoped, soon be revised so as to meet the objections of the Sanitary Authorities, our Conservancy Tramway is all but purchased, but there is still much for the Municipality to do not only in the direction of sanitation, but in providing facilities for that trade of which Delhi has become a great centre.

Delhi is now the terminus of three lines of Railway, and a fourth is in course of construction which will open up the northern districts and connect it with Karnal, Ambala and Simla.

We have seen a Steam Flour Mill, and extensive premises for the manufacture of malt erected in the Sabzi mandi. Two Spinning and Weaving Mills Companies have been or are being floated, while the number of Cotton Presses and of iron foundries is something astonishing.

The geographical situation of Delhi gives it great natural advantages as a trade centre, and the wise policy of the Municipal Committee in exempting the great staples of trade, such as grain and piece-goods, from octroi taxation, has enabled merchants to profit by these advantages.

No one can doubt that Delhi has a great commercial future before it, or that, if not artificially restricted, it would expand into a much larger city than it is.

But as things stand at present it is hide bound, and in whatever direction it turns it finds itself barred from reasonable expansion.

The clearances round the Fort and the construction of the Railway reduced the area of the city by about a third. The rule that no building operations were to be allowed within 500 yards of the city wall, and the fact that almost the whole of the land inside and outside this 500 yards belt was the property of Government, prevented the city from all natural growth. The part of the city that was left inside the walls became more and more crowded, and the same was the case with the suburbs of Teliwara and the Sadar Bazaar.

It is unfortunate that sufficient supervision was not exercised in respect to building operations in these suburbs, the result being that although they are much healthier than the city proper, there is much to be desired in the matter of drainage and communication.

My object in writing this memorandum is to impress upon the Committee the necessity of taking early measures to provide for the expansion of the city, and of deciding upon a scheme or schemes of extension which will add new quarters to the city, constructed systematically with due regard to ventilation, drainage and communications, instead of haphazard as in the case of the present suburbs.

In our address to the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his late visit to Delhi we dwelt at some length upon the necessity of providing room for expansion, and His Honor was pleased to say in reply that any proposals made by the Committee would receive his best attention. We should therefore take action at once and decide upon the proposals to be submitted. Obviously the first thing for the Committee to do is to strive for the abolition of this rule that prohibits buildings within 500 yards of the city wall.

The history of this prohibition is as follows :—In 1861 the then Commander-in-Chief recommended the dismantling of the walls, but as that was not possible at the time owing to the expense involved, he insisted upon the retention under military control of a space of 500 yards wide outside "until the wall has been levelled."

In 1863 this jurisdiction over the walls, ditch and glacis, of the city was transferred from the Military to the Civil authorities, but it was distinctly laid down, in Government of India No. 203 of 18th June 1863, that no additions or alterations of any sort or building operations within the former military limits should be permitted or undertaken by the Punjab Government without the specific sanction of the Government of India in the Military Department.

The wall of the city was not considered in 1861, nor is it now considered, to be a defence from a military point of view, on the contrary it was considered a military danger, and its existence was the reason for prohibition of buildings within 500 yards so as to minimize that danger. If the existence of the wall is still considered by the Military authorities to necessitate the continuance of the prohibition, it is worth

considering whether the walls between the canal and the Ajmere Gate might not be sacrificed with advantage, if, in return, permission to build on the 500 yards belt, with the sanction of the Local Government which owns the land, could be thereby secured.

The walls of Delhi never kept out an enemy yet, whether Persian, Afghan, or Mahratta. Had it not been for these walls the city would have been spared the misfortunes it underwent in 1857. They are no protection to the city, one-third of which is already outside, and they undoubtedly interfere with the circulation of air and are to that extent objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

The only argument in favour of their retention is a sentimental one, and the Committee cannot indulge in sentiment when the material interests of the city are at stake.

It would be expensive to knock down altogether such a length of wall, but it might be sufficient to satisfy the Military Department if the height were reduced, and the stones that thus became available would be useful for the pitching of the city ditch which is a part of the Drainage Scheme.

Should the Government of India in the Military Department not insist upon their being dismantled as a condition of cancelling the restriction on building, there would of course be no necessity for touching them; but there is no reason to believe that the condition would not be imposed, and in my opinion it would only be reasonable that it should.

If the prohibition were once removed, there is every reason to believe that the Punjab Government, which is fully alive to the requirements of the city, and intensely interested in its prosperity, would sanction the sale of such blocks as the Committee should decide upon as suitable for the erection of new quarters.

It is also more than probable that the Local Government would allow the money raised by the sale of sites to be devoted to the carrying out of the great works of sanitary improvement that are about to be taken in hand, and thus relieve the Committee from the necessity of borrowing so much money and lighten the burden of taxation on the inhabitants.

At present the Committee is in charge of the Government lands, but it cannot lease them for more than ten years, or allow any permanent structure to be erected, so that the waste lands are not available for building, and it would be too much bother, both to the Committee and to Government, to ask the latter for sanction to every individual case in which a man wished to buy a piece of ground or take it on a building lease.

As an example of the sort of extension scheme I mean there is the Lahore Gate improvement project. This involves the removal of the gate, for which sanction has already been received, and a piece of wall on either side, the covering in of the ditch, and the levelling of the glacis, so as to allow of the construction of a square or Gunj with the mosque in the centre and shops all round. The Gunj would be about 400 feet square one side where the wall is now, and the opposite side on the circular road. The north and south sides would connect these at equal distances from the present gate, and the frontages on the Circular Road would be extended as far as there was a good demand for sites.

A row of good houses and shops would be built on both sides of the road leading from the new square to the Sadar Bazaar, and another line at right angles to it on the pukka road behind the canal towards Pul Mitai and the old Idgah. In fact all the unoccupied land behind the canal in that locality would be cut up into convenient lots and sold for building after the necessary streets and lanes had been laid out. I have calculated that 5,000 running feet of excellent frontage on pukka roads in the business centre of the city would be available for disposal. After giving a depth of 30 or 40 feet to such frontages, there would still be a good deal of land suitable for serais and katras besides less valuable frontages on to roads which are at present kutcha. The sites if judiciously sold would bring in at least two lakhs of rupees, the construction of the necessary roads, drains and bridges, would cost about Rs. 50,000, leaving a lakh and a half for the reduction of debt or for investment as Government might decide.

This scheme would therefore cost the Committee nothing, but rather the reverse. It would relieve congestion, furnish facilities for trade, and add a handsome quarter to the city. The street that would then run continuously from the Fort end of the Chandni Chowk to the Pahari would be without an equal in any city of Northern India. If these improvements were carried out I should also expect to see a line of bathing ghâts constructed by the public spirit of individuals along one or both sides of the Okla Canal starting from the bridge. Already a beginning has been made, and the first ghât is about to be constructed by the liberality of a well known citizen.

I should like the members to think over these proposals; we should then discu the matter in Committee and decide what action should be taken.

(Sd.) R. CLARKE,

Dated 1889. *Deputy Commissioner and President,*

Municipal Committee, Delhi.

MEMORANDUM (1892), BY PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, DELHI.

1. The Railway station* at the Lahore Gate having now been completed and all the alterations in the roads that it necessitated having been made, the time has come in my opinion for the Municipal Committee to utilize the ground in its charge, outside the gate, to the best advantage, by letting it for building purposes, with the sanction of Government, on the same terms as the ground on the other side of the Canal.

12. The plot marked 1, 2, 3, 4, on the plan is a very valuable plot lying between the Raiway and the Circular Road with a frontage on the Sadr Bazar road as well as the Circular Road. This should be let in one block so as to allow of the construction of a serai or katra that would utilize the end next the takia.

3. On the city side of the Circular Road, what I should recommend is the construction of a square having the mosque in the centre, the octroi post to remain or be removed as might be hereafter determined.†

4. On the north side of the square there would be room for a row of shops 100 feet deep with an opening for the tramway, and 25 feet besides to be used hereafter as a road and give access to the glacis between the tramway and the city ditch. This should be sold in two blocks, respectively marked 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, 10, 11, 12, one block being on each side of the Tramway.

5. On the south side there would be room for a similar row 150 feet deep, leaving a passage for the tramway and 25 feet for a road. These two blocks are lettered on the plan as 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, 18, 19, 20.

6 On the east side there would be room for a row of shops with their backs to the ditch and fronting the new square. They could be 50 feet deep, half would be on each side of the gate; one plot is lettered 12, 22, 24, and the other 25, 26, 27, 13.

7. Nothing could be built on the west which would be open to the Railway Station.

8. Between the square and the Farash Khana Bastion permission should be taken to lease out the ground lettered 16, 19, 31, 32, if required. There would probably be demand for the portion between the Tramway and the Circular Road, as it is immediately opposite the Railway Station and temporary shops have already been erected upon it.

9. The Committee would have to level the square up to the front line of the shops. It would pay the Committee to level down the glacis that would come under the shops to the level of the square, as it would not cost much, and people would give more for ground that was ready to be built upon than for ground that would have to be levelled by the lessee, who would not know where to put the clay which he removed.

10. The Committee must now in this connection consider whether the Lahore Gate is to stand as a permanent obstruction to traffic in this the busiest part of the city or be once for all removed.

11. The Government of India has sanctioned its removal and the Committee on one occasion by a narrow majority voted for its demolition on my recommendation.

12. I did not think it advisable to press for the execution of the resolution as there seemed to be some sentiment connected with the maintaining of the gate, and, besides, the new Railway Station which willl increase the traffic enormously had not been built.

13. It is now built, and will soon be open for goods traffic of all descriptions. Sentiment is an excellent thing where it does not interfere with the comfort or convenience of the public, where it does it is out of place, and in my opinion it is out of place here. The Khari Baoli roadway is 50 feet wide already, and outside there will be a fine square 500 feet by 400 feet, whereas the openings of the gate give only 24 feet space. In my opinion the gate should be removed and the bridge widened to 50 feet. The dip at the gate should also be levelled up so as to give a level roadway from the tramway crossing to the Dhari Baoli.

14. The total area of the plots excluding the one that runs up towards the Farash Khana would be about 20,000 square yards and the income to the Municipality from this source should not be less than Rs. 10,000 per annum.

R. CLARKE,

President,

27th November 1892. *Delhi Municipal Committee.*

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* *i.e.*, The Goods Siding Station of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

† This was not removed until 1905.

From these addresses it will be seen that what Mr. Robert Clarke contemplated was a commercial square (open on the west side) outside the Lahore Gate; further buildings along the frontages of the Circular Road; buildings along the frontages of the road connecting between the Lahore Gate and Sadr Bazar, and also buildings along the east frontage of the Kutab Road. Had he been aware that the lines of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway (the construction of which was mooted by him in 1889) were likely to be brought in between the Lahore Gate and Sadr Bazar, an extension scheme would, of course, never have taken this exact shape for him. The road between the Lahore Gate and the Sadr Bazar had to be raised and tunnelled in 1903-04 to let the new lines go under it, as well as the existing siding of the Rajputana Malwa Railway. Any development of the exact lines of Mr. Clarke's scheme is of course now (1905) out of the question, and the scheme propounded by the Deputy Commissioner in 1905 was to have the city walls down from the Cabul Gate to the Ajmere Gate, in order to construct on its foundations and over the city ditch (arched over) a commercial boulevard facing the new Railway system. This is the rational solution of the extension scheme under present developments. A long letter was written by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner, opening the case, in October 1905 : and a large scale survey was suggested which would show all available space, plus added space, if the wall came down and the ditch were arched over, for constructing such a boulevard. There would be room for *katras* and mercantile houses one after the other for a mile or more, and branch banks would certainly follow business. It was shown how the Chandni Chauk is crammed to congestion point, and how rents are becoming extravagantly high. Also how the citizens constantly hanker after extension eastwards towards the Fort, hoping for restoration of the conditions previous to 1857 ; and it was urged that the tide of extension should be turned in the right direction, by giving the Municipality a free hand to clear and lay out such a boulevard. Given the right to lease in perpetuity, subject to periodical revisions of rent, the Municipality might obtain a fine income from leasing site after site down such a boulevard. When the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system outside the Lahore Gate links up with the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka Railway, which it will probably do (after the Bara-Nagdar-Muttra line is furnished) at the point where the Rajputana-Malwa Railway goods siding crosses the Queen's Road; and when about 20 lines of metal are at work in Delhi Sadr Station Yard (the Farashkhana bridge is to provide for eighteen lines), the time will have arrived for the crowded Chandni Chauk to give way to such a spacious new commercial "course," which would front right on to the good-sheds of the new system, which system, owing to its being the shortest route from Bombay, would probably carry the greatar part of the through trade.

The chances against the development of such a scheme are that (*a*) the Government may not support it owing to past precedent in connection with the walls, or (*b*) that the citizens will not support it. In the article *Walls of the City* it has been surmised that if the circumvallatious are not declared works of defence under the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, the Municipality, who are saddled with the maintenance of them, can legally claim discretion in dealing with them, where not restrained by executive order passed against demolition for historical, archæological, or sentimental reasons. It is to be hoped that such orders of restraint will now be confined to the northern wall (after the spot by the western wall where Nicholson was wounded has been duly commemorated), and no longer be allowed to interfere with the crying need for extension under which the city labours.

As to (*b*) above, the citizens, if properly led, are now more likely to move with the times and accept such an extension, especially if all idea of extension to the east is shown to be futile. This idea possibly militated more than anything else against Mr. Robert Clarke's scheme, which ended only in the creation of Clarke-Gunj. Moreover, when he made his addresses, he spoke of 3 lines of railway concentring at Delhi only. By 1905, 7 or 8 lines converged on the city, and the advent of the Great Indian Peninsula system outside the Lahore Gate makes an enormous difference. The more far-sighted business men, who feel the pinch existing in the Chandni Chauk, and who can look a head to the time when its Railway systems, especially on the west, will make

Delhi the Carlisle of Northern India, would probably welcome sites for premises on a boulevard if laid out, and would move out there for their business.

(Mr. Robert Clarke's scheme of 1889-92 also underwent the misfortune of changes of charge. He left the district charge early in 1893, and Mr. Alex. Anderson, who succeeded, mentioned, in his departing notes of December 1893, that the success of the scheme depended much on the removal of the conservancy tramway (this was removed and altogether abolished later). Colonel Massy in July 1894 noted that sanction of Government to the sale of the land on which to found the Clarke-Gunj grain market had been obtained, and that the plots were ready for auction. Mr. Silcock in November 1894 remarked that he had had to let Clarke-Gunj matters pend owing to the monsoon and the expected visit of the Viceroy. The plots were eventually leased, *but by auction*, in Major Davies' time. This was a mistake undoubtedly, for Major Davies recorded in March 1899 that the successful auction bidders, after securing plots often at a high rate, alienated them to men of straw from whom recovery could not be effected. He said the extension was not a success as people would not live in the place unless it was enclosed with a wall. The urban tendency to get behind a wall was here manifest, but necessity and interest should now have minimised it, as noted above. However, one fine block of buildings was built, and this constitutes Clarke-Ganj. Salig Ram (excise contractor) bought the lease of the plot on which the buildings stand and built the buildings. He gets good rents. His lease is a perpetual one subject to periodical revisions of rent; and if a western wall boulevard is constructed, this form of lease is the one suitable to apply to sites built over. But the leases should not be *auctioned*, so as to get the highest possible figure of rent. The Municipality must have adopted this expedient in 1895-99, unadvised (November 1905).

F

Factories.

Factories.—The following was the list of factories as it stood in the annual report for the year 1903 :—

Serial No.	Name of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Total number of operatives employed.
1	Delhi Cloth and General Mills ...	Weaving and spinning	591
2	Hanuman and Mahadeo S. and W. Mills.	Ditto	455
3	Delhi Northern India Flour Mills ...	Flour Mills	101
4	West's Patent Press Co.	Cotton, Wool and Bhusa pressing ...	19
5	Delhi Iron Works	Sugarcane crushing mills, manufacturing, &c.	65
6	Grand Iron Works	Ditto ...	71
7	Ganesh Flour Mills	Flour milling	176
8	Madho Ram, Budh Singh Engineering Workshop.	Casting metal works	64
9	City Thread Glazing Factory	Glazing Yarn and Branding ...	20
10	Krishna Mills	Cotton spinning	611
11	Royal Cotton Ginning Factory	Cotton ginning	113
12	Hindu Biscuit Factory	Biscuit making	35
13	Jumna Gininng and Pressing Co. ...	Cotton ginning	79
14	Morning Post Press	Printing a daily newspaper	63
15	Cotton Ginning Mills	Cotton ginning	85
16	Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills	Flour milling	21
17	Delhi Maltings	Malting	76
18	The Imperial Oil, Soap and General Mills Co., Limited.	Soaps and oil manufactory	32
19	John's Flour Mills	Flour milling	50
20	Jumna Mills	Cotton spinning	281
21	Delhi Iron and Brass Works	Moulding iron and brass works ...	30
22	Narsingh Das, Raghnath Das, Stone Flour Mills, and Ginning Factory.	Ginning and flour milling	53
23	Suburban Mills Co., Limited (closed) ..	Weaving	46

It will be noticed that the average number of operatives employed is only about 100. Few of these factories are appreciably paying concerns; and not a few are the infructuous result of the mania for company promoting which overtook Delhi in the last two decades (see Companies). The demand for electricity could not, under any circumstances, be great in

these factories. Sir Thomas Higham, when he visited Delhi in 1905, considering the possibilities electric supply by water power, was struck bythe smallness of most of the concerns when consulting this list.

As Inspector of Factories the Deputy Commissioner has to make annual inspections. This can best be done by following a settled programme of inspection, taking the factories in groups. The following grouping facilitates inspections:—

20, 19, 2, 15,	...	Along G. T. R. to Karnal near its junction with Roshanara Road from Ridge; 20 and 19 to east of it; 2 to west of it; and 15 in the Subzimandi.
17, 11, 3	...	Boulevard Road, 11 to north of it, and 17 and 3 to south of it.
4, 1, 13, 7	...	Rohtak Road, 4, 1, 13 to north of it; 7 to south of it.
14, 16, 10, 12	...	14 immediately inside Mori Gate to east; 16 ditto to west, short of Dufferin Bridge; 10 and 12 up Canal left bank, a little above Mathai Pal.
9, 6, 8, 21, 5	...	9 in the Lal Kua street, just opposite the Civil Dispensary; 6 in Nya Bazar, off the Chowra Bazar; 21 off Chowra Bazar; 5 ditto; and 8 near Ajmere Gate.
18, 22, 23 ...	...	18 and 22 just north of Pahargunj on Gurgaon (Kutab) Road; 23 outside municipal boundary on same road (but this last concern is closed and was prosecuted as a bogus one).

The following are notes concerning most of the factories :—

20. Jamna Spinning Mills.—Are (1905) owned under the name of Saran and Co., Saran being the name of the original promoter. Rai Sahib Girdhari Lal has a one-fourth share in these mills. Manager is a Parsi, called Tipsett. They seem well-worked and managed. Good premises, but spinning mills only. There is a "weaving" wing, but it is empty. They make up their yarn into 10-lb. bundles and then 400-lb. bales, and dispose of it to weaving mills in the Punjab.

19. John's Flour Mills.—These were started by (Sir) Edwin John of Agra. He in 1904 leased them to a native firm of Baijnath and another, which failed. These are now (January 1905) standing idle; but work is said to be going to be resumed by John and Co.

2. Hanuman and Mahadeo Spinning and Weaving Mills.—These mills were orginaily started by a Mr. Wilson, who died; and the concern went into liquidation. It was bought by Seth Kanhanya Lal, who owns it now (1905) with a Mr. Buckley for Manager. The concern has never paid, unless perhaps now. There is spinning chiefly; but there is a weaving wing, with a large number of looms, most of which, however, remain at present (1905) idle. Some coarse cloth, fit for dhotis, &c., is made. This and the *Delhi Cloth and General Mills* are the only two weaving mills in Delhi at present (1905).

15. Mahadeo Agarwala Cotton Ginning Mills (in Sabzimandi), now called Delhi Cotton Ginning Mills.—Was started by Mahadeo Agarwala, an old bania, who sold it to Gauri Dat Tulsi Ram. Has never done well. Is situated inside the Mahtaj-khana Serai in Subzimandi, which is rented from the municipality for Rs. 40 per mensem.

17. The Delhi Maltings.—Meakin and Co.; Manager (1905) McEwen. This is a set of premises arranged in a square, with germinating floors and storerooms for barley and malt extending all the length of two sides and with kilns for malting at the corners. Along the back side is a small brewery, now disused. They got license to brew in 1899; but it proved a failure from unsuitability of water, or some such reason. Here they prepare malt from barley from Rewari for their brewery near Poona. Except for the machinery connected with screening the barley this can hardly be called a factory at all.

11. Royal Cotton Ginning Factory.—This is a small concern behind the thana in Sabzimandi. It works during the cotton harvest season. Work has found to be over on May 22nd (1905).

3. Delhi Northern India Flour Mills.—Proprietors are Volkart Brothers, a Swedish firm operating as exporters and importers like Ralli Brothers do, and also running mills and other speculations—Manager (1905) Mr. J. C. Read; Miller, Mr. G. Eisner, a German. They are good mills, but machinery is old, as they were started in 1884 by a firm from which Volkart Brothers purchased much later. These pay or not according to price wheat is got at. They have the military contract for Rawalpindi this year (1905) in flour and bran.

4. West's 'Patent Press' Company.—This is a concern run by an English Company with headquarters in London. The local agent is the agent for Anderson, Wright & Co. There is merely an hydraulic press, in which cotton, wool, &c., are pressed into bales and hoop ironed, charge being Rs. 3 for cotton, Rs. 2-8 for wool, and so on.

1. Delhi Cloth and General Mills.—This is owned by a Joint Stock Company, of which Lala Sheo Pershad is a principal Shareholder and Managing Director. There are 20,000 spindles, and a large number of looms. Coarse cloth of different kinds is woven. This and the H. & M. W. & S. Mills are the only weaving mills in Delhi at present (1905). The concern has paid a good percentage. The present Manager (1905) Mr. Lawson, has succeeded Mr. Harwood recently. The Harwoods were much connected with these mills: first the father being Manager, then the elder brother and then the younger. There is a ginning wing with about 12 machines, recently added.

13. Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company.—This is another concern of Volkart Brothers (see Northern India Flour Mills). There is no pressing done at this branch. Pressing is done at Agra. Merely ginning is done here. Manager is Mr. Read (1905), who is Local Agent and Manager for Volkart Brothers.

7. Ganesh Flour Mills.—This concern belongs to a Joint Stock Company promoted by Lala Kishen Chand, the present (1905) General Manager, who is stone-blind, and has been so for 21 years—a remarkable man, who was a pleader originally. The chief shareholders are Mr. Maiden, Charinji Lal of Hissar, and others. Mr. Raj Narain is (1905) Managing Director. Mr Goodwin is their Miller, and they have an Engineeer called Egerton. Well run mills; said to pay well. They have fine premises, as within their compound they leased land to a Biscuit Company and a Metal Company; both of which Companies, after building premises and running a while, failed. Their premises were taken over by the Ganesh Flour Mills, which have thus three set of premises all in the one compound.

12. Hindu Biscuit Factory.—Although another biscuit factory (see under Ganesh Flour Mills) failed, this factory is said to do well. Lala Radha Mohan, cousin of Lala Sheo Pershad, is Managing Director, and probably this family has the chief share in the business. The Manager or baker is a Mr. Piggot, imported by the Company from Scotland. He lives on the premises. There is a bakery wing.

14. Morning Post Press.—Is at present (1905) in the old Bank of Bengal building inside the Mori Gate. Has a small engine. Is only technically a factory. Mr. Denning, proprietor; Mr. Thomson, Editor; Mr. Burn, Manager. Was (or may be still) heavily mortgaged to Bank of Upper India. The Manager recently applied for permission to move the Press up to his bungalow in the Civil Lines. Application was thrown out by Municipal Committee, and a Resolution was passed that no more factories should be allowed within the City walls or in Civil Lines in future.

16. Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills.—Held by a Joint Stock Company. There used to be an English miller, but now there is a native miller and native Manager. It is a pity these mills were ever allowed to be built inside the City walls. They stand just inside the Mori Gate and look altogether unsightly. Besides, the disposal of their refuse water (after wheat washing) is not easy to arrange, in such a cramped locality.

10. KRISHEN (SPINNING) MILLS.—On the canal left bank, a short way above Mithai Pal. A Company, formed principally by Rai Bahadur Lala Sri Krishen Das and his relatives. An English Manager and English Engine Driver. There are 23,000 spindles, or 3,000 more than in the Delhi C. and G. Mills; but there is no weaving. The roof of the rope alley had to be removed, corrugated iron being substituted, not long ago. The jack arches were unsafe. In all these Delhi Mills the jack arches of the roofs are too flat. There is hardly any rise, and tie rods are depended on principally.

5. DELHI IRON WORKS.—

21. DELHI IRON AND BRASS WORKS.—

6. GRAND IRON WORKSHOP AND FOUNDRY.—There are 3 foundries close to each other in court-yards leading off the Chowri Bazar. Banwari Lal, grandson of Bhana Mal, owns 5, Mina Mal owns 21, and Ram Chand owns 6. They do a deal of cast: iron work for railways; make a lot of sugarcane mill wheels, and so on.

9. CITY THREAD GLAZING FACTORY.—There have been petitions that the boiler and engines are old and a danger to the neighbourhood.

23. SUBURBAN MILLS COMPANY.—This was a bogus concern which closed business, and the prosecution of the Managing Director and others was ordered. With the sanction of Government, the Government Advocate was put in charge of the case.

Fairs.

Fairs.—Fairs, under Punjab Government Circular No. 41, are officially regarded as either "important fairs" (10,000 attendance upwards), or "non-important." The terms of the said Circular, which allow of the levy of "fees" to cover expenses of management, apply only to the former. There are a number of fairs shown in Appendix XI to Maconachie's Settlement Report, but of these only those shown as first and second on the list, have been brought, as important fairs, within the purview of Circular No. 41. Mr. Maconachie mentions these fairs again in paragraph 168 of his Report; but does not specify their names clearly. The specification given for the purposes of Circular No. 41 is—

(1) Sair Gul Faroshan and Charyan fairs at Mahrauli (*q. v.*)

(2) Kalka (ji) fair at Bahapur (*q.v.*)

The names of more fairs could be added to the category of important fairs (see paragraph 8 of the Circular No. 41), with the sanction of the Commissioner; but as the Deputy Commissioner, when the addition of two or three others was considered in about 1900, gave it as his opinion that there were no other fairs which should be so added*, a fresh case would have to be made out if additions were contemplated at any time.

(Government are moreover in possession of a deal of literature on the subject, as by orders of 1869, the fairs in the Province used to be managed governmentally. By a Resolution of 1885 certain fairs were transferred for management to local bodies, and in 1888 fresh enquiries were made, resulting in the publication of a set of rules under Proceedings 576 of 18th March 1890. By Circular No. 22—46, dated 22nd February 1897, the rules of 1890 were revised; and finally consolidated Circular No. 41 was issued bringing all rules up to date. To this Circular a list was attached which was revised by a corrigendum slip issued on 26th October 1901. This revised list shows only the abovementioned fairs as under the management of Local Bodies in the Delhi district).

Famine Relief.

Famine Relief.—During the eight years 1895 to 1903 the district twice approached a state of famine (see under "Suspensions)". It was, however, never possible to properly establish famine relief work, and Major Douglas thought that it would never be possible easily to do so. The district, he said, suffered badly at such times from the stream of immigrants setting in from Native States. He added that there is always a demand for labour and carriage in Delhi City, and that, at such times, people of the district utilise their carts for carrying loads: while many cross the Jamna to friendly villages in the United Provinces. He remarked that Sonepat and the north of the Delhi tahsil were practically secure from drought: and for the better protection of the remainder of the district he had striven by liberal taccavi grants for wells, a large number of which had been made, or partly made, in his time.

In the "famine" of 1900 a subscription for relief of about Rs. 30,000 was raised in Delhi City: where relief was organised by a system of distributing

* Letter No. 597, dated 10th October 1900, from Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner.

committees There is a printed report of the administration of this fund, copies of which were circulated to principal subscribers.

When the rains of 1905 failed and sowings for the rabi of 1906 were jeopardised, report was made to the Commissioner showing what relief works, if any, were likely to be required.

This report reviewed the preceding famine of 1900 in comparison with the conditions of 1905, and discussed the programme of relief works. The programme was up to date; but the number of large works which would keep large numbers employed for any length of time was small.

In the unirrigated part of the Delhi tahsil and in the Ballabgarh tahsil agriculture is very uncertain. They are as insecure tracts as any in the Province, and relief in the form of suspensions is chronic.

Faridabad Municipality.

Faridabad Municipality.— Notification No. 819, dated 30th November 1886, made the proportion of appointed and elected members 3 and 6, respectively (see under "Minor Municipalities)." Concerning this town and municipality, Major Davies remarked in March 1899 that the town contained a number of retired officials of position and that the Committee worked smoothly enough, there being little party spirit, although formerly the Sheikhs and Saiyads had not been on the best of terms. He added that there is a considerable area of land in the town entered as 'Shamilat deh' in the revenue records, which should naturally have become vested in the Municipality, and which had thus become a great source of litigation.

Major Douglas noted that there had been difficulties in Faridabad in about 1902, when strife had been stirred up. Up to that time, apparently, the Tahsildar of Ballabgarh had been a member of this Committee, but, as he had thought that the Tahsildar would be of more use outside the Committee than on it, he had obtained sanction under which the Tahsildar ceased to be a member. He was quite satisfied with the presidency remaining with the then (1904) incumbent (Khan Sahib Mustafa Husain), who had apparently always been President. It certainly seems inappropriate that the Tahsildar should have been a member under the presidency of a non-official.

The budget of this Municipality for the year 1904-05 is reproduced below :—

Receipts.		Rupees.	Charges.		Rupees.
Opening Balance		1,500	Office, &c.		529
Octroi		4,000	Contributions		98
Tax on animals and vehicles ...		125	Collection of Taxes		865
Rents		450	Refunds		50
Conservancy Receipts		125	Fire prevention		15
School Fees		250	Lighting		400
Hospital Fees		10	Police		1,310
Saltpetre Fees		30	Water-carriers		30
Fines		20	Drainage Establishment and repairs		250
Grants (School) Local Funds ...		594	Conservancy		602
" Medical " " ...		1,100	Hospital		1,478
Other grants medical		24	Vaccination		10
Miscellaneous rent of nazúl build-			Slaughter-house		50
ings	300	320	Arboriculture		120
Miscellaneous	20		Registration of births and deaths ...		10
			Roads		200
			School		1,249
			Contributions		54
			Contribution—		
			Divisional Inspector ...	36	161
			Victoria Zenana Hospital,	125	
			Miscellaneous—		
			Pauper Burials	10	268
			Unforeseen Charges ...	200	
			Nazul Establishment ...	58	
					7,749
			Estimated closing Balance ...		799
Total ...		8,548	Total ...		8,548

Ferries.—The ferries in this district are (1904) as follows:—

Ferries.

(1) Maimarpur.	(7) Jaitpur.
(2) Barouli.	(8) Kiraoli.
(3) Dahisra.	(9) Mahabatpur.
(4) Barari.	(10) Kabulpur.
(5) Wazirabad.	(11) Manjhaoli.
(6) Okla.	(12) Shahjahanpur.

(13) Chaensa.

The above list starts from the north downwards. (Troops and their followers on duty or on the march are exempt from toll, without pass, under Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901).

These ferries are vested in the District Board for management under proceedings of Government in about 1885, when Rs. 8,000 were fixed as the contribution payable to Government from the assets derived from the leases of the right to ply the ferries and take tolls. The contribution to Government was afterwards reduced to Rs. 5,000, but, even so, the District Board is not finding the trust a profitable one. From 1899-1900 to 1903-04 the gross receipts were annually Rs. 6,015, Rs. 5,652, Rs. 6,549, Rs. 5,611 and Rs. 4,922, respectively. In the first three years Rs. 8,000 were paid to Government and Rs. 5,500 in the last two. As the pay of the Darogha and the chaprassi attendant on him (Rs. 40 and Rs. 6 per mensem) amounts to Rs. 492, the District Board lost Rs. 2,477, Rs. 2,840, Rs. 1,943, Rs. 381, and Rs. 1,070 in each of these years respectively.

The individual income for 1903-04 was (2) Rs. 310, (3) Rs. 435, (4) Rs. 45, (5) Rs. 45, (6) Rs. 25, (7) Rs. 30, (8) Rs. 50, (9) Rs. 6, (10) Rs. 5, (11) Rs. 375, (12) Rs. 200. These are all pure ferries, and the only ones of any importance among them are (2) Barouli, (3) Dahisra, (11) Manjhaoli, and (12) Shahjahanpur; but by shifting, for 1904-05, the Okla ferry northwards so as to ply from a point opposite the jail, the bid for this ferry (6) and for the Jaitpur ferry (7) rose to Rs. 100 and Rs. 160, respectively.

Nos. (1) and (13), Maimarpur and Chaensa, both embraced boat-bridges as well as ferries until 1904-05, when the Chaensa lease was given on the understanding that a boat-bridge would not be demanded as part of the contract. The condition requiring a bridge had made this contract unpopular, and it was one difficult to enforce execution of, as the river below the weir at Okla now ordinarily carries only a moderate amount of water. The receipts for this crossing had seen Rs. 215, Rs. 215, Rs. 325, Rs. 360, and Rs. 360 for from 1899-1900 to 1903-04, and for 1904-05 the accepted bid was Rs. 120. By far the most important crossing is No. 1 Maimarpur, which, at the top of the Sonepat tahsil, links up the road from Sonepat to Kutana (Meerut). The river here, carrying the volume not tapped until Okla is reached, requires bridging or ferrying for traffic purposes all the year round. The income for this crossing has, for the five years above mentioned, been Rs. 3,750, Rs. 3,750, Rs. 3,209, Rs. 3,036, and Rs. 3,036. The contract for this crossing is leased with effect from June, and not from 1st April, as in the case of the others. It is also generally leased for a term of three years at a time. The bridge at Maimarpur was fixed at a length of 188 feet for 1903-04. The period the bridge is to be down is from 21st June to 19th October, number of boats being 12, of 16 feet breadth, with $1\frac{1}{3}$ feet free space between them.

The boats in all cases belong to, or are hired by, the contractors. Crossing by boat takes from 15 minutes in dry seasons to 2 hours in the rains, when the breadth of the river water swells to a mile or more.

The "Rules by the Commissioner" under Section 12 of the Ferries Act (XVII of 1878), are the result of a "Divisional Conference" held in 1887, under the Chairmanship of Colonel Grey when Commissioner. The conference informally adopted the rules; and the Commissioner eventually officially adopted them for the Division (Circular letter No. 359, dated 11th August 1897, from Commissioner, Delhi Division to all Deputy Commissioners).

Fishing Club. Roshanara Lake.

Fishing Club. Roshanara Lake.—There was a Roshanara Fishing Club, of which the Deputy Commissioner was nominally President, and of which Mr. Isaac Jackson had been the Manager for years. The Club granted licenses to persons to fish in the lake, and, in order to acquire the necessary authority to prevent unlicensed

persons from fishing, Mr. Jackson successfully applied to the Municipality for a lease of the lake to him personally. This was granted for three years on a nominal fee of Rs. 5 per annum, under Municipal Resolution No. 40, dated 27th February 1900. This lease was extended under Resolution No. 10, dated 30th June 1900, for one year up to 30th June 1904. Upon expiry the lease was not renewed. The prevalence of weeds in the lake discouraged Mr. Jackson from further attempt at management. As, however, it was necessary to preserve these waters, which contain fine fish, from promiscuous fishing, notices prohibiting fishing without licenses were put up, and the authority of granting licenses (but not of refusing without previous reference to the President of the Municipality) was given to Mr. Eisner of the Northern India Flour Mills, on the condition that he would spend the fees taken upon weed eradication, and submit a brief account to the Committee. Mr. Eisner had, as an enthusiastic fisherman, already done much to clear weeds by use of his mill hands, &c. A brief set of rules was drawn up which can be referred to in the Municipality's office, whenever it may be necessary to revise the arrangements made in 1905. (1905).

Fattehpuri Masjid.

Fattehpuri Masjid.—This masjid is within a quadrangle which has apartments giving on to the interior and on to the Chandni Chauk, on the exterior face. These latter are very valuable, and, being leased for offices and shops, bring in about Rs. 800 per mensem to the Masjid Funds. Ecclesiastically this masjid is, perhaps, more important than the Jama Masjid. It was built by a daughter of Shah Jehan. The interior apartments of the quadrangle "were originally occupied by religious students." The premises suffered evidently from want of maintenance or management, for before 1857 there was official intervention when the shops of the quadrangle were officially rebuilt. In September 1857 the quadrangle was occupied by troops: and later it was sold by auction as confiscated property. Rai Chunna Mal bought it. Some litigation followed, but he remained in assured possession, as auction purchaser, of the quadrangle and its premises. The mosque itself was released for the use of worshippers. The purchaser, or his son R. B. Umrao Singh, added fresh shops on the interior face, and realised good rent for those within and those without. The interior was used much as a serai. Since the masjid with its congregation floor is set apart in the north-west corner of the quadrangle, such use of the interior would not necessarily much disturb worshippers. (It seems doubtful whether the masjid was not built in a previously existing serai originally. If the quadrangle and masjid had been built simultaneously as part of one design, presumably the latter would have been in the middle of and facing the eastern gate (off the Chandni Chauk) of the former. However the dislike of the Muhammadan community to this state of affairs, which of course entailed loss of income to the masjid funds, caused Government to make a restoration. This involved buying out R. B. Umrao Singh's interest: which was valued at 1½ lakhs. The actual price to be paid him was fixed, and he surrendered possession to Government, who then announced the restoration of the masjid and its precincts as an act of grace in 1876, at the time of the Proclamation Darbar.

The money to be paid to Umrao Singh was raised by the sale of 4 "confiscated" villages in the Ballabgarh tahsil, mauza Ballabgarh being one. (The money was paid in 1878). The actual handing over of the quadrangle precincts did not occur till 1st May 1877, a "board of management" to receive charge having been first appointed, in order that the restoration should not be made promiscuously, merely to the Muhammadan community. This "board of management" was to take charge of the masjid and precincts and administer the funds, keeping accounts of income and expenditure.

It was placed on record that the restoration was to be remembered as an act of grace to mark the importance attaching to the assumption by the Crown of the title of "Empress / Emperor of India."

The terms of the restoration were—

The signing of an agreement by the Committee (or Board) of Management, embracing five heads, *viz.*, (*a*) preserving the peace; (*b*) settling disputes connected with the buildings; (*c*) preventing use of seditious language within precincts; (*d*) keeping premises in repair and keeping accounts; (*e*) that Government upon breach of the foregoing engagements might resume possession.

The (then) rules for guidance of visitors to the Jama Masjid were also approved for this masjid. These (then) rules were 6; and they differ from the rules approved for the Jama Masjid in 1900 in two important particulars.

The Managing Committee levy the rent of the premises, outer and inner, of the quadrangle. These rents rise to about Rs. 800 per mensem. They are expected to devote this income according to their agreement.

The members of the Committee are generally identical with the members of the Committee of the Jama Masjid, except in one or two instances. For example, at present (1904) there is no variation, except that, for Hakim Ahmad Said Khan and Sayad Ahmad (Imam) of the Jama Masjid Committee, there are Hakim Latif Husain Khan and K. B. Maulvi Abdul Hamid.

The number of the members of the Committee was raised to 10, probably in 1893; when, upon the death of K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh, who had been treasurer of the fund, there was a certain amount of disagreement as to who should succeed to the duties of treasurer and charge of the fund.

Mr. Alexander Anderson noted in December 1893 that the number had been so raised. He also noted that there had been a tendency to let in too many Punjabi shop-keepers on the Committee. He had agreed to increase in the number of members, with the stipulation that it should not exceed a dozen.

K. B. Muhammad Abdul Hamid (retired Deputy Collector, U. P., ; made Honorary Magistrate, Delhi, 1905) interested himself much in the affairs of this Masjid as a Committeeman. He drew up rules of business to guide the Committee and as to the administration of the funds, and, getting the Committee registered under the Societies Act as an Association, had the said rules registered as their articles of association. He was also anxious that the Committee should bank with a bank and not with a private individual chosen, as treasurer, from among the Committee. The money at the credit of the Masjid, when K. B. Mahbub Bakhsh (see above) died, had remained in the hands of his son Hafiz Muhammad Jan, and, as is usual in such cases, he, supported by a party, expected to be considered treasurer by hereditary succession, while another party wished him to square accounts. This position lasted for eleven years, when, in June 1904, Hafiz Muhammad Jan voluntarily handed over to the Deputy Commissioner Rs. 12,146, as the balance at the credit of the Masjid Funds. The Deputy Commissioner thereupon banked the amount with the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the "Association;" the Secretaries of which admitted that the figure of balance was perfectly correct.

Thus the financial affairs of this Masjid were put on a sound footing.

As in the case of the Jama Masjid Committee, there are Joint Honorary Secretaries appointed quarterly. It is an inconvenient arrangement but conciliates jealousies. The Deputy Commissioner had in 1904 to point out to the leading men on the Committee of this Masjid that the Masjid and Committee have a "constitution" dating from 1876, which cannot be gone *behind*. The Committee were then desirous of broaching the question of closing to traffic the E. and S. gates of the quadrangle, with the idea of turning the whole quadrangle into a "close." These gates have been open to the general public certainly since 1857, and probably always before that, for, as noted above, it is doubtful if the quadrangle was ever constructed as an appanage of the Masjid, even although the interior apartments used to be occupied by religious students. At any rate these gates were open to the general public in 1876.

There was also in 1904 talk of enlarging the congregation floor of the Masjid and of constructing a tank at the east side of it. This scheme seemed unobjectionable; although, possibly, it also aimed at rendering the interior of the quadrangle a "close." The Committee were informed that if they desired this question considered, they should refer it officially to the Deputy Commissioner, and not seek to secure their aim in any devious way.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited this Masjid in February 1904 and the Committee had a floor cloth laid on the congregation floor so as to conduct the party over it. It was explained that this was intended to be "a mark of respect," but it is a question whether there is precedent for this manner of reception of visitors at a masjid.

G

Gardens, Delhi Municipality. **Gardens, Delhi Municipality.**—The principal municipal gardens are the Queen's, Roshanara, Kudsia, and Nicholson gardens, to which was added (in 1905) the Gracia Garden. Until 1905, when Mr. Locke came, there never was a professional gardener in charge. Municipal members, such as Mr. Sutherland in the early eighties, and, later, Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick and R. B. Lala Hardhian Singh, were put in charge of specified ones. Such members had a taste for gardening, and took much trouble over them, but while superintendence was often broken by absences at the hills, the working plans and systems were at best amateur. The appointment of "a competent Superintendent, skilled in both farming and gardening," was stipulated for, when the urban nazul properties were entrusted to the Municipality in 1874; and the Municipality then declared readiness to appoint a person of the kind. In connection with the arable nazul properties they fulfilled their declaration by the appointment of a Nazul Darogha; but the gardens were left to amateur management for thirty years after transfer. It is needless to say the gardens have not "paid." Even with the best professional management it is a hard task to make ornamental gardens "pay." It may be more easy in countries where people are ready and accustomed to pay cash for table flowers, &c.; but in India this is not often the case. However, Mr. Gollan (late Superintendent of the Saharanpur gardens) gave an opinion that these Municipal gardens should, after five years of a proper working plan, yield a profit. That they have not done so in the past the following figures for 1902-03 will show:—

Name.	Area in acres.	Establishment. Cost of	Expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Income.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Queen's Garden	47	2,790	9,940	12,740	2,188
2. Roshanara	131	1,430	6,000	7,430	2,200
3. Kudsia ... ... } 4. Nicholson ... ... }	51	1,986	1,450	3,440	1,340

The above figures give deficits of Rs. 10,550, Rs. 5,220, and Rs. 2,090; but the expenditure in the case of 1 and 2 included Rs. 5,660 and Rs. 3,890, respectively, spent on repairing roads, gates, wells, &c. The budget figures for 1904-05 were only (1) Rs. 4,298, (2) Rs. 3,183, (3) and (4) Rs. 3,288. The estimated receipts from gardens in the same budget were, however, only Rs. 4,500.

There is no doubt that much could be made out of the 130 odd acres in the Roshanara garden. The fruit tree plantations are too thick, and many of the trees must be old (many were also much bitten by the frosts of January-February 1905). This splendid garden gives great opportunities.

As has been mentioned in the article "Archæology," the professional gardener has Governmental gardens in his charge as well as these Municipal gardens; he being paid two-thirds by the Municipality and one-third by Government. His annual reports will presumably distinguish between these separate charges. But in any case there should be a separate account kept for each Municipal garden and the annual report should review their financial positions. Expenditure on roads, gates, fences, &c., should not allowed to obscure the results of true gardening operations.

Mr. Locke was given a "garden office" in the Town Hall on arrival, and instructions as to annual report, &c., were issued. His title was decided on as "Superintendent of gardens" (October 1905).

Ghosis, City. **Ghosis, City.**—Mr. R. Clarke wrote in March 1893 that the Ghosis of the city should be encouraged to go outside the city and occupy the site selected for them, in the places between the Turkeman and Delhi gates. The reason for this was (and is) that the Ghosis,

by keeping their milch cattle inside the walls in the purlieus in which they live, make a disgusting mess with the cattle droppings and byre litter. It was hoped that they could be induced to evacuate the interior if they were given free sites for constructing dwellings and cattle stalls at the place mentioned above. Several Ghosis agreed to take sites, and agreements were executed by them to disclaim acquisition by them of "vested interest" in the land. But they were not in earnest in any intention to evacuate. Mr. Alex. Anderson noted later that the Ghosis "would not turn out (of the city)." Pressure and inducement was used with them for years; but there was no success. The men who did take sites outside, alienated their "user" in spite of their agreements to third parties, and there was in 1905 a congerie of "trespassers" on the sites originally demarcated in the nineties, none of whom had any right to be there. It became necessary to serve on them notices of ejectment, to defeat any claim to vested interest in the sites. No doubt the Ghosis fear thieves if they stalled outside the walls, and it would take more than ordinary persuasion to get them to settle outside.

H

Hindu Rao's House and Estate.—To the residence of the refugee Hindu Rao (see Fanshawe's *Delhi*) was attached a considerable area of land, which extended down the slopes of the Ridge to Phus Serai and a place still known as *Hindu Rao ka Bara* (said to have been his elephant stables). The house and estate was at some time purchased by the family of the present (1904) District Treasurer, Lala Ishri Pershad. The house was much damaged by cannonade from the city during May—September 1857. Lala Salig Ram (the then representative of the family) put in claim for compensation for the damage. But in 1863 Government in the Military Department decided to buy outright the house and estate so that it might serve as a sanitarium for troops from the fort. In 1864 Rs. 43,000 were paid to Salig Ram as the price agreed upon. The estate comprised 461 bighas, and is now well demarcated with 74 boundary pillars, which are well shown on the 12″ = 1 mile map of the city, cantonments and environs. The area joins on to the southern boundary of the "old cantonments." It embraces the slopes of the ridge on the west towards Sabzi mandi and those on the east to the Rajpur Road, and southwards it embraces the Phus Serai area, extending as far as to the Tis Hazari plain. The Phus Serai area (*viz.*, that triangle between the junction of the Kudsia Road and the G. T. R. to Karnal and bounded on the east by the Tis Hazari plain) was transferred to the custody of the Civil Department in 1885 (see *Phus Serai area*).

Hindu Rao's House and Estate.

The rest of the estate remains with the Military Department (although in the centre of it, near Hindu Rao's House, is the Civil Water Works Reservoir).

The deed of sale of the estate as between Salig Ram and Government was not executed in due form until October 1866.

In 1867 9 bighas of the estate were sold to Mr. Winter on behalf of the S. P. G. Society. These bighas were on the border of the estate close by the point where Laurie's Hotel now stands, and a bungalow was built on them which now attaches to Laurie's Hotel. Laurie's Hotel is half on one side and half on the other of the boundary.

Off the Rajpura Road, the Commissioner's office (now to be abandoned for a new one on the Alipur Road) is just within the boundary: and so are the lines in which the Cavalry detachment from Meerut are quartered, these also standing off the Rajpura Road a little south of the Commissioner's office abovementioned.

Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Registrars.—Apart from the Bench of Honorary (see *Bench*) there is at the Sadar Kacheri an Honorary Magistrate of the first class who is also Sub-Registrar. The present incumbent is K. B. Muhammad Ikramulla Khan.

Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Registrars.

NAJAFGARH.—K. B. Rughonath Singh is a second class Honorary Magistrate here. He has a small office in the town; but lives at Miraudh, about two miles away, coming in every day.

FARIDABAD.—K. S. Mustapha Husain is a second class Honorary Magistrate here and also Sub-Registrar of the Tahsil, the Tahsildar at Ballabgarh being only joint Sub-Registrar. (He is also President of the Municipal Committee). In the event of the present incumbent ceasing to hold office as Sub-Registrar, it would be a question, especially as the Railway will make transit easy, whether the registry office should not be transferred to Ballabgarh Headquarters. That the non-official Sub-Registrar of a tahsil should be at the headquarters thereof is the accepted policy of the Registration Department. The only difficulty might be that it might be difficult to find at Ballabgarh a resident fit for the post; but in this case the importation of an outsider might be considered. At present (1905) one Secunder Shah, of the Moghul family, is working at Ballabgarh as non-official Joint Sub-Registrar. He was appointed in 1904. But his income is very small: and unless Sub-Registrars get fixed pay it is doubtful if he will stay.

SONEPAT.—Here a Mirza of the Loharu family is Sub-Registrar.

Horse Fair.

Horse Fair.—Mr. Alex. Anderson noted in 1893 that the result in exhibits of the horse fair was poor, in spite of all Mr. Robert Clarke did for these fairs. The fair seemed to him to be "more of a social gathering than anything else." The fair used, in fact, to be called the Bagh-i-Bahar Mela. It used to be held on the open space of the old cantonments across the ridge, and citizens sent down tents and booths, while there were merry-go-rounds, conjurers, and so on. While this social festivity attached to the fair, people were willing enough to make an outing across the ridge and camp there. But as expenditure came to be more and more restricted to only the business aspects of the fair, the distance of the site across the ridge became unpopular: and in 1904 the fair was mustered on the open spaces between the Kashmir and Mori Gates; sports being arranged for the concluding day on the Tis Hazari plain. It was hoped that this propinquity to the city might revive interest in the fair. Whether it was good policy to let the fair become shorn of its festive attractions is doubtful. At the Nauchandi (Meerut) fair the old fashioned style of holding these fairs is still pursued. There is a regular encampment, with a civilian's camp, native visitors' camp, Mission camp, Bar Club camp, racecourse, place for theatres, fireworks, and so on. Such doubtless on a minor scale was the Delhi Fair in Mr. Robert Clarke's time. If popularity is maintained, good business may come in time. If it is not, business is not likely to come at all, as people have to be coaxed to come to the show.

Delhi has never been a good breeding district; but, unless the fair is maintained, such progress as has been made will not continue: and there is as, Major Douglas remarked, just sufficient interest in breeding to justify expenditure on the fostering of it.

The district is excluded from those districts under the care of the Remount Department. It is embraced in the charge of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab. The number of stallions to be maintained was settled finally, after close correspondence in 1904-05, between the said Superintendent, the Director of Agriculture, and the Deputy Commissioner. The file should be consulted to ascertain the terms on which stallions can be obtained and "replaced."

Humayon's Tomb and Garden.

Humayon's Tomb and Garden.—The garden at this tomb was in charge of the District Board up to 1904, Government giving a grant of Rs. 500 in connection with it and the Saftar Jang Garden. But about this time the Archæological Department, working through the Public Works Department, were preparing schemes of restoration in connection with the various monuments. It was represented by the Deputy Commissioner that, as the Public Works Department were practically in charge of the monuments (although the Deputy Commissioner had nominally taken charge from the Public Works Department in 1896, or thereabouts), they might perhaps with expediency also be in charge of the gardens. This was not approved by the Punjab Government, who ruled that the Deputy

Commissioner should be the recognised custodian of the monuments and of the gardens. This was decided between July or October 1904. Lord Curzon visited Humayon's Garden in April 1905 and impressed upon the Deputy Commissioner his responsibility. An elaborate scheme for restoring the garden was drawn up by the Archæological Department, and approved by Lord Curzon himself. (This scheme is in the Garden Office). At the same time, on representation made by the Deputy Commissioner, the Punjab Government gave an initial grant and an annual grant in connection with this garden, Saftar Jang's and Isa Khan's. The grant was put at the absolute disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, and the question was raised as to whether it was fair to expect the District Board to pay towards the maintenance of these State gardens at all. (See *Gardens* and *Archæology*).

I

Income Tax, City.

Income Tax, City.—The city income tax work is heavy. The routine is to let the Tahsildar assess all assessees of the city with an income of Rs. 2,000 or less (his list (which includes also such assessees in the rural parts of the Sadr tahsil) being then passed and published), and for the Collector to have notices issued to all superior assessees calling for return of income. One particular Extra Assistant Commissioner is always told off to assist the Collector in these superior assessments, and he, upon the returns as they are received, makes his notes, putting up each case for assessment order. Such order being passed by the Collector, the demand statement issues to each assessee. This procedure dates from 1893, when Mr. Alex. Anderson introduced it: he noting that he had "himself undertaken the assessment of all incomes over Rs. 2,000 in the city." It is not a light undertaking, particularly when objections follow on the heels of assessments in such large numbers that their distribution for disposal is an event of the year, giving each of the selected officers amongst whom they are distributed a heavy task of scores to dispose of. And the Collector must take the more important cases himself, such as those involving assessments of Rs. 6,000 or 7,000 up to half a lakh, according to his ability to make or find time. Mr. Alex. Anderson noted that "on the whole there were not many objections to the assessments made by himself." This may have been the experience for the first year in which the Collector himself so undertook assessments, but it has not been a recurring experience. The Collector, moreover, must be greatly influenced in his assessment by the report and notes made by the special Extra Assistant Commissioner upon the return of income furnished by the assessee. This is of course known in the city, and not only a well informed but a reliable officer is required for this special work. There were never any imputations against Lala Mul Raj during the several years in which he worked as assessing Extra Assistant Commissioner, although he was very firm in discrediting specious returns. The tendency has been to accept returns, when made, rather than not, unless of course manifestly specious and showing a loss; since a favorite habit with the citizens is to submit no return at all. In such cases, as both Mr. Anderson and Major Davies remarked, the only thing to do is to enhance assessment until return is submitted, as otherwise an assessee has the advantage of refusing to state his income while objecting to any assessment made. All Collectors, during the nineties, were of opinion that the assessments were far too low: the basis of them being the report made by Mr. Edwin Parker (provincially deputed) in the eighties. Colonel Massy and Mr. Silcock in 1894-95 both raised assessments a good deal. Major Davies in 1899 noted that application had several times been made for special revision of assessments by a deputed officer. Such deputation occurred in 1900, Lala Mul Raj being revising officer. His revision resulted in an enhancement of assessments by over 100 per cent. Major Douglas thereafter kept Mul Raj on duty as "Assessing Extra Assistant Commissioner," in addition to his duties as Revenue Assistant.

The work was well done in his time: with the large local knowledge and reliability of Mul Raj to further it. But it is not always easy to get an Extra Assistant Commissioner with the reliability, as well as the intimate local knowledge of the trade and business of the city, which is indispensable for making a good assessing officer. Transfers among Extra Assistant Commissioners are often too frequent for the said knowledge to be acquired by any particular one.

There are in the office some very useful tables (prepared possibly in Mr. Clarke's time) showing what percentage of profit upon the gross figure of sales should be reasonably estimated as accruing in the case of different businesses. Some such guide is requisite for ready reference; as, for instance, profits on sales of piece-goods made by an assessee on his own behalf, or made on commission sale (arati), differ greatly. Brokerage rebate has also to be taken into account. The profit of shawl merchants or embroidery merchants, again, may be taken at a high percentage.

Major Douglas required from Mul Raj a general note prefatory to assessments, reviewing fluctuations, rises, and depressions, in the business of the different trades and industries, during the year. Such a note is of much value, always supposing there is available an Extra Assistant Commissioner with sufficient knowledge or experience to properly prepare it.

Mr. Robert Clarke also prepared a useful table of percentages at which, for instance, shawl merchants and master embroiderers might be allowed to set off expenditure against their takings.

The question of whether, in the case of companies, amounts, written off out of profits under the head "depreciation", should be excluded or included in considering assessment, was also adjudicated on by him. The liberality of the deductions from income made on account of expenditure by assessees in submitting returns has been noticed by several officers. In one case an European assessee was found to so deduct the whole of the expenses involved in schooling his children and sending them to the hills.

Income from "rents" is generally returned particularly low.

It is never easy to get new assessees on to the register, although new firms may be doing good business.

One considerable difficulty is the manner in which firms change their names. This may be done merely to escape proper assessment. When a firm finds itself being properly taxed, it is sometimes not above changing its name and hoping thus to obscure data for re-assessment. (This changing of name by other than reputable Delhi firms is a trick of which the English piece-goods manufacturers have had considerable experience in the past).

When a return is discredited, it is open to the assessee to ask for an examination of accounts, and, provided that he produces his authentic set of *bahis* the report of the examiner may naturally govern the assessment. Major Douglas arranged that the District Treasurer should be "Examiner," he being allowed fees (to be paid by the assessee) ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20, according to a rough scale. The Treasurer's Agents are also used as "examiners" occasionally. He had put on record a form containing the points to be dealt with by the "examiner"; and also a note on the methods of meeting the difficulties encountered by officers in dealing with objections. This note may well be consulted; but what the Income Tax Office requires is an overhauling to extract all such useful notes and reckoning tables left by previous Collectors. If the results could be printed (at the Municipal Press) into a ready reference book to guide officers, it would be useful. At present the records of the Income Tax Office are a mass of loose and unsorted papers. (October 1905).

J

Jagirs.

Jagirs.—*Paragraph 266 et seq.* of Maconachie's Settlement Report deal with "muafi" investigations; but there is no particular mention therein of the prominent jagirs in the district, such as would be considered in connection with the Descent of Jagirs Act. Jagirs of prominence

are Bhupani (D'eramao) Jagir, Mohina, Sikri, Atali and Daulatabad. In the case of two or three of these jagirs agreements under the Act as to primogenial succession have been executed. (For an account of these jagirs *see* D'eramao, Mohina, Sikri, Atali, Daulatabad, and Molar Band.)

Jahan-numa.

Jahan-numa.—This originally arable mauza has now become entirely suburban, containing as it does within its limits the Sadr Bazar, Sabzimandi, and other suburbs. The whole area of the mauza was originally the personal property of the Kings of Delhi. The mauza was called Jahan-numa owing to the existence within its limits of a shrine sacred to Sayad Jahan Numa (or Rasul Numa). The Kings granted some plots in *muafi* within the mauza, which are still left in *muafi*. The Emperor Shahjehan also gave the grain-dealer Pahlad 2,700 bigahs (pacca) out of the mauza, with which he founded mauza Chandrawal (*q. v.*). The Emperor Mahomed Shah also gave about 2,000 bigahs (pacca) out of this mauza to a Jat called Sukh Ram and one Mir Ali, from which they created the mauza of Banskauli (*q. v.*). After 1857 the mauza became state property. About 17 bigahs were, later, sold to Mir Abas of Mughalpura (see *infra*) and three other purchasers, amongst whom were Chunna Mal, Salig Ram, Bankers (the predecessors of Lala Sheo Pershad). With the exception of these 17 odd bigahs and the *muafis* previously mentioned, the area of the mauza remained State land without encumbrances, although within the limits had grown, or subsequently grew, the suburbs called the *Sadr Bazar, Sabzimandi (Moghulpura), Dargah Nabi Karim (Kadam Sharif), Shedipura and Teliwara.*

SADR BAZAR.—Troops were encamped here after 1857: but, later, under a proclamation by Trevelyan, leases were given for building sites: and, from about 1860, a bazar sprang up, which developed into the big Sadr Bazar (*q. v.*).

SABZIMANDI.—This suburb was originally called Moghalpura from a group of houses built by a Moghal *muafidar*. The place grew, and, as population increased, it became a vegetable market: the orthodox name of the suburb being Moghalpura Sabzimandiwala.

DARGAH NABI KARIM (KADAM SHARIF).—This is a mortuary neighbourhood: pious Muhammadans desiring to be buried as near as possible to the *Makbara Kadam Sharif*, which, as the name implies, contains a reputed foot-print of the Prophet impressed on a slab of marble. The slab was placed in the Makbara by the grave of the son of one of the Delhi Kings and all around in this locality are the graves of Muhammadans buried as near the Makbara as circumstances permit.

SHEDIPURA.—This is called after Mehr Ali Shedi, who got a small grant of land out of mauza Jahan-numa about 1745 A. D. He established the small settlement which exists on the borders of Jahan-numa and Banskauli.

TELIWARA.—This suburb is hardly distinguishable from the Sadr Bazar in which it has been merged. It was originally a settlement of *Teli* squatters, who were allowed to build "kacha-pacca" houses in the time of the Kings. It is that corner of the Sadr Bazar nearest the *Mithai Pul.*

There is no suburb known as Jahan-numa. Jahan-numa was merely the name of the original arable mauza.

A jamabandi of the mauza is still maintained. The one for 1898-99 showed land to be held as follows. By Collector 176 bigahs (kacha); by Municipal Committee (as nazul) 2,053; by Railway 302; by Canal Department 263; by *muafidars* 1,492; by *makbuzadars* (mostly *muafidars* with whom the land has been settled) 967. Allowing for fractions under the above heads, the total area was 5,256 $\frac{7}{20}$ bigahs (kacha).

* * * * *

A point noticed by Mr. Robert Clarke in 1893 was that, as this village was recorded as the sole property of Government, no lambardars were appointed in the settlement of 1880, with the result that the Tahsildar was left to collect

cesses from something like 100 *muafidars*. He had been considering, but had had to postpone, the matter of appointing lambardars, and whether his successors ever appointed any, is a point which might be ascertained (1905).

Mr. Clarke also noted that under the head of "assessment of Civil Station" Rs. 40 revenue and Rs. 40 malikana were sanctioned in the settlement of 1880 upon some 4 bigahs (pacca) of land, although this land, instead of being a block of land in any particular spot, was scattered in 30 or 40 plots over about a square mile of country, while a good deal of it was under buildings in the Sadr Bazar. He added that it had never been found possible to distribute the assessment over the holdings, with the result that the assessment was paid from the annual assets of other lands leased by the Municipality. (From which it appears that the 4 bigahs in question were nazul, for the revenue of which the Municipality were responsible). He said that he had tried to distribute the asesssment over the area intended to be assessed, but had found much of it under the D. U. K. Ry. or under the Canal, or *muafi*, or under mosques, graveyards or temples; some portion being also in possession of Meakin and Co. or of factories. Mr. Alexander Anderson, when in his turn looking into this matter, noted that the only alternative was not to try and make the assessment at all. He said he could not understand how any Settlement Officer could have intended that revenue, and even malikana, should be assessed on such places as in question, one of which was the site of an Idgah.

Jain Temple.

Jain Temple.—The following account of the antecedents of the Jain Temple, Delhi (see Fanshawe's "*Delhi, Past and Present*"), is not without interest. The temple is now presided over by a committee of which Lala Ishri Pershad (District Treasurer) is now (1905) President. The descendant of the original founder is Lala Ram Chand, grandson of Lala Parus Das. He exhibits the following paper among the printed "certificates" his family hold. He is a member of the Committee of management.

ACCOUNT OF THE JAIN TEMPLE BUILT BY LALA HURSOOKH ROY, GREAT-GRANDFATHER OF PARUS DAS, BANKER.

Lala Parus Das's grandfather Lala Shoogun Chand, and father Lala Girdhur Lal, had charge of the keys of the temple during their lifetime; at Girdhur Lal's death the charge devolved on Lala Parus Das, who still has those keys, but certain members of the Jain fraternity having broken open the locks of the temple took forcible possession of it on the 28th October 1870.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

After the Mutiny, on 16th April 1859 and other dates, the Jain fraternity petitioned Government to pass orders that no European should be allowed to visit the temple of Hursookh Roy, as it was against their religion, and the Government sanction was obtained.

In 1860 Lala Girdhur Lal was asked by Sir Robert Montgomery himself if he would let him see the temple. Lala Girdhur Lal acceded to his request and continued to show it to other gentlemen who brought letters of introduction for that purpose from the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

When Lala Girdhur Lal died, his son Lala Parus Das, who now begs for justice, took charge of the keys and temple and continued as his father had done before him to show the temple to gentlemen sent by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner for that purpose.

The Jain fraternity were, it seems, afraid of Lala Girdhur Lal, and raised no objection in the matter during his life, but on the 23rd July 1870, about two years after Girdhur Lal's death, Parus Das heard that the members of the fraternity intended to break open the locks of the temple and to take forcible possession of it.

No. 1.—He gave notice of this to the District Superintendent of Police, who sent a purwanah to the Inspector at the Kotwallee to prevent the disturbance.

No. 2.—On the 24th Inspector reported he had carried out the orders sent in the purwanah.

No. 3.—On 25th August 1870, they were again prepared to create a disturbance, which was reported as before. The District Superintendent of Police again sent a purwanah to Inspector and the orders therein were carried out.

No. 4.—On 23rd October 1870 a third purwanah was sent by the District Superintendent to the effect that Parus Das had reported that the Jains were again ready to create a disturbance, and order was restored.

No. 5.—On 24th October, the Inspector reported that he himself having gone to the temple was sure from what he saw and heard there, that sooner or later there would be a serious disturbance unless the authorities took stringent measures to prevent such an occurrence.

No. 6.—On 27th October 1870, Parus Das wrote to the Inspector of Police that he had heard that some 400 or 500 men were to assemble next morning at his grandfather's temple to create a disturbance, and force him to sign a paper to admit no Europeans to the temple in future. This was forwarded through the proper channel to the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 7.—On 27th October, the Deputy Commissioner wrote a robkar to the effect that the Police were in no way to interfere or give the slightest assistance to Parus Das, stating in the same that he had been informed by one Jowree Mull, a Jain (who must have pretended in his presence to be a disinterested party, though privately assisting the fraternity) that the Jains had no intention of creating a disturbance, that there will be only a meeting or a Punchayut of the Jains to settle some religious differences; and that very evening the purport of the robkar was explained to the Jains by Jowree Mull, and they thinking they now had nothing to fear as the Deputy Commissioner had given orders to Police not to interfere, the next morning, the 28th October 1870, they broke open the locks of the temple and took forcible possession of it.

No. 8.—The Inspector of Police in his daily reports of 28th and 29th October 1870 stated that one Hurdawa, servant of Parus Das, had reported at the Kotwallee that the locks of the temple had been broken and forcible possession of the temple of Hursookh Roy taken, but the Inspector was unable to interfere in the matter, owing to the Deputy Commissioner's robkar, dated 27th October 1870, prohibiting any interference.

No. 9.—On 28th November 1870, Parus Das laid a criminal charge before Deputy Commissioner through Mr. Pengree, Barrister-at-Law, under Sections 441 and 442 of Act XIV of 1860, against certain parties who had broken open the locks of the temple of Hursookh Roy on 28th October 1870. The criminal charges were to have been investigated by the Deputy Commissioner on the 15th December 1870, but in the meantime plaintiff's counsel sent him a petition to be presented to the Deputy Commissioner, setting forth that he was pre-engaged and retained in a Court Martial, then pending in Umbala, and also that his bungalow had been burnt down, so he could not attend on the appointed date.

Parus Das being thus without counsel's assistance and being threatened by defendants in the criminal case that if they were punished they would make him suffer for it and fearing ex-communication, he was induced on 13th December 1870 to sign a Razeenamah written out by them to the purport that he withdrew the criminal charges against them and gave up proprietary rights in his ancestors' temple, but in presence of the Deputy Commissioner having to speak on solemn affirmation he honestly stated that he wished to withdraw from the criminal charges being induced to do so by members of his fraternity, as is written on the same Razeenamah by the Deputy Commissioner.

Jama Masjid.

Jama Masjid.—After 1857, when Military exigencies had rendered military occupation of the Jama Masjid imperative, Government soon intimated that they did not intend any State sequestration (see opening letter of F. F. 22 J-2). This happened as early as November 1858. An agreement of the 26th November 1862 was subsequently drawn up by Government by which the management of the Masjid was to be entrusted to a select body of Muhammadan gentlemen under certain conditions and obligations, in default of which Government reserved the right to resume control. This group of Muhammadan gentlemen formed the embryo of the present more formally constituted Managing Committee. The Committee consists of 10 members, two of whom are Joint Honorary Secretaries, for periods of three months at a time. Communications to the Committee are addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, and there is a letter receiving office at the Masjid itself. The present (1904) Managing Committee consists of (1) Khan Bahadur Ilahi Bakhsh, (2) Faiz Muhammad Khan, (3) Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, (4) Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Hassan Khan, (5) Khan Sahib Hakim Zahir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, (6) Said Ahmad, Imam, (7) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ikramulla Khan, (8) Haji Muhammad Ishaq, (9) Mirza Suraya Jah, (10) Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khan.

The same persons, with one or two exceptions, form the Committee of the Fattehpuri Masjid.

The Imam, Said Ahmad, is a lineal descendant of a Maulvi called from Bokhara by the Emperor Shahjehan to be Imam of the Masjid. Under the Imam there is a small staff of mosque functionaries. In the latter part of 1903 the Government of India were unable to accede to a memorial which was submitted by a body of Muhammadans at Delhi (not the Masjid Committee) praying that, at the time of the Coronation Durbar, the revenues of Mauza Jahan-numa (*q. v.*) might be "restored" as an endowment for the Masjid. A perusal of the article *Jahan-numa* will show that this was an over-reaching prayer. It is true that an Emperor of Delhi built the Masjid, and true that Mauza Jahan-numa was retained as the personal property of the Emperors and Kings of Delhi; but whether the income of the mauza, if any, was devoted to the maintenance of the Masjid is doubtful. In any case, since the Sabzimandi and the Sadr Bazar and other suburbs have grown up within the limits of the mauza, and since altered circumstances have made all building land therein a valuable property which is hardly efficiently administered even by a corporation, it was a preposterous prayer that Jahan-numa and its revenues should be put at the disposal of the Masjid Committee.

At the same time the Deputy Commissioner (Major Parsons) represented in October 1905 that Government might perhaps have agreed to give the Masjid an annual maintenance-grant, in the Archæological Department. The income of the Masjid is only about Rs. 200 per mensem derived from rent of the grain shops built at the back of the Masjid, and rent taken from the pavement-vendors allowed to squat on the *patri* attaching to the Masjid. The result is that, ever emulous of the larger income of the Fattehpuri Masjid, the Committee have put up an unsightly row of tin roofed moveable shops on the Masjid, plinth by the south steps; and they did contemplate building more shops at the back of the Masjid in a manner which would have obscured the lines of its architecture at the north-west and south-west corners. An annual archæological grant, given on condition that the plinth and outlines should remain clear of shops, might be well expended. At present funds for any extensive repairs or restorations of the Masjid depend upon the chance donations of chiefs. For instance, in 1887, the Nawab of Rampur gave 1½ lakhs for outlay on the mosque. This money was expended by a sub-committee with Mirza Suraya Jah at its head. It was devoted principally to removing signs of weather-wear by smoothing the surfaces of the stones composing the building. Later, in about 1894, the Nawab gave a further Rs. 14,000 for repair of the minars. This amount was banked with the Bank of Bengal in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, and drawn as required, the sub-committee carrying on work under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer. There was much discussion at the time (between 1887-1900) as to whether it would not be wiser to invest the Nawab's donations so as to secure an annual revenue. The money lay for a long time idle at the Bank pending these discussions, and without bearing interest, since religious scruple interfered with acceptance of interest. The form of investment contemplated, therefore, was house property, the rents of which would have been open to no objection. Finally the idea of investing was negatived, and all the money was expended by about 1900.

It may be noticed that Hafiz Muhammad Jan (see *Fattehpuri Masjid*) is still (1905) Treasurer of this Masjid. When he handed over to the Deputy Commissioner the Rs. 12,000 odd at credit of the Fattehpuri Masjid, he also handed over the balance (about Rs. 1,200) at the credit of the Jama Masjid, but as the Deputy Commissioner had no "brief" to receive the latter money, it was returned to Hafiz Muhammad Jan, while the former money was lodged with the Bank of Bengal. It was a pity that the opportunity was lost of making a Bank do the work of Treasurer. At the same time, from past experience, the Bank of Bengal is chary of banking for any but "registered" associations, which the Committee of the Jama Masjid is not, while that of the Fattehpuri Masjid is.

Whether the Committee of the Fattehpuri Masjid would accept interest for its deposit with the Bank of Bengal was not discussed by the Deputy Commissioner, when the account was opened in the name of the Committee.

As to the square in which the Masjid stands, the large scale map (100 feet to the inch) of the city prepared in the seventies or eighties by the Executive Engineer, shows that in each of the four corners of it there used to be a triangular garden or floral parterre. The Masjid Committee, when the Gracia Garden

was made, were very anxious that similar ornamentation in this square should be restored. The matter was referred to the Archæological Department, which supported the idea of such ornamentation, sending a plan for guidance, and indicating that cypresses would look better than any floral arrangement of the triangles. This matter was left by the Deputy Commissioner for the consideration of the Municipality, in October 1905. There is no doubt that the square has been in a sordid state for years. The upkeep of the original parterres was probably abandoned owing to the difficulty over irrigation, at a time when tap water was not available.

Certain circumstances mentioned by Mr. Alexander Anderson in 1893 led, eventually, to the approval by Government, in 1900, of a set of standing rules, regulating, principally, the conduct of visitors to the Masjid. A copy of these is appended. Copies of these rules, countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, are given to the Committee, to be hung up at the entrances of the Masjid or to be used for production before visitors. This set of rules applies only to the Jama Masjid and not the Fattehpuri Masjid. Rule 2 was approved after due deliberation, and the doorkeepers should be made by the Committee not to abuse it, as they sometimes do, by attempting to make tourists and others ignorant of local custom put on shoe coverings before being admitted through the entrances to the congregation floor.

The status of the Masjid, from an official point of view, is the status given it by the agreement of 1863, while in the case of the Fattehpuri Masjid the agreement of 1876 applies. In these years the two Masjids were entrusted for management to respective Committees on certain conditions, and the above two years must be regarded as the years of the existing "constitution", which there should be no going behind.

The eastern entrance of the Masjid is the State entrance, which, not ordinarily opened at all, is opened on the occasion of visits of high officials.

* * * * *

REVISED RULES AS APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE JAMA MASJID, DELHI.

I. No one is permitted to remain in the mosque at night, except the appointed Khadims, the Muazzan, and individuals specially authorised by the Managing Committee.

All European visitors are requested to place over their boots, before entering the domed portion of the mosque on the west-side of the quadrangle, the coverings provided on the steps leading from the quadrangle on that side.

III. European soldiers are not allowed to enter the mosque without a pass from their Commanding Officer, or from the Brigade Officer.

IV. Non-Musalman Asiatics are not allowed to enter the mosque without a pass from the Deputy Commissioner or from the Managing Committee. The Darvans will indicate where such passes can be obtained.

V. No smoking is allowed in the mosque. Visitors are forbidden to take inside the mosque, dogs, hukkas, musical instruments or any articles prohibited by Muhammadan doctrine. Persons desiring to photograph within the mosque, must obtain special permission to do so from the Managing Committee.

VI. Visitors must not pass or stand in front of Muhammadans engaged in prayer, and are required to remain in the eastern portion of the mosque during the hour of prayer.

VII. No chairs or benches can be taken into the mosque without the special permission of the Committee, and any taken in, with such permission, must be removed as soon as the ceremony for which they were allowed has ended.

VIII. No religious discussion is allowed in the mosque, nor is any assemblage allowed, except for the purpose of prayer.

Preaching in the mosque is forbidden, except with the permission of the Managing Committee.

IX. Two Constables will be detailed for duty at the North and South gates, and will be responsible for seeing that the above rules are observed.

Countersigned.
Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

By order of the Managing Committee.
1st January 1900.

Joint Stock Companies.—The following is a list of the Joint Stock Companies of Delhi, registered under the Companies Act (Act VI of 1882), as it appeared in 1904:—

Joint Stock Companies.

Name of Company.	Nominal capital in lakhs.	Date of registration.
1. The Kanasta Mercantile Banking Co., Ld.	1	1881
2. The Native Commercial Bank, Ld.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1898
3. The Rajputana Company, Ld., (Factory for oils, jute, sugar, paper, &c.),	3	1898
4. The Indraprastha Trading Co., Ld., (to trade in all goods and act as agents),	1	1899
5. Late Delhi Cotton Mills Co., Ld., (manufacture of cloth), now Hanooman and Mahadeo S. and W. Mills Co.	5	1889
6. The Raghunandan Mills Co., Ld., (ginning, spinning, weaving, and manufacture of silk and cotton).	5	1899
7. The Krishen Mills Co., Ld., (cleaning and spinning cotton and wool) .	7	1893
8. The Delhi Woolen Mills Co., Ld., (spinning, weaving, manufacturing woolen goods of all kinds).	5	1896
9. The National Silk and Woolen Mills Co., Ld., (ginning, spinning, weaving, manufacturing wool, silk, cotton, &c.)	4	1898
10. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ld., (manufacture and sale of cloth).	7	1889
11. The Ganesh Flour Mills, Ld.	4	1891
12. The Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills, Ld.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1897
13. The State Mills Co., Ld., (manufacture of yarns and cloth and oil, glass, wood, metal, &c.)	6	1897
14. The Hindu Biscuit Co., Ld., (biscuits, bread, &c.)	1	1898
15. The Oriental Cotton and General Mills Co., Ld., (yarn, cloth, oil, glass, wood, metal, &c.)	6	1898
16. The Suburban Mills Company (calicos, umbrellas, yarns, cloth, oil, glass, wood, metal, dyes).	5	1899
17. The Stone Flour Mills	One-tenth.	1899
18. The Upper India Iron Rolling Mills (the working of scrap iron into bars, &c.)	5	1899
19. The Star Flour and Ice Mills	One-fifth.	1900
20. The Saran and Company, Ld., (To assist other companies by loans and to work mills for textile fabrics or for grinding grain).	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1900
21. The Hindu Ice and General Mills	1	1882
22. The Islamia Printing and Publishing Company	3	1903
23. The Imperial Oil, Soap, and General Mills	Six-tenth.	1903
24. Unani and Vedic Medicines Company (to deal in medicines and likewise support and improve the Madrassa Tibbiya of Delhi),	One-fifth.	1903
25. The Delhi Club, Ld.	...	1900
26. Rate Payers' Association (to protect rights of tax payers &c.,)	...	1902

Besides the above, the books of the Registrar-General of Joint Stock Companies showed the following Companies as in process of liquidation:—(1) the Provincial Bank of India, (2) the Indraprastha Metal Manufacturing Co., (3) the Morning Post, Ld., (4) the Islamic Lametta Co., (5) the Metal and Woodwork Co., (6) the General Printing and Stationery Company, (7) the Cotton Ginning Company, (8) the Jumna Mills Co., (9) the Biscuit Manufactory and General Steam Bakery, (10) The Delhi Oil and General Soap Mills, (11) The Curzon Stone Flour and General Mills.

The number of failures and liquidations here mentioned is significant. The oldest company on the rolls, is, it will be seen, of 1889. The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company was a success, and one or two companies started about that time also succeeded. In the twenty years following there was a rush of Company-promoting, and the books of the Registrar-General must show many companies, now defunct, in addition to those mentioned as in process of liquidation alone. The opening of the twentieth century showed a lull in promotion. Failures and bogus companies had disturbed the confidence of the public, and it was difficult for promoters to raise capital. Even now, of the Companies on the register, it is interesting to compare the figures of nominal capital with those of the paid up capital. No. 16 on the list, the Suburban Mills Company (closed since 1904), is an example of the disreputable company promotion which occurred. The prosecution of the Managing Director and two of the principals was ordered in about September 1905, for cheating, perjury, and forgery. The Government Advocate was put in charge of the prosecution, upon application made by the District Magistrate, through the Registrar-General of Joint Stock Companies.

The pioneer companies which were *bonâ fide* and reputable, are unfortunate in having been followed by so many disreputable companies, all

allowance being made for honorable exceptions. Most of these companies, of course, reappear again under the head *Factories* (*q. v.*)

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Kacheri Buildings.

Kacheri Buildings.—The kacheri, on the north-east angle of the circumvallations, dates from pre-mutiny days. The whole kacheri originally consisted of the double-storeyed central block: the disadvantage of which is that the Court rooms up-stairs are extremely hot in summer, and the rooms down-stairs, used for the vernacular Record Rooms, are extremely dark in winter and during the monsoon. In 1905 (October) an estimate of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by the Commissioner for sky-lighting the Revenue Record Room. This Revenue Record Room was a comparatively recent improvisation, it having been adopted out of space originally occupied by the Treasury Strong Room, Stamp Depôt, &c., which were accommodated in the main block till some time between 1895—1898, when the separate building facing the main block from the west was constructed for their accommodation (and the Nazirs' office); thus freeing space in the main block for a Revenue Record Room separate from the General Record Room. (The separation of the records was not however completed till about 1902 or 1903, as the Public Works Department took some time making the alterations; and, when completed, the room was left so dark that the improvement above noted had to be very soon moved for).

The double-storeyed wing of Court rooms (16 in all) to the north of the main building was constructed in the late eighties. It is a peculiar building, with dark ill-ventilated rooms, and suitors must have difficulty in finding the Courts they want; the arrangement being 8 Courts in a row on each storey, with stairways at the ends of the building. The Police offices are accommodated here, taking up 4 end rooms. The tahsil is also accommodated, taking up 3 end rooms. But this makes a bad tahsil. There is no room for the numbers of people frequenting the premises at income-tax assessment times, and like occasions. The *malkhanas* of the District and Civil Nazir are in basement cellars under this building. They are strange places, requiring torches to illuminate them. Mr. Robert Clarke advocated, in 1893, a footbridge to connect the upper stories of the main kacheri building and of the wing adding that it might have *saibans* projecting from each side so as to form a suitors' shed below: there being then no special suitors' shed. Mr. Alexander Anderson disfavoured this idea as likely to promote noise and confusion on the upper storey of the main block, were it given effect to.

A good suitors' shed was subsequently provided out of the Kacheri Fund (*q. v.*), also a shed for Pleaders' Munshis.

There is a building to the south of the main block, the under rooms of which (they are like cells) are used for the Police *malkhana* and other purposes. The upper storey of this building used to be an under-trial lock-up at which prisoners were detained at night as well as by day. (It is now used chiefly as a paper store and partly as a day lock-up). In 1893 Mr. Robert Clarke advocated that the prisoners should be returned to jail by van every evening. This recommendation led to the abandonment of the upper storey as a night-and-day lock up. (But the van arrangement gave trouble until horses were used, see *Jail*).

There was no District Board office till about 1899, when the one standing to the south-west of the kacheri main block was built. Previously the District Board had rented as an office the old bungalow just outside the Kacheri South Gate. This bungalow (or part of it) was again rented in 1905 for an Honorary Magistrate to work in, when Khan Bahadur Ikramulla Khan sold to the E. I. Ry. the bungalow and compound adjoining the kacheri, to the south. Previously a detached building in this property had generally been rented for kacheri "over-flow" purposes.

The Financial Commissioner (Colonel Montgomery) in 1904 inspected the Kacheri under orders from Government to report whether it was suitable, and if not, whether (*a*) it would be better to improve it, or (*b*) sell it and build a new Kacheri outside the walls.

He strongly condemned the Kacheri as unsuitable, and recommended strongly that the course under (*b*) above should be adopted.

It was then ascertained that the Military authorities would make no objection (see *Defence Committee*, &c.) to a new Kacheri being built on the open space available just outside (to the N. W.) of the Mori Gate, and the Deputy Commissioner was ordered to see what the existing Kacheri (including the Small Cause Court, which is in an old building towards the Western Gates of the Kacheri property) and its area would sell for. Only one definite offer of Rs. 80,000 was made, but, in answer to an advertisement in the papers saying sale was contemplated, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay Presidency, wrote and asked price, remarking that perhaps Government might wish to acquire the property for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. He was told 1½ lakhs was considered about the price, though some thought 2 lakhs nearer the mark. His letter was communicated to the Punjab Government, but nothing more on the subject of the scheme for a new Kacheri was heard, up to at any rate November 1905. Meanwhile Khan Bahadur Ikramulla Khan sold his property next door to the East Indian Railway. He got Rs. 60,000 for it. The area is much smaller than the Kacheri area.

Kacheri Fund.

Kacheri Fund.—Mr. Alexander Anderson started this fund in 1893. As to the means of raising it he noted that (*a*) petition-writers had been taxed by grades, and (*b*) the right to sell sweatmeats, &c., in the Kacheri premises had been put up to auction. He also thought of a system of providing on a rent small separate sheds for petition-writers. He had a specimen one made but found it rather expensive to make, and that there was a difficulty about where to place such sheds. He engaged a menial servant or two from the fund to keep the premises clean and noted that the fund was "rich." He thought that perhaps the rent he had contemplated for sheds for the writers might be lowered. Colonel Massy in July 1894 recorded that he had provided every petition-writer with a shed, leaving, nevertheless, a good surplus in the fund.

Mr. Silcock in November 1894 remarked that the fund was large and that there would be a lapse that year if money was not spent. He had arranged for fencing the Kacheri compound and putting up two iron gates at the three entrances, thus making the compound a definitely demarcated area. He remarked that the boundaries had been recently revised in consultation with the Municipality. The estimates for the gates had been sanctioned out of the Kacheri Fund, the gates being ordered from Rurkhi.

Up till 1898 money used to be spent from the Kacheri Fund by the Deputy Commissioner subject only to the sanction of the Commissioner when necessary. In that year the Accountant-General intimated that the Civil Account Code required that no sum should be spent which had not been put into a budget. Major Davies suggested that under these circumstances the best expedient was to budget every year for the whole amount in the fund, as it was impossible to tell definitely beforehand what expenditure might not be required. Among conveniences required he noted that one was a shed for suitors and their witnesses to sit under. Such a shed was subsequently constructed by Major Douglas.

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The income from the fund for the five years 1898-99 to 1902-03 averaged Rs. 829 per annum; highest being Rs. 932 and lowest Rs. 713. The permanent charges (as in margin*) over establishment may be put at Rs. 360—400. Major Douglas drew up typed rules (pages 67—69 of File 11) (*a*) for payment of fees by petition-writers, munshis, &c., and (*b*) concerning auction of the license to sell fruits, sweetmeats, &c., in the Kacheri premises.

	Rs.
*1 Bhisti at Rs. 5	60
2 Hindu water carriers on 5 Rs. each ...	120
1 Assistant ditto, on Rs. 4	48
1 Sweeper on Rs. 2	24
1 Water-carrier for Commissioner's office on Rs. 3 (Temporary).	36
1 Extra water carrier for hot months ...	30
TOTAL ...	318

Under (*a*) 6 annas or 8 annas per shed per mensem are charged to petition-writers as rent; and, if a petition-writer has a *takt* in addition to his shed, he is charged 2 annas per mensem for that *takt*.

Under (*b*) it was ruled that the "license" to sell fruit, sweetmeats, &c., would be sold by auction each year to the highest bidder; security deposits being demanded equal to three months' payment and the balance being payable by equal monthly instalments in advance.

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There were Rs. 3,000 odd in the fund at the end of 1903-04: and about the whole of this was expended in 1904-05 in putting up an ornamental railing at a cost of Rs. 1,600 along the frontage between the two western entrance gates; in laying out a garden in the interior of the premises; in getting canal water laid on and in repairing the approach road within the compound (of which expense the fund paid half (Rs. 400 odd) and the District Board the other half). There was considerable trouble over the financial adjustment of this outlay, as under Accountant-General's S. O. 39 (*b*) Kacheri Funds have been provincialised; receipts in each district being credited to.—*XXV Miscellaneous* and charges to 32—*Miscellaneous*. Budget of estimated receipts and expenditure are required yearly, and any expènditure not provided for in budget is required to be postponed, or covered by a re-appropriation within the Division by the Commissioner from some other district's Kacheri Fund. As the above items had not been budgeted for, and as the Commissioner could make no such re-appropriation, a re-appropriation from provincial services had to be made, the charge being debited to "Public Works Department Minor Works." Altogether there was a good deal of fuss, which would not have occurred had not the fund been "provincialised."

However Major Davies' advice to budget every year for the whole balance in hand and also for the expected income of the year would, if followed, (and it had not been in above instance) save all such trouble.

Ordinary contingent charges, such as pay of establishment, &c., can be paid subject to allotment for the year on the contersignature of the Commissioner, who has also the power of sanction for establishments.

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The petition-writers' sheds get very disreputable in appearance unless periodically painted. It was found in 1905 that the writers would willingly each pay the charge for this, if a contract for painting the whole lot was officially arranged.

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In addition to the litigants' shed a shed for pleaders' munshis was erected some time before 1903. This was substantially enlarged in 1904-05.

Kalkaji Fair.

Kalkaji Fair.—(See also under *Fairs*). This is one of the fairs put as an "important fair" under District Board management; the approved scale of fees* levied being contained in a schedule approved by the Commissioner in letter No. 192, dated 25th July 1895. It is a complicated schedule; but, as it was prepared and submitted afresh for sanction by Major Davies in 1895, not long after Mr. Silcock had obtained† sanction to a simple schedule (of a fee of not more than Rs. 2 per shop, and of not more than 12 annas per vehicle), it is to be presumed that there is need for a discriminative schedule. Major Davies did not consider this point however; he merely said that Mr. Silcock's rates had been found too high. It is noticeable that the schedule does not (1904) embrace the simple and very remunerative expedient of a poll tax. The collection and appropriation of fees at this Kalkaji Fair were complicated by the attitude of one Lala Munna Lal, who constructed a pacca road taking off from the Muttra road to the shrine; and established a halting-place, He then began to levy fees on his own account and was supported by legal opinion when this was officially taken objection to. Munna Lal was succeeded by Lachmi Narain, and on 10th April 1894 Colonel Massy arranged that Lachmi Narain should receive one-fourth of the collections of the fair in consideration for the use of his road and halting stage,

* Called *teh basari*.
† Letter No. 582, dated 28th August 1894 to Commissioner.

&c., by the public. This arrangement has continued up to date (1904) and Lachmi Narain received a one-fourth share when the fair was held in April 1904. Circumstances will probably alter now, as the A. D. C. Railway are establishing a flag station, called "Okla," at the point of junction of the Okla road with the Muttra road, particularly to serve the convenience of visitors to "Kalkaji" (1904).

Kandla Fees.

Kandla Fees.—*Kandla* means wire in the first stage and a *kandla-kash* means a *wire-drawer*. Thus *kandla fees*, as they appear in the budget of the Municipality, mean the fees levied upon the wire drawn by the guild of wire-drawers in the city: the wire in question being either pure silver, alloyed silver, or silver-gilt wire intended for embroidery. Such levy of fees would be difficult if the drawers lived all over the town and if the fees had to be levied on finished material, or upon raw material not made up into some standard "unit." But the levy is easy because the drawers all live in one street, and because the raw material is invariably made up into a "unit." This unit is a tip-cat shaped piece of metal called *guli* (which means *tip-cat).* The *guli* invariably weighs 76 tolas, and, except when it is of pure silver for pure silver wire, it is always of the same size, *viz.*, about a foot long. It is upon the *guli* that the fees are levied, each *guli* being the base from which so many yards of wire are drawn, which, in the case of the finest, may be 50,000 or 60,000 yards, at the eventual weight of 700 or 800 yards the tola. The method of drawing is entirely manual. The tip-cat, gripped at one end by pincers, is at first dragged through holes in a bit, by a man working at a crank, it being heated always between each draw, until it suffers sufficient successive elongations to receive the form of a cord, one yard, two yards, three yards long, and so on. When it elongates considerably it is wound round a drum on the axle of the crank. This work is called *kandla-kashi* and is done by the *kandla-kash*. When elongation has secured a weight of only about 2 tolas a yard, the material is passed on to the *tar-kash* men. The first of these continue the coarser work, winding the material off one drum on to another through an intervening bit perforated with holes of diminishing size. The material which has now become fairly slender wire, is then passed on to those *tar-kashán*, who do the fine drawing. This is conducted on the same principle, until a wire can be produced looking as fine as spider's silk. The processes are interesting to watch, especially those when the finest lengths of wire are patiently flattened by the tap of a hand-hammer; and when the thus flattened material is afterwards wound round a strand of red silk, kept on the spin dangling from one hand, while the flat wire is paid out winding round the silk, from the other hand of the operator. But these are matters of curiosity which can be seen any day, or read about in the Delhi Gazetteer of 1883 (page 133), or in the "Report of the Internal Trade of the Punjab, 1881-82." The point which concerns the Municipality is the levy of its Rs. 16,000 or Rs. 17,000 per annum upon the *gulis* drawn. These fees have been levied since some time after 1858, or perhaps from 1858, and as they have been levied under no specific law, but by the voluntary payment of the wire-drawing guild, it is desirable to explain how this came about.

It appears that, before 1857, the wire-drawers were a close guild living in congregation somewhere near where the Town Hall now is; and that their premises came under the clearances which followed on 1857. Perhaps the guild, on being exhabitated, was ready to agree on easy terms, to any arrangement for fresh congregational habitation. Or it is possible that a tax on their raw material was levied under Moghul rule. At any rate it seems unlikely that the levy was a novel arrangement emanating from the first Municipal Act passed after an interval succeeding upon 1857. It seems much more likely that the levy was arranged when the exhabitated guild was re-habitated shortly after 1857 in the street running south from the doors of the Fattehpuri Masjid; and in such case it is reasonable to suppose that it existed under Moghul rule. Be this as it may, it is the case that the guild was re-habitated in the street in question (which it has occupied ever since), and that an official melting house was established into which the drawers should bring their raw material to be moulded into *gulis*, on the understanding that fee should be paid upon each *guli* upon removal therefrom. There was no question of building the melting house,

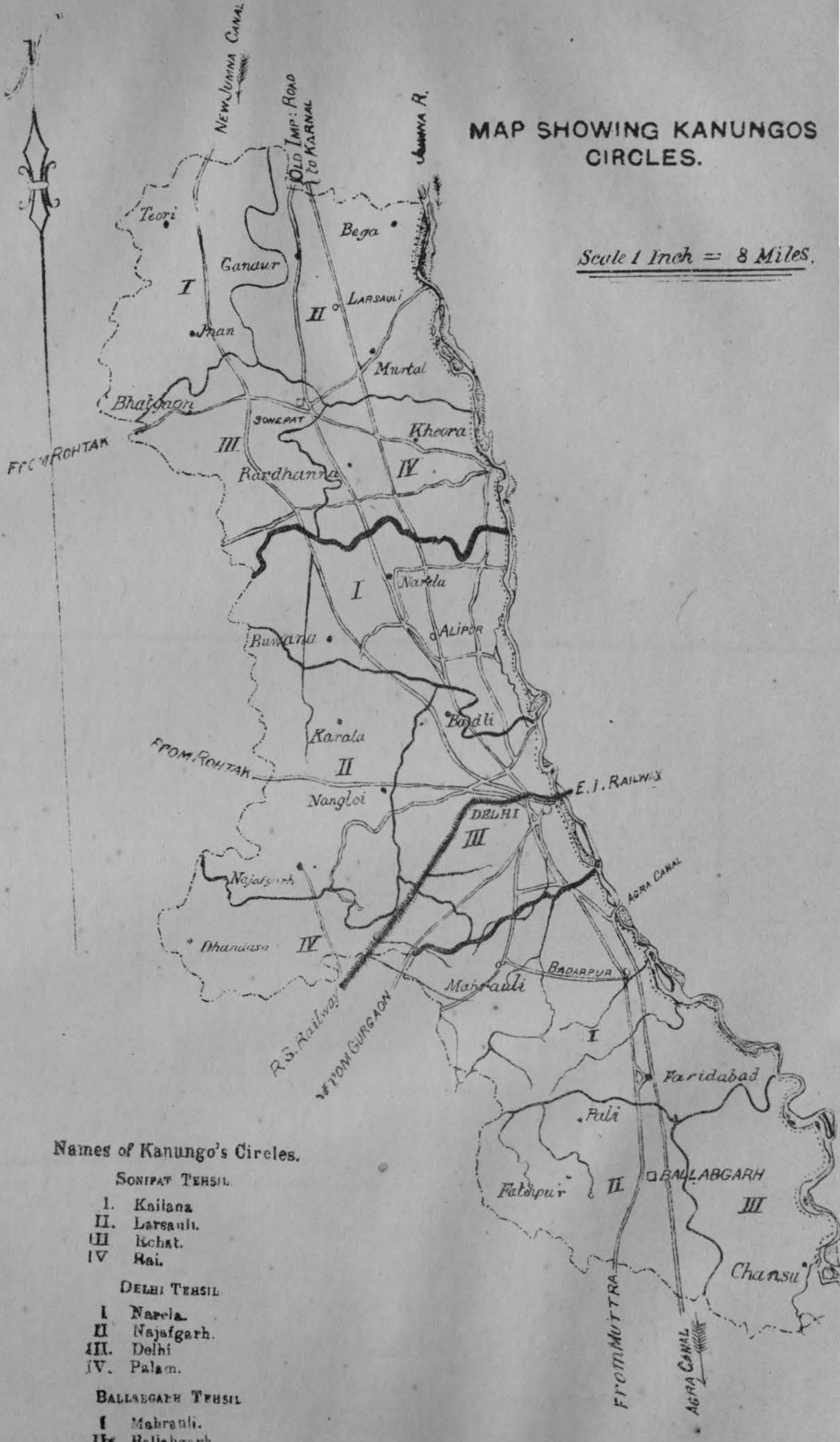
or any of the premises required for the operations of the drawers. The melting house was (and is) merely an ordinary dwelling house with a courtyard, and so were the premises which the drawers took up. The street was probably one left deserted after the troubles of 1857. The payment of fees by the drawers from 1858 (or whatever the true date was) up to 1905 has continued in purely voluntary fashion. Various different reasons have been ascribed for the continued payment. Mr. Robert Clarke wrote, in explanation, that "after the bar (*guli*) was once made at the melting house adulteration of the metal could not occur, and that the supervision exercised by the Municipality was, therefore, a guarantee that the wire of Delhi is of the degree of purity which it purports to be—a fact which has secured to Delhi embroidery an undisputed pre-eminence throughout India." Mr. Clarke wrote this in 1890 when Government had been enquiring into the nature of these "*kandla* fees," anxious to ascertain if they were an octroi duty upon silver and gold. This was the first time that the propriety of the levy had been questioned; and Mr. Clarke (then Deputy Commissioner) after making an enquiry wrote the above passage, at the same time reporting that the guild was unanimously in favour of continuance of the levy. He went on to say in his report that "he had expected, when it became generally known (*i. e.*, upon the enquiries of Government in 1890) that payment of the fees could not be legally enforced, that the guild would refuse any longer to submit to supervision or to pay fees; but that he was surprised to find that, on the contrary, something like a panic pervaded the guild (when they knew that Government had been contemplating stoppage of the levy), and the general impression was that the trade would be ruined and widespread distress be the result." He said that the representatives of the guild signed a joint petition disclaiming any objection to the fees and strongly deprecating alteration or cessation of the old established melting house and the supervision accorded by it. The result was that under letter No. 917, dated 20th October 1891, from the Revenue Secretary, to the Commissioner, Delhi, Government accepted the situation, remarking that "the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the view of the Deputy Commissioner that the *Kandla* income of the Municipality should not be regarded as a tax but rather as a payment for services rendered by the Municipality. The income should, therefore, cease to be shown in the accounts and returns under the head of taxation." Subject to these remarks the levy was left uninterfered with. Mr. Robert Clarke thus secured a period of natural evolution to the system for at any rate fourteen or fifteen years. But by 1904 the effect of legal tutelage upon some members of the guild had resulted in sufficient evasions of duty by the preparation of *gulis* at premises other than the melting house, to make the Vice-President of the Municipality (Rai Bahadur Lala Hardhian Singh) ask the President to take the matter up, from the point of view of the Municipality. Enquiry and personal visit elicited the fact that the better class of master-wire-drawers deprecated such evasions and warmly supported adherence to the established system. The position was in fact much the same as in Mr. Robert Clarke's time, but for the renegadism of some lapsed guild-men influenced by pleaders and anti-municipalists. Yet it seemed better to try and put the system on a legal footing rather than to run risk of these schisms, unwelcome equally to the better guild men, and, for obvious reasons, to the Municipality. Therefore a set of bye-laws, proposed to be passed under the Municipal Act, was drafted, and in 1905 submitted for the consideration of Government. These draft bye-laws aimed at rendering the industry of *kandla-kash* illegal without a license, and at leaving it optional with a person licensed either to pay fees upon raw material (*gulis*) at the old established rates or to pay license fee down in a lump sum. These draft bye-laws were ready for despatch (or were despatched) to the higher authorities by October 1905.

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From the enquiries of 1904 it did not appear that the municipal supervision of the moulding of the *guli* was accepted as an absolute guarantee of wire being what it professes to be, as embroiderers dealing with master-wire-drawers apply tests of their own, although experts are said to be able to tell at a glance the composition of a wire. Members of the guild said that the system was accepted because it tended to keep the guild together in congregation; a great advantage no doubt, and the more so if there were any secrets of the industry (*see* page 134, Delhi Gazetteer, 1883) to be preserved. The rates of fee levied upon each *guli*

MAP SHOWING KANUNGOS CIRCLES.

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.



Names of Kanungo's Circles.

Sonipat Tehsil

- I. Kailana
- II. Larsauli.
- III. Rohat.
- IV. Rai.

Delhi Tehsil

- I. Narela.
- II. Najafgarh.
- III. Delhi
- IV. Palam.

Ballabgarh Tehsil

- I. Mahrauli.
- II. Ballabgarh
- III. Tikaon

according to its composition are shown in the Delhi Municipal Manual. They run from Re. ·1-8 to 4 annas per *guli* of 76 tolas: so that the fee on even the purest comes to only about 3 pies per tola. The procedure is that the intending drawer brings to the melting house his bar silver and alloy separately. They are weighed by the maharrir separately. It is thus known what are the proportions of silver and of alloy and thus what class of wire is intended to be produced; whether *rupiari, sunairi* and so on, according to the classes which appear in the Delhi Municipal Manual. The silver and alloy being weighed, the presenter takes them to one of the many melting fires (chulas) worked up by bellows which are provided in the enclosure. In a few minutes the silver and alloy are melted, and the result is run off into moulds of the proper size and shape for moulding the 76 tola *guli*. The wire-drawers then takes the *guli* while hot off to his working premises, paying the requisite fee as he leaves the melting house door, unless he has a running account. The alloy used is copper, which is brought in in twists, shreds, or scraps, 2½ or 4 tolas to 73½ or 72 tolas of bar silver being a common proportion for high class silver wire (perhaps that called *rupairi*). But there is a pure silver wire with no alloy, and, as was noticed near the beginning of this article, in this case the *guli*, although still of the weight of 76 tolas, is moulded to a longer length, *viz.*, about two feet compared with the ordinary one foot. The bar silver brought in for this wire pays 3 pies per tola. No gold is brought into the melting house. When silver-gilt wire is intended to be made, the coating of gold is given in the working house after removal of the *guli* from the melting house. This is done by wraping round the *guli*, after some preparation has been rubbed on to it, a fairly thick gold foil, which is tied round with thread. The *guli* with this jacket on is tossed into the furnace, and, being shortly removed with the pincers, it is found to be a silver *guli* with a welded surfacing of gold, which surfacing no amount of dragging or drawing to hundreds of yards in length will afterwards disturb, otherwise than to reduce the thickness of it just as the thickness of the interior silver will be reduced. An excellent silver-gilt wire is thus obtained: which is presumably the *sunairi* wire.

Each master-wire-drawer employs a gang of *kandla-kash* and *tar-kash* men, who work under his own eye in the peculiarly old fashioned premises occupied. The wage to the workers was (in 1890) stated to be from Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per *guli* drawn. Apparently this wage was distributed among the whole gang of workmen. The master-wire-drawer is himself often, if not always, under a master-embroiderer or master-wire-maker who supplies him with silver and gold, he being responsible for returning the equivalent in wire; 8 annas per *guli* being allowed for wastage in drawing. The solid wire (*i.e.* wire other than the fattened wire rolled round silk) is made up into twists called *gotas*, of a uniform pattern and reputed to contain the same weight and length of wire. The *gotawalas* are the master-wire-makers who employ the master-wire-drawers to make up these *gotas* for them, the *gota* being the form in which wire is placed on the market.

Kanungos' Circles.

Kanungos' Circles.—The following is a list of the Field Kanungos of the district (in 1905); and in the sketch map appended the demarcation of the eleven different circles is indicated :—

Serial No.	Tahsil.	Circle.	Name of Field Kanungo.
1	Sonepat	Kaliana	Balmukand.
2		Larsauli	Ganeshi Lal.
3		Rohat	Mangal Sen.
4		Rai	Sri Ram.
5	Delhi	Narela	Khairati Lal.
6		Najafgarh	Harnam Das.
7		Delhi	Girdhari Lal.
8		Palam	Radha Kishan.
9	Ballabgarh	Mahrauli	Tipar Chand.
10		Ballabgarh	Yakub Khan.
11		Tigaon	Radha Kishan.

Kay-at-wára Mauza.

Kay-at-wara, Mauza.—In about 1630 the Diwan of the Emperor Shah Jehan created this mauza out of jungle land, through the agency of Gujars and *mallahs* (boatmen caste); he giving them cultivating rights and keeping the proprietary right to himself. But subsequently he fell out of favour, and the estate was given by the Emperor to the Princes of the Royal family in *jagir*. Thus it continued up to 1857, whenafter it acceded as State property to the present Government. Of the mauza Government is *wahid zamindar*. The Diwan had been a Kaisth by caste. Hence the name of the mauza. The original *abadi* was eroded by the Jamna. In 1855 great part of the area went, by avulsion, to Meerut. The villagers then made the *abadi* over on the Meerut side of the river. The area on the Delhi side is *ghairabad*. The Cis-Jamna area is leased, and the Municipality as beneficiary trustee of this and similar nazul land round Delhi City takes the lease income. But although the Municipality would willingly make the lease periodical, one man has, or a body of men have, got such a hold on the area (the size of which is constantly altered by river action) that free exercise of their rights by the Municipality is difficult. By the jamabandi of 1902-03 the area of the mauza was recorded as follows:—Under the Municipality 779 bigahs (kacha); under Railway 325; under Military Department 544 : tota l 1,649 (kacha) bigahs.

Khadir Ballabgarh.

Khadir, Ballabgarh—I.—Mr. Robert Clark wrote in 1893 that he thought the whole Ballabgarh Tahsil over-assessed, "considering that there is no canal irrigation to speak of and there are comparatively few wells." But he remarked that "the river villages were undoubtedly the worst off, some of them being practically deserted by the inhabitants ; one reason being that if ever there is a prospect of a good crop, a flood (generally) comes down and destroys it." He quoted Ghorasan as a typical village. Chaensa he had thought particularly over-assessed and had recommended a reduction of demand, which, however, was not sanctioned in his time. He alluded to the outstandings in this latter village, which he mentioned as a troublesome one to deal with as the people had taken to thieving and robbing: for, although they had plenty of land, they were such a bad lot as a body that they could not get tenants to stay with them. He noted that there was an English file of correspondence about this village.

Mr. Alex. Anderson marched through the Ballabgarh Khadir either in the spring or autumn of 1893, and, when leaving the district in December of that year, prepared a report on the worst villages (which also included a reference to the reh-affected villages by Tilpat). This was sent on to Government by Colonel Massy in July 1894.

Mr. Silcock in November 1894 remarked that nothing could be done about the distressed villages until some decision had been given by Government upon the report (Colonel Massy's) made concerning them, which had been pending some time.

II.—Major Davies in March 1899 remarked that Government had called for a report on the Khadir, which at the time of writing his memorandum (dated as above) for his successor, he said he hoped to be able to submit. However, it seemed to him that the time for enquiries into the reasons for the Khadir going out of cultivation had gone past. He considered it was to be already dealt with as a fact that in almost the whole of the Khadir land was still going out of cultivation and that a remedy was required. He believed that the main causes were—

(*a*). The drainage of the upland into the Khadir.

(*b*). The river getting more distant from the land.

He said that the remedies under consideration were either—

(*i*) treating the whole of the Khadir lands under the di-alluvion rules, or,

(*ii*) setting aside the settlements and giving short settlements for four years at a time.

He personally was in favour of the former course.

* * * * * * *

The report of Major Davies (on above lines) was made under letter No. 69, dated 20th March 1899, to Commissioner, and it will be found in the Proceedings of Government (Revenue) Nos. 20—28 for May 1901. These Proceedings contain Major Davies' Report as above; a long report and memo. by Mr. G. C. Walker as Commissioner; the recommendations of the Financial Commissioner, and the final orders of Government, which were, briefly, that—

(*a*) Douie's Karnal di-alluvion rules should in future apply to the Delhi Khadir villages;

(*b*) the assessments of six villages should be reduced for four years with effect from the Rabi of 1901.

In applying the Karnal rules (as under (*a*) above) it was ruled that the rates were to be those given in Rule 3 of the Karnal rules, *viz.* 4 nnas, 3 annas, and 1 anna 8 pies per kacha bigah, enhanced to 6 annas, 4 annas and 2 annas in villages benefitting from the market afforded by Delhi City, *viz.*, all those villages between Barari on N. and Indarpat on S.

As to (*b*) above, the villages relieved were—

	These had their jamas reduced.			
Tikaoli	From	797	to	532
Bhupani	„	2,790	„	2,320
Nachauli	„	1,200	„	1,024
Makhanpur	„	348	„	150
Garhi Begampur ...	„	417	„	165
Gharora	„	906	„	560

It was also ordered that, as an addendum to the Karnal rules, "land assessed as cultivated, either at settlement or in subsequent dialluvial assessments, shall be relieved of such assessment if it is left uncultivated for four consecutive harvests and meanwhile shall be assessed as provided in Rule 2 of the Karnal rules." On the land coming under re-cultivation the original assessment was to revive.

* * * * * * *

III.—The proceedings and decisions alluded to in the preceding paragraph were the result of a general enquiry ordered into the condition of villages in the Jamna Khadir throughout the Delhi Division, these orders for enquiry being the result of the report sent up by Colonel Massy (on Mr. Anderson's data) in 1894 (see I *ante*). This report of 1894, while it led to the enquiry just mentioned, also contained recommendations for the immediate relief of a number of Khadir villages, and these immediate recommendations were disposed of in the correspondence which appears in Proceedings of Government 8—19 (Revenue) for February 1895 (see F. F. 14$\frac{A}{2}$). These Proceedings (Proceeding 19) sanctioned reduction of assessment in about 12 out of 14 Khadir villages which had been recommended for relief. These reductions had effect from Kharif 1894; but the reduced *jamas* were only sanctioned for four years. Accordingly, see the Proceedings of Government marginally noted, the case of these villages had to be reported upon again four years later, in order that the orders of Government might be obtained with respect to the fresh *jamas* to be introduced from Kharif 1898. The result was that the reduced *jamas* sanctioned for Kharif 1894 were again sanctioned for a term of four years from Kharif 1898, in most instances. Again, four years later, the cases had to be taken up once more, and under the Government letters marginally noted the following *jamas* for the following villages were sanctioned with effect from the harvests indicated:—

Proceedings 22-23 (Revenue) for January 1899.
Proceedings 33-34 (Revenue) for April 1899.

Letters 152, dated 27th July 1903, and 178, dated 21st August 1903, from (Revenue) Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

Tahsil.		Name of village.	Jama.	From Kharif.	From Kharif.
			Rs.		
Delhi.	1	Bahlolpur Dabri	900	...	1903
	2	Burari	1,472	1902	...
	3	Kamalpur	44	1902	...
	4	Raghopur	...	...	...
Ballabgarh.	5	Banderpur	137	1902	...
	6	Badshapur	453	1902	...
	7	Dalelgarh	203	1902	...
	8	Gurasan	100	1902	...
	9	Chaensa	3,576	...	1903
	10	Gharora	...	...	...
	11	Dadsia	800	1902	...
	12	Dhadar	150	1902	...
	13	Kheri Jamalpur	...	...	...
	14	Bijapur	677	1902	...

The *jamas* of Nos. 1 and 9 above (taking effect from Kharif 1903) were sanctioned for three years and the remaining *jamas* for four years. Thus the *jamas* of 11 of the above 14 villages will have to be reconsidered in time to obtain orders to have effect from Kharif 1906. In the case of Raghopur, Gharora and Kheri Jamalpur the previous *jamas* were maintained.

* * * *

IV.—For the villages in this Khadir specially treated on account of *shora* (reh) efflorescence, held to be due to percolation from the canal, see *Reh affected villages*. These villages are Tilpat and others.

* * * *

V.—In December 1904 the Deputy Commissioner inspected the villages named in paragraph II foregoing, and proposed fresh *jamas* for another four years with effect from Rabi 1905, as follows:—

	Rs.	
Tikauli	532	same as in 1901.
Bhupani	2,320	ditto.
Nachauli	1,024	ditto.
Makkanpur	205	against 150 in 1901.
Garhi Begampur	255	ditto 165 ditto.
Gharora	624	ditto 560 ditto.

These assessments were approved for the remaining term of current (1880) settlement, "unless cause be meanwhile shown for alteration." (*See* Prog. Nos. 1—10 for April 1905 in Revenue and Agricultural (Revenue) Department.

Khandrát Kalán, Mauza.

Khandrat Kalan, Mauza.—Khandrát Kalán means the "big ruin" of the old city of Delhi, deserted when Shah Jehan built the new. All Khandrát (ruin) land was under the Kings State land, and, in succession, Government owns the whole of this mauza encumbered only by *muafi* grants, to which attach duration in perpetuity and rights of alienation, but not proprietary right. After 1857 cultivation in the hollows and places clear of ruins began to spread, and the mauza was assessed to revenue at the settlement of 1880; but by far the greater portion was nazul land. The *jamabandi* of 1900-01 showed the distribution of land to be as follows:—Under the Collector 1,113 bigahs (kacha); under the Municipality 2,135; under makbuzidars 382; under Canal Department 192; under muafidars 1,067; under Jail Department 237: total 5,128 (kacha) bigahs. In the area within the control of the Municipality has been established the "Trenching Farm" (*q. v.*) for night-soil. The land trenched becomes a valuable property, which might easily be enlarged and fructified.

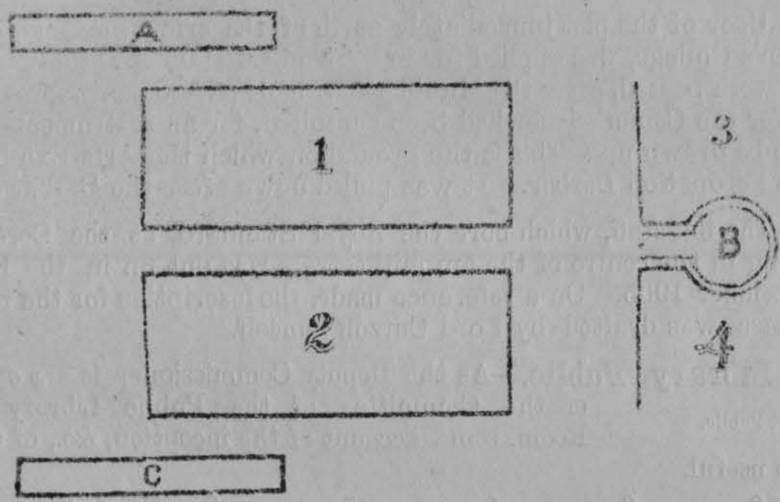
* * * * *

In this village, since it was all State property, there were, as in Jahannama, no lambardars appointed in the settlement of 1880; the result being, as Mr. Robert Clarke noted in 1893, that the Tahsildar had to collect cesses from about 100 muafidars. He had intended appointing lambardars, but did not do so, and whether this has ever been done is a matter which might be ascertained (1905).

Kudsia Garden.

Kudsia Garden.—In this garden there was originally a rectangular close of which the entrance gate (to W.) and two pavilions, which were in the centre of the N. and S. walls, alone remain. The northern pavilion, under permission from Mr. Robert Clarke, was converted into the Masonic Lodge "Jumna" by the Masonic fraternity. The rooms attaching to the Lodge are also used as a Masonic Institute. The Southern Pavilion was in 1905 adapted to form a residence for the European gardener (Mr. Locke) then appointed to Delhi.

Between the two pavilions are two grass plots to the west of the plot on the river bank where the bandstand is, as shown in the following sketch:—



A = Lodge Jumna. B = Bandstand. C = South Pavilion.

User of the plots 1 and 2 was, at some time, permitted, for the purposes of lawn, tennis, to the "Union Club" and the "Civil and Military Club." In 1901 the Masonic Institute applied for user of the spaces 3 and 4 on either side of the bandstand. Major Douglas gave permission, dated 1st April 1901, for user on condition of vacation on demand. But the Civil and Military Club became extinct, and the state of affairs found existing in 1904 was that the Union Club was enjoying user of plot 1 and the Masonic Institute of plot 2. The Union Club consists of non-gazetted officials and others, the Commissioner's Head Clerk (Mr. Isaac Jackson) being (1904) President.

It was out of members of this Club and of the Masonic Institute that the Wanderers Cricket Club was formed in 1905, it being given permission to use, by roster, the cricket ground in the Queen's Garden (*q. v.*)

There is a swimming bath in the south-east corner of the Kudsia Garden, which was provided with a dressing shed by the President of the Municipality in 1904: a list of members (principally of the Club and Institute above mentioned) permitted to use it (on payment of a nominal fee) being drawn up, along with a few brief rules.

St. Stephen's College has in sole user a cricket ground in the south-west corner of the garden. User was granted in Major Davies' time by the Municipality, an instrument being drawn up which provided that the College should vacate whenever the ground might be wanted for a public purpose, of which the Commissioner was to be the judge. To the north of this ground was conceded, in 1905, user of a further strip, which enlarged the first ground by 20 yards to

the north: the fencing being shifted northwards so as to include this fresh strip. For this fresh strip another instrument was drawn up providing for a nominal rent and vacation "whenever so required."

To the east of the cricket ground the College also has user of a football ground. The user was granted perhaps in Major Davies' time, but permission to fence the ground in was granted in Major Douglas' time, although it had at first been stipulated that the ground should never be fenced in. An instrument was executed concerning this ground by which the College authorities bound themselves to pay an annual rent and to vacate on notice given. Collection of the rent was overlooked by the Municipality until 1904, when five years' rent were recovered in a lump sum. This ground is little used by the College, the boys of which play both football and cricket on the larger ground above mentioned; and considering the demand there is for play-grounds at Delhi, this may be remembered. The "Wanderers Cricket Club," for instance, would not have asked for their "turn" on the cricket ground in the Queen's Gardens, if they could have got user of the ground in question: which would have been, although small for cricket, much more convenient for them. They even asked to be allowed to use for cricket the plot at the back of (across the drain) the South Pavilion above mentioned, but as this was alongside of the driving road, it was not permitted.

User of the plot immediately north of the cricket ground, conceded to St. Stephen's College, was applied for in September 1905 by the Delhi Club, and orders were passed, after the Municipality had passed an approving resolution and after the Commissioner had been consulted, for an instrument granting such user to be drawn up. This is the ground on which the Arts Exhibition was built for the Coronation Darbar. It was pulled down after the Darbar concluded.

The flagstaff, which bore the Royal Standard at the Coronation Darbar (standing in the centre of the amphitheatre), was put up in the Kudsia Garden in September 1905. On a reference made, the inscription for the memorial tablet at its base was drafted by Lord Curzon himself.

Library, Public.

Library, Public.—As the Deputy Commissioner is *ex officio* President of the Committee of the Public Library and Reading Room, some account of the inception, &c., of this institution may be useful.

* * * * * * *

In early days a Literary Institute was formed at Delhi, which was accommodated in the eastern wing of the Town Hall. This Institute in course of time came to serve the puposes of a Recreation Institute and was an informal kind of Club for the upper grades of society. The idea of forming a regular Club occurred in Mr. Robert Clarke's time, a building being rented in the Civil Lines with this object. But the scheme fell through, and the Institute in the Town Hall continued to serve the purposes of a Club until Major Douglas' time. Then a regular Delhi Club was established, Ludlow Castle being secured on a long lease as the Club House. The extinction of the Institute *qua* Club naturally occurred simultaneously, and not too soon, as the growing size of the municipal offices made it difficult to spare accommodation for extraneous purposes in the Town Hall. It, however, then became a question as to what should be done with the Library started under the auspices of the Literary Institute, and increased in size when the said Institute had developed into a kind of Club. It was decided (although some considered that the Delhi Club should have taken it over) that the Library should be converted into a Public Library, rooms being thrown open in the Town Hall to form a "Reading room" in connection. Major Douglas promoted all these arrangements, and those articles of constitution and management were drawn up which appear in the following paper.

DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—Constitution and Management.

(1) The Committee of Management shall consist of not less than 9 members, including the President and the Secretary, with power to add to their number.

(2) The Municipality of Delhi shall be asked to nominate a member who shall hold office for one year.

(2*a*) Two members shall be selected annually by the Committee of the Delhi Club, one to represent the members of the Club, the other to represent those persons of the European Community who are not members of the Club.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi shall be *ex officio* President of the Committee.

(4) The subscribers shall annually elect 4 members to serve on the Committee for one year.

A subscriber shall be a person who pays the fees fixed from time to time by the Committee.

(5) The remaining 4 members shall be nominated by the President.

(6) The Committee shall appoint a Secretary, who shall hold office for one year and be eligible for re-appointment.

(7) A Meeting of the Committee shall be held on the last Saturday in every month or such other day as may be appointed. Three members shall form a quorum.

(8) A special Meeting of the Committee may at any time be called by the President as occasion may arise.

(9) A general meeting of the subscribers and the Committee shall be held once a year not later than 15th April, and at this meeting the 4 annual members to represent the subscribers shall be elected. Absent members may vote at the election by proxy. Until new members are elected and appointed the former members shall continue to hold office.

(10) At the general meeting the Secretary shall read a report of the working of the past year, and shall submit a balance sheet signed by the Committee showing the financial condition of the Society.

(11) The funds shall be kept in the name of the President of the Delhi Public Library and Reading Room in the Bank of Bengal, or in such other bank as the Committee from time to time may determine.

(12) All cheques shall be signed by the President and the Secretary or by President and a member of the Committee.

(13) Expenditure on fixed charges for which sanction already exists, and on contingencies up to a limit of Rs. 20 a month, may be incurred on the joint authority of the persons empowered to sign cheques. All other expenditure shall require the previous sanction of the Committee.

(14) The Committee shall have power to make rules as to donations entitling the donees to become life members and as to the privileges which such life members shall enjoy.

(15) The Municipal Committee shall have the reversionary right in the books, furniture, and other property of the Society in the event of its dissolution, and shall further have power to dispose of in such manner as it may seem fit, and be in accordance with law.

(16) The Reading Room shall be open to the public free of charge within certain hours to be fixed by the Committee.

(17) The Committee shall have power to frame rules as to the general management of the Library and Reading Room.

(18) The Committee shall have power to exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or misconduct themselves in any way.

NOTE.—For all the purposes of this Society the year shall be held to commence from the 1st April of each year.

II.—THE READING ROOM.

(1) The Reading Room is open to the public free of charge from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

(2) Books may not be removed from shelves by any one except the Librarian, who will get any books required, and books must be returned to him before leaving.

(3) Papers and magazines are not to be removed from the Reading Room.

(4) Closed days—1st to 7th October and from 1st to 7th April inclusive.

(5) Daily Hours—In the winter 8 A. M. to noon and 3 to 8 P. M. and in the hot weather 7 to 11. A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. and on Sunday (to Subscribers only) 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

III.—Rules for lending out books.

(1) Books will be issued to subscribers only.

(2) An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance. The Library year will date from 1st April and subcribers joining after 1st October will pay Rs. 2-8.

(3) Not more than four volumes may be kept out on one subscription.

(4) Residents at Delhi shall return within fifteen days every book taken out. To residents at other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th September and 31st March each year.

(5) The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by V.-P. P.

(6) Books may not be transferred from one person to another.

(7) The Committee will reserve from issue under these rules, new or valuable books, at its discretion, or may recall after a week any book which is in special request.

(8) Books of reference will in any case not be lent out.

MOTI SAGAR,

Public Library and Reading Room A. D. 1902. *Honorary Secretary.*

The first annual report (reproduced below) shows how the Library and Reading Room are financed. Parapraph 6 of this report indicates that the reversion of the Delhi Institute Library was unexpected, at the time when the "Library Society" was convened only with the object of starting a Reading Room; but it seems possible that the said Literary Society (apparently more or less of a revival from the "Literary Institute" or "Society" of a byegone day) had a shrewd idea that the said Library was likely to fall in.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM FOR 1902-03.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am dirceted as Honorary Secretary of the Delhi Public Library and Reading Room to lay before this meeting a report showing the progress which has been effected during the past year.

[2] As was pointed out in the report read on the opening day, the foundations of this Institution were laid at a representative meeting of the Literary Society held in November 1901, and attended by the Deputy Commissioner. The following resolutions were passed at that meeting :—

(1) That steps be taken to start in Delhi a Public Reading Room where papers may be read at any time by the subscribers, and at fixed hours by the public.

(2) That the Deputy Commissioner be asked to appoint a Managing Committee of 8 members to serve with him for the 1st year, and that he be the President of the Committee '*ex-officio*' in connection therewith; that thereafter 4 members be so appointed by him, and 4 be elected by the subscribers.

(3) That the Managing Committee take all necessary steps for the inauguration of the Public Reading Room, and that subscribers pay a donation of not less thon Rs. 10 on joining, and an annual subscription of not more than Rs. 5.

[3] The Deputy Commissioner thereon nominated the following gentlemen as a Committee of Management for the 1st year :—

(1) M. Kirthee Singh
(2) R. B. Peyare Lall
(3) S. Sultan Ahmad Khan
(4) Babu Raj Narayan
(5) L. Sultan Singh
(6) Hakim Raziuddin
(7) K.S.Gulam Md. Hassan Khan
(8) L. Moti Sagar.

On the occasion of the dissolution of the Delhi Institute in December 1902, and the transfer of its property to this Society, two additional members, Mr. J. A. O'Brien and Rev. S. S. Thomas, were added to the Committee, the former representing the members of the Delhi Club, and the latter those members of the European community who are not members of the Club.

[4] The Committee of Management, duly appointed as stated, proceeded to collect funds, draw up rules, and register the Society. The Municipal Committee kindly placed at their disposal the rooms now occupied, and granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 300, which has been raised to Rs. 500 from the commencement of April 1903.

The call for subscriptions met with a ready response, and the sum collected reached more than Rs. 2,000, while Mr. Fanshawe, the late Commissioner, and the Hon. R. B. Madan Gopal presented books, those given by the latter constituting a large and valuable collection, for which we are extremely grateful.

[5] The Library was formally opened on the 9th April last year by Mr. T. G. Walker, our present Commissioner. The object, as explained at the meeting on the opening day, was to start with a Reading Room only, as distinct from a Library, where the principal papers and Magazines, both English and Vernacular, might be read by the public. This was an experimental measure, and it was intended to extend the scope of operations were the Institution found to be popular. On the opening day the following public spirited gentlemen promised donations and books and an auspicious start was made:—

Lala Sheo Parshad	...	The Encyclopædia Britannica, and Rs. 500 for the purchase of Sanscrit books.
Lala Sultan Singh	...	The Century Dictionary.
Nawab Jaffar Ali Khan	..	Rs. 200.
Lala Bandheswri Parshad	...	Rs. 500.
Maulvi Nazir Ahmad	...	His own works.

[6] We could not have foreseen the course of events and realised that before the first annual general meeting would be convened, a Public Library, worthy of Delhi, was destined to come into being. On the dissolution of the Delhi Institute, however, the members most generously presented us with their entire stock of books, consisting of some 9,000 volumes, a gift to the city, the value of which it is difficult to estimate. It will be seen from the balance sheet that in addition to the books we recieved Rs. 1,000 as value of furniture sold to our benefit. This sum has been expended on the purchase of new almirahs, and as further space was required, the Municipal Committee kindly allotted us half of the Museum.

[7] I take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen for gifts of books:—

(1) Major Davidson.
(2) Maulvi Sayyad Ahmad.
(3) Mirza Hairat.
(4) Nawab Ahmad Said Khan.
(5) Maulavi Abdulahad.

And above all, I would acknowledge the gift of the entire series of the *Sacred Books of the East,* presented by a Chief of the Punjab who characteristically does not wish his name to be disclosed, but whose generosity we most heartily appreciate.

[8] Subsequently, an application was made to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the effect that a large collection of valuable books on science and literature was lying unused in the Library of the Municipal Board School in Delhi, and we asked that these might be transferred to this Library. The Director kindly sanctioned the transfer of 300 volumes. On the application of the Divisional Judge, Mr. Clifford, we have also been given complete sets of the Gazettes of India and of the Punjab from the year 1858 to 1898.

[9] The Reading Room under the existing rules is open, free, for six hours daily, and is fully patronized and popular, and we have to thank our two veteran Maulvis, S. U. Zakaullah and S. U. Nazir Ahmad, for the assistance they have rendered by presenting copies of many vernacular papers.

[10] We commenced the year with the names of 100 members on our books; these in due course rose to 129, and for the coming year we anticipate a total of 200 (paying Rs. 5 per annum).

[11] Our income from various sources, as will be seen from the balance sheet, amounted to Rs. 5,915-3-7. This does not include outstandings, and the sale-proceeds of old almirahs not yet realized, which amount to Rs. 247. The chief items of income were Rs. 2,320 by donations, Rs. 522-8 by subscriptions, about Rs. 1,000 by sale of furniture to the Delhi Club, Rs. 300 from the Delhi Municipality, Rs. 200 from the District Board, and Rs. 1,550 from the Durbar Ticket Fund, allotted by the Deputy Commissioner. The expenses amounted to Rs. 4,505-1-5. The chief items of expenditure were Rs. 2,302-9-8 for new almirahs and furniture, Rs. 460-8 expended on the preparation of the new catalogue, Rs. 420-2-3 on the establishment, and Rs. 438-12-8 on the purchase of new books. Other items were miscellaneous. We have now a cash balance of Rs. 1,410-2-2 in the Bank and assets outstanding to the extent of Rs. 247. Of this balance we propose to invest Rs. 1,000, and to spend Rs. 500, on book-binding.

[12] We derive a fixed annual income of Rs. 950 from grants-in-aid, namely, from the Municipal Committee Rs. 500, Rs. 200 from District Board and from the Punjab Government Rs. 250, and we expect close on Rs. 1,000 from subscriptions during the coming year. Our total income amounts, therefore, to Rs. 2,000, which will suffice for our present wants.

[13] I think, therefore, that the Committee may reasonably lay claim to a year of office characterized by success as remarkable as it was unexpected, and to hand over to the Committee of the coming year a prosperous and popular institution.

MOTI SAGAR,

Honorary Secretary.

L

Lighting Sub-Com-mittee.

Lighting Sub-Commitee.—(*See* Public Works Department Sub-Committee). The lighting arrangements are controlled by the Public Works Department Sub-Committee and were in Major Douglas' time chiefly supervised by one member thereof (Lala Shimbu Nath). Major Douglas remarked that although the chief streets had been lit with electricity (see *Electricty*), the budget provision for oil lighting had not been reduced, and the lighting of the streets could, therefore, be improved by utilising the superseded lamp-posts of the chief streets upon streets previously either lighted badly or not at all. If these principles are followed, the annual "lighting" bill, whether by electricity or oil, will be doubled or trebled eventually. This, however, must be faced. Electric lighting is a great advantage even if it is an expensive advantage.

Liquor licenses.

Liquor licenses.—Until some time in the late nineties Lala Salig Ram (who is still, 1904, sole monopolist in vend of opium and hemp drugs) had the sole monopoly of manufacture and vend of Indian spirits in Delhi, doing his manufacture in the Government distillery. But the Government distillery (now the Municipal Workshop) was closed in about 1898, and about that time the monopoly of vend was divided between Lala Salig Ram and Lala Kishori Lal, the former getting rather more than half the city shops to the south and the rural shops of the district to the south, and the latter getting the northern city shops and the shops in the district to the north. (A little later Lala Kishori Lal was granted a license to open a private distillery in Karnal; Salig Ram declining to make this venture). But the Excise Commissioner has directed that with effect from April 1906 the city and rural shops shall be but up to auction individually. In such case it will no doubt be difficult to prevent the ex-monopolists from getting hold of most of the shops again, even if not overtly. Under the monopoly system sub-leasing or sub-selling is no doubt common and an unearned increment goes to the monopolist in which the Excise Department can get no share. For instance, it is a common practice for the monopolists who get spirits at Rs. 5-4 a gallon to insist on the sub-lessee taking it at Rs. 8 a gallon or even Rs. 10.

Loans—Delhi Munici-pality.

Loans—Delhi Municipality.—The appended statement shows the three loans the Municipality has raised, of 9 lakhs, $1\frac{65}{100}$ lakhs from Government, and of 4 lakhs from the Bank of Bengal. The first is of 1890-03, the second of 1899, and the third of 1904. The statement, which is of 1904-05, shows the first reduced by repayments to about 6 lakhs, the second to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs while of the third loan the first instalment (of 1 lakh) had only been taken up in October 1904.

In the article *Drainage, Intramural, City* it has been noted that the 9 lakhs loan was for Water-works and for the construction of the circular intercepting drain (in the city ditch), which latter along with the main Chandni Chauk sewer formed Scheme A of the city drainage project, which was duly completed.

The 1899 loan was required for constructing the filter-beds and pumping station at the head Water-works, which constitute a second source of supply (direct from the river) in addition to the first source of supply from the chain of wells (see *Water-works*). This work was duly completed.

In the Municipal Budget of 1904-05 the sums of Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 12,500 towards repayment of these two loans were appropriated. Such repayments are in the terms of the Loans Act considered a first charge upon the revenues of the Municipality, and the sums required are thus set apart every year. No "sinking fund" had been arranged by the Municipality, nor have any special resources been set aside towards such repayments. Perhaps it is not necessary. But special revenues which might appropriately be set aside to form a sinking fund, if contemplated, are the receipts from house-tax, toll-tax, and vehicle-tax, which might be reckoned on to stand at the net figure of Rs. 70,000 annually.

Mention has been made of the 1904 loan (4 lakhs) in the article on *Drainage*. The Municipality was put under obligation to take up the first lakh on 1st October 1904, the second in October 1905, the third in October 1906, and the fourth in October 1907. The repayments were to continue until, and be completed by, 1st April 1912. For the approved scheme of repayments *see* Progs. of Government Nos. 20—25 for September 1904 (Boards and Committees Department). The loan was sanctioned to provide money for execution of Part II (or rather Scheme B) of the City Intramural Drainage works.

As was noted in the article *Drainage*, the Municipality was, during 1904 and 1905, under the unfortunate necessity of re-investing, for short periods, at 2 per cent., great part of the first two lakhs taken up (at 5 per cent.) of this loan, owing to the inability of the Public Works Department to spend on the drainage works the money expressly provided.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF LOANS RAISED UNDER THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOAN ACT XI OF 1879, FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

Name of local body.	Purpose of loan.	Authority of loan.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Total amount owing at the close of the year. To Government.	Total amount owing at the close of the year. To the Public (Bank of Bengal, Delhi).	Transactions during the year. Borrowed.	Transactions during the year. Repaid.	Remarks.
			Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi Municipal Committee.	Water-works and Sewerage scheme.	Punjab Government letters Nos. 891 and 911, dated 6th November 1890 and 15th May 1893.	9,00,000	4 per cent. per annum.	6,06,434 9 6	...	...	26,931 15 11	Interest ... 25,068 0 1 Principal ... 26,931 15 11 Total ... 52,000 0 0
Ditto ...	Water-works Extension.	Punjab Government letter No. 315, dated 10th July 1899.	1,65,000	Ditto ...	1,52,841 4 2	...	...	6,199 11 10	Interest ... 6,300 4 2 Principal ... 6,199 11 10 Total ... 12,500 0 0
Ditto ..	Completion of Part II of the Delhi Intra-mural Drainage Scheme.	Punjab Government letter No. 263, dated 26th of May 1904.	4,00,000	5 per cent. per annum.	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	27,500 0 0	Interest ... 2,500 0 0 Principal ... 27,500 0 0 Total ... 30,000 0 0

M

Moharrum. Arrangements for regulating—

Moharrum. Arrangements for regulating——The programme of Police and Magisterial action for the conduct of the Moharrum is, as in the case of the Bakri-Id, so well placed on record (see *Riots*) that it is only necessary to repeat the procedure of previous years. The Moharram observances have not the magnitude they would have did the city contain more Shias; but as there are nevertheless always a large number (see below) of tazias licensed, it is necessary to prescribe routes and make police arrangements with forethought and exactitude, particularly when any Hindu festival happens to occur on any of the Moharrum dates. (The Dusehra will fortunately not clash with the Moharrum for about thirty years reckoning from 1904). The recognised procedure is for the District Superintendent of Police to issue a preliminary notice (A) intimating *inter alia* the latest date by which applications for licenses for tazias or any kind of procession must be put in; which, for instance, in 1904, was the 20th March. (The notices and orders following are reproductions of those for the year 1904.) These applications all having been received, the notice (B) is published containing a programme in brief of the observances which will occur from day to day until on the concluding day tazias are taken out of the city to *karbala* (generally by the Ajmere or Turkoman gates; although occasionally *via* the Lahore gate, Sadr Bazar and Pahari Diraj routes). The published programme-in-brief is merely a precis of a detailed programme drawn up by the police for their own guidance in two parts, dealing with (i) big tazias and processions, and (ii) small tazias and processions. Herein are entered, in respect of the different dates of the period, the names of the persons licensed, their residence, and particulars (in connection with the observance to occur on each particular date) as to number of persons accompanying the processions, the route to be taken, time of processions, music, &c. In 1904 under (i) eight Mehndi processions, one Alam procession, and eleven processions to *karbala* were entered for the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, respectively: all to have music. Under (ii) the cases of fifteen tazia observances or processions with music and of thirty-nine without music were dealt with. Having had his programme of processions, &c., arranged and notified in brief, the District Superintendent's duty is to issue his Police orders (see, for example, the Orders I, II, III and VI following), and finally the Magisterial order (C). is expected from the Deputy Commissioner, detailing different Magistrates or Honorary Magistrates to accompany different processions of importance on different dates:—

DELHI DISTRICT. (A) POLICE DEPT.

E. I.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE CONDUCT OF ASSEMBLIES AND PROCESSIONS UNDER SECTION 30-32, ACT V. OF 1861.

The following general directions for the conduct of assemblies and processions and for keeping order on thorough fares and in public places on such occasions, which have been framed with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, are published for the guidance of all concerned and for general information in connexion with the approaching Moharrum between the 19th March and the 28th March 1904, both dates inclusive, at Delhi:—

I.—No unauthorized gatherings or obstructions will be allowed in any streets or public places, and all persons engaged in processions as well as spectators shall move on when so directed by the Police.

II.—The number of licenses for separate processions on any one day will be fixed by the District Superintendent of Police with regard to the capacity of the routes, the time available, and other due considerations.

III.—The routes to be taken by processions, the time allowed, and such other conditions, as may be deemed proper, will be duly notified to the parties concerned, by the Police authorities, on due application being made for the grant of a license under Sections 30-32 of Act V of 1861,

Applications for licenses for processions of any kind must be made in writing at the Central Station, City Police, on or before the 20th March 1904.

(Sd.) * * *

Dated 14th March 1904. *District Superintendent of Police.*

NOTICE.

The following brief description of the proceedings duly sanctioned under Act V. of 1861 in connection with the Moharram celebrations from the 19th to the 28th March 1904, inclusive, in the City and environs of Delhi, is published for information of the public and of all whom it may concern:—

1			2		3
Calendar date.			Moharram.		Proceedings.
Monday ...	March	21st	Moharram.	3rd	No general processions have been sanctioned for these dates. For conveyance of Tazia to private residences, see Rule s below.
Tuesday ...	„	22nd	„	4th	
Wednesday ...	„	23rd	„	5th	
Thursday ...	„	24th	„	6th	
Friday ...	„	25th	„	7th	Mehndi processions as duly licensed.
Saturday ...	„	26th	„	8th	One Alam procession, as duly licensed for Parwarish Hussain, will take place (in the day time) in parts of Municipal Wards Nos. I and III north of the Railway Line, respectively.
Sunday night	„	27th	„	9th	Bringing out of Tazias under licenses duly granted between 8 P. M. on night of 27th and 1 A. M. on morning of 28th instant, respectively.
Monday ...	„	28th	„	10th	Duly licensed Tazia processions and taking of Tazias to Karbala.

RULES.

(*Referred to in column* 3 *of Notice B.*)

REGARDING CONVEYANCE OF TAZIAS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS OF THE CITY OF DELHI.

I.—Persons holding licenses may, subject to the condition of licenses, convey Tazias from the maker's or seller's place to their own residence at any time from the 19th to the 28th instant inclusive. The extent of display and other conditions permitted in such cases are regulated by the terms of the license granted in each instance.

II.—Small Tazias with which no display is proposed to be made may be carried quietly from the vendor's or maker's place to the house where the Tazia is to be placed without a formal license, provided that in no case more than three persons accompany any such Tazia.

III.—Music will not be permitted with any Tazia on any date except when expressly provided for in a license duly granted and under the terms inserted in the same.

(Sd.) * * *

DELHI:
The 20th March 1904.

District Superintendent of Police.

POLICE ORDER I, 1904.—Moharrum arrangements.

POLICE GENERAL ORDERS.

1. From the 1st to the 6th of the month Moharrum inclusive (19th March to 24th March 1904) no processions will take place. Extent of display allowed while taking Tazias from places of manufacture is regulated by the terms of the license granted in each case.

2. Officers in charge of barracks will move about their jurisdictions constantly, keeping themselves informed of all that goes on.

3. It must be strongly impressed on officers in charge of barracks, Sergeants, and officiating Sergeants, that they should report at once all matters which should be reported to Mr. Tancred and Inspector Sandhe Khan. Reports can be made by telephone, except confidential matters, which must be reported verbally.

4. The usual arrangements will be made for police accompanying Tazias, for which some display is allowed to residences.

5. Orders for Mendhi, Alam and Tazia processions are issued in detail.

6. The limit of height for Tazias will be 21 feet; this will be noted in licenses and explained to licensees.

Electric light wires are at a height of 22 feet.

DELHI:
The 18*th March* 1804.

(Sd.) * * *
District Superintendent of Police.

POLICE ORDER II, 1904.—Mendhi Procession.

POLICE GENERAL ORDERS.

1. The Mendhi procession will take place on the night of 7th Moharrum (25th March 1904). The attached list shows persons to whom licenses have been granted.

2. The procession from No. 4 illaqa will start not later than 9 P.M. Police escort to consist of 2 Sergeants, 10 constables and 2 sowars. Inspector Sandhe Khan will supervise arrangements.

3. The Tazia processions from Nos. 2 and 3 illaqas will be superintended by Mr. Tancred, 2 Deputy Inspectors (Deputy Inspectors Gushain Ram and Buta Singh), 3 Sergeants, 30 constables and 2 sowars taken from Barracks 2 and 3. The Tazias should start between 8 and 9 P.M. in order to reach Tahwar Khan's mosque about the same time as the Mendhi processions.

The sowars will be used for communicating with Inspector Sandhe Khan, and conveying information generally as to the progress of the respective processions.

4. Inspector Sandhe Khan will arrange to post men on roof of houses to prevent stone throwing. The men used for this purpose to be taken from the enquiry and special branches, and they must devote special attention to Naya Bans, Lal Kua, and Shahbula-ka-Barh.

5. Mr. Tancred and Inspector Sandhe Khan will each employ an advance guard of 1 Sergeant and 10 constables moving about 100 yards ahead.

6. Picquets to be posted as under :—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sowars.
A.—Shahbula-ka-Barh	...	...	1	10	
B.—Kazi Hauz (from Lines)	*1	...	3	30	10
C.—Gali Kasim Jan	...	1	2	16	...
D.—Katra Baryan	...	...	1	8	...
E.—Khari Baoli	...	...	1	8	...
J.—Jama Masjid	...	...	1..	10	..
TOTAL	1	1	9	82	10

* Umed Ali.

7. *Arms.*—B to be armed with carbines, bayonets, 10 rounds buckshot per man. 3 extra rounds in expense pouch.

Mr. Walsh in command.

All other picquets—swords and batons.

Note.—B picquet will be posted in Kazi Hauz thana, except 1 Sergeant and 10 constables, who will be present at the well occupied in former years by the whole picquet. These men will be armed with batons only (Sergeants with swords), leaving their carbines with the remainder of the picquet at Kazi Hauz thana but wearing their pouches with buckshot ammunition therein.

8. After the processions meet, 1 Deputy Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 12 constables, 2 sowars will be placed in advance, and 1 Deputy Inspector, 1 Sergeant, and 12 constables will follow in the rear of the Tazias.

9. After the procession has passed the Kazi Hauz on return journey, a sowar will be sent to tell the Sergeants in command of these picquets to withdraw and take the men home.

10. All picquets will be posted by 7-30 P. M.

11. All men off duty to be present in their barracks at 8 P. M.

12. Mr. Tancred will arrange for checking wheeled traffic as far as is absolutely necessary, *i.e.*, no wheeled traffic to go in such a direction as to meet the processions face to face.

13. If necessary, Deputy Inspectors of Paharganj and Sabzi Mandi will arrange within their own limits for small Mendhis. 1 Sergeant and 4 constables will be sufficient for each.

DELHI:
The 18th March 1904.

(Sd.) * * *
District Superintendent of Police.

POLICE ORDER III, 1904.—Alam Procession.

POLICE ORDERS.

1. Will take place on 8th Moharrum (26th March 1904) between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. 1 Sergeant 12 constables, armed with batons, sufficient.

2. The procession is that of Parvarish Hussain, and takes palce within the limits of No. IV Barrack. The officer in charge of No. IV will be responsible that the arrangements are made in good time and properly carried out.

3. Inspector Sondhe Khan will personally see that everything is in order and will report to District Superintendent of Police.

DELHI:
The 18th March 1904.

(Sd.) * * *
District Superintendent of Police.

POLICE ORDERS IV.—Big Tazia Procession.

POLICE ORDERS.

1. Will take place on the night of 9th Moharrum (27th March 1904), winding up with the removal of Tazias to the burying places on the morning of 10th Moharrum (28th March 1904).

2. The attached list shows the starting point of the Tazias and the routes to be taken by them.

3. Picquets will be posted as follows:—

	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sowars.
A.—Khari Baoli	...	...	1	15	4
B.—Katra Baryan	...	...	1	6	...
C.—Gali Kasim Jan	...	...	1	10	...
D.—Kazi Hauz	1	...	3	30	10
E.—Shahbula-ka-Barh	...	...	1	10	...
J.—Jama Masjid	...	1	2	16	4
TOTAL	1	1	9	87	18

Note.—D will be posted as on the 7th Moharrum, and arrangements will be the same.

4. List of Tazias and Licensees attached.

5. The Kazi Hauz and Jama Masjid picquets will be supplied by Mr. Walsh from lines.

Mr. Walsh will command at D and Deputy Inspector Gosain Ram at J. The other picquets will be furnished by the City Police under Mr. Tancred's arrangements.

6. *Arms.*—D, and J picquets to be armed with carbines, bayonets, and 10 rounds buckshot per man in pouch, 3 extra rounds buckshot in expense pouch. The others with swords and batons.

7. Picquets to be posted at 7-30 P. M.

8. Deputy Inspector Abdul Karim will take command of the Reserve at the Kotwali and be in readiness to move out at a moment's notice.

9. The sowars at A and J will be utilized for clearing the roads for processions as they pass.

10. Mr. Tancred, Deputy Inspector Umed Ali, 4 Sergeants and 40 constables will take charge of Tazias, *i.e.*, from outside the city coming in from the Sadar Bazar by the Lahore Gate. Mr. Tancred will also arrange for any small Tazia licensed to join the main procession *en route*; one joins at Farashkhana.

11. Inspector Sandhe Khan, Deputy Inspector Buta Singh, 4 Sergeants and 34 constables will be in charge of all Tazias coming from No. III illaqa. No Tazia to pass Jama Masjid till prayers are over.

12. The Sadr Bazar Tazias refusing to keep up, so as to allow of entry at Lahore Gate by the time fixed, will be left behind by themselves. Mr. Tancred will bring on the others and report to Deputy Superintendent of Police at Lahore Gate.

13. Inspector Sandhe Khan will arrange that the Tazias from No. II will be drawn up in the usual manner at the Kazi Hauz in time to let the main procession pass.

14. Tazias coming up from Ajmere Gate must be blocked in the Bazar at a sufficient distance from Kazi Hauz to allow of the No. II illaqa Tazias with Inspector Sandhe Khan being ranked.

Inspector Walsh will supervise this.

15. All men off duty to be in their Barracks by 8 P. M.

16. Inspector Sandhe Khan will arrange for posting men on house tops as usual.

FINAL ARRANGEMNNTS.

17. Mr. Tancred will make the usual 10th Moharrum arrangements for Tazias to leave the city; only one Tazia goes out with any display, *viz.*, that of Yar Muhammad, which starts from Katra Mahrparvaz, and moves by Kamra Bangash, Chitli Kabar, and Jama Masjid, Chauri Bazar, Hauz Kazi, and out of the city by the Ajmere Gate.

Deputy Inspector Buta Singh, 1 Sergeant, 10 Constables and 2 sowars will accompany it.

The other Tazias from No. III Barrack's illaqa pass out by the Tarkoman Gate, 1 Sergeant, 4 constables with officer in charge of No. III will see them out; similarly 1 Sergeant and 4 constables each at Ajmere and Farashkhana gates. Tazias from outside the city will go direct from the Sadr Bazar to Paharganj, 1 Sergeant and 2 constables will accompany each Tazia; Deputy Inspector Umed Ali of Kotwali being in general charge.

DELHI: (Sd.) * * *

The 18th March 1904. *District Superintendent of Police.*

(C) 1904—Moharrum.

MAGISTERIAL ORDER.

The following Magistrates will be on duty in connection with the Moharrum processions :—

(*a*) For the Menhdi procession on the night of 7th Moharrum=25th March—

With Nawab Farukh Mirza's Mendhi starting from Ganda Nala.	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ikramulla Khan, Honorary Magistrate.
With Khurshed Ali's Mendhi	... Khan Sahib Hakim Zahir-ud-din Ahmad.

(*b*) For Parvarish Hussain Alam's procession on the 8th Moharrum=26th March. — Syad Sultan Mirza, Honorary Magistrate.

(*c*) With the Tazia procession on the night of the 9th Moharrum=27th March—

1. *Sadr Bazar Tazias.*—Khan Sahib Hakim Zahir-ud-din Ahmed, Honorary Magistrate, with Sheikh Nur Elahi, Municipal Commissioner. These will be assisted by Hakim Ahmed Said, Municipal Commissioner, from the point where the Tazias enter the city up to the Jama Masjid.
2. *Faiz Bazar Tazias.*—The Tahsildar, or if the Tahsildar not present, then Muhammad Ismail Khan, Municipal Commissioner, with Chaudhri Nasir-ud-din, Municipal Commissioner.

(*d*) For the day procession on 10th Moharrum=28th March, with Yar Muhammad Tazia. The Tahsildar (or if not present, then said Sultan Mirza, Honorary Magistrate).

(*e*) For general supervision on the night of the 9th Moharrum=27th March, Bakhshi Permanand, who will accompany the procession from Kazi Hauz where the two sets of Tazias meet, as far as the Jama Masjid.

DELHI: (Sd.) * * *

The 23rd March 1904. *Deputy Commissioner.*

* * * * * * *

The Chehlam Tazia processions occur forty days after the Moharrum; and are celebrated only by Shiahs. It is the custom among Muhammadans forty days after a person dies to distribute the clothes of the deceased to dependents and to distribute alms on the deceased's account; and as Imam Hussain was killed on the 10th day of the Moharrum, the *Shiahs*, forty days later, take small *Tazias* to the *karbala* near Humayon's tomb, where they are buried, and beggars are given alms. The *Sunnis*, on the other hand, bury their Tazias on the 10th day of the Moharrum, forty days' previously. The idea of forty days has to do with the belief that after a man's death his soul rises on the 40th day from purgatory to heaven, and that therefore prayers and alms during the period of purgatory are of efficacy. The *sunnis* admit the purgatory period, but dissent from the carrying of Tazias (which are an emblem of the funeral procession) during that period.

Mehrauli Notified Area.

Mehrauli Notified Area.—(See also *Notified Areas*). The following Budget estimate (1904-05) shows fairly well the amount of usefulness of the extension of the "Notified Area" law and rules to this town:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Charges.	Rs.
House Tax	1,680	*Office.*	
Fees on Notices	5	1 Muharrir on Rs. 10	120
Sale of empty oil canisters ...	15	Printing Forms	10
,, of iron sheets of latrines . .	...	Postage Stamps	10
Municipal fines	5	Rent of Office	12
Recoverable balance of tax ...	175	Peon at Rs. 4	48
Balance (opening) with the Committee's banker	1,373	Contingencies	15
			215
		Public Safety.	
		10 Chaukidars on Rs. 4	480
		Contingencies	10
		Uniform	80
			570
		Conservancy.	
		1 Jemadar at Rs. 4	48
		1 Sweeper with buffalo at Rs. 6 ...	72
		9 Sweepers at Rs. 3	324
		Contingencies	10
		Extinguishing Fire	15
			469
		Lighting.	
		1 Lamplighter at Rs. 3	36
		Lanterns, oil, &c.	200
			236
		Pauper Burials and Cremations ...	25
		Dhai at Rs. 10	120
		Miscellaneous	6
			151
		Pavements	400
		Repairs to wells	800
		Clearing wells	25
		Repairing roads	25
		Chaukidar for tank	35
		Total Charges ...	2,926
		Balance ...	327
	3,253		3,253

The foregoing is a satisfactory budget sheet. It shows an opening balance of Rs. 1,373, allows, in addition to pay of permanent estblishment, outlay of Rs. 1,250 on pavements, wells and roads, and estimates for a closing balance of about Rs. 300. Pavements would presumably tend to reclaim and clear out the main street (high road to Gurgaon) drain, which wants attention; and, as to wells, the more wells they can deepen at Mehrauli, by blasting into the rock and getting deeper, the better. The town is hard up for good wells and requires every encouragement in this direction. The entry of Rs. 35 for a "chaukidar on tank" referred to the Shamshi tank, a fine tank ascribed to Shamshadin Altamsh (*circâ* 1211—1236 A. D.). But the chaukidar was of doubtful necessity as the tank is not used for drinking water, except by low castes; and the idea seemed principally to be to prevent Muhammadan boys from taking the fish. The Jat biswedars and the Muhammadan Khadims of the Kutab Sahib (jagirdars of the whole village to the number of scores) here retain much hereditary antagonism. They squabble as to whether a well is Muhammadan or Hindu, although good wells are scanty enough in any case. The Shamshi tank is certainly of Muhammadan antecedents originally (it was freshly dug out as a famine work not long ago), but there is a Brahmanwala tank about a mile west of the town in which Muhammadans bathe in a way which offends Hindus. Consequently, when (in 1904) Rai Sahib Ganesh Das of Delhi began to dig a new large pacca tank near this Brahmanwala one, the Muhammadans, believing this was to be considered an exclusively Hindu resort, raised obstructive objections to his taking loose stones from the ruins around, although such appropriatoin is an every day affair whenever the biswedars or khadims require them.

Mehrauli Jagir.

Mehrauli Jagir.—The jagir of Mehrauli mauza was granted in 1860 to all but two (who were implicated in the mutiny) of the khadims of the shrine of Kutab-a-din. The jagir income is collected by tahsil agency, but paid over in the lump to *thuladars* among the very numerous jagirdars, who are responsible for distribution. Dissatisfied jagirdars sometimes ask that distribution to individual payees may be done through the tahsil. This seems hardly expedient to those who know the excessive trouble caused to the tahsil office by similar distributions to large bodies of jagirdars in the Ambala district. The keeping of pedigree tables and the calculation of sub-division of shares after each demise are involved.

Minor Municipalities.

Minor Municipalities.—Major Douglas opened note-books for each of these Municipaltiies, which are retained in their local offices and presented to the Deputy Commissioner whenever he visits the places. These books show details as to income, improvements required, &c. It is usual for the Deputy Commissioner to write a kind of inspection note in the books on the occasions of visits.

The constitution of the Minor Municipalities (Sonepat, Faridabad and Ballabgarh) was fixed by Notification under Act XIII of 1884: the same Notification dealing with the case of all three. This was Notification No. 819, dated 30th November 1886. It fixed the number of members in each case at 9, of which 6 were to be elected and 3 appointed (or nominated). The operation of this Notification was saved under Section 2 (2) of the Act XX of 1891, and there is therefore no Notification as to constitution of these Municipalities under the later Act, The election rules governing these Municipalities are the general election rules at page 91 of Fenton's Municipal Manual, 1902. The constitution of the Ballabgarh Municipality was temporarily altered by a Notification in 1905 (see *Ballabgarh Municipality*).

Moghul Family.

Moghul Family.—The following male lineal descendants of the ex-King of Delhi were alive in 1904. The list shows one son, a daughter, and 16 grandsons. Most of the grandsons reside at Delhi :—

No.	Son.	Father's name.
1	Mirza Muhammad Shah Abbas, resides at Rangoon.	Bahadur Shah, the late King.

As to children it was proposed that children in the first four classes should receive Rs. 4 per month each if aged 10 to 16 years and Rs. 3 per month each if under 10 years.

Sanction was given in October 1862 by the Government of India to the above recommendations, involving a monthly expenditure of Rs. 7,717. This included full rates for the children, the local authorities being left to see that, in actual fact, they only received as much as the restrictions with regard to age allowed.

At the same time (October 1862) pensions of Rs. 10 each were sanctioned to seven daughters of the *ex*-king, but they were regarded as being on a different basis, and they are not included in any subsequent calculations in this file.

To the foregoing were subsequently added the following supplementary lists:—

		Rs.
March 1863	11 Begams at Rs. 5	55
	2 Hareems at Rs. 4	8
August 1863	16 Begams at Rs. 5	80
	13 Hareems at Rs. 4	52
	4 Dependents at Rs. 3	12
	1 Child at Rs. 2	2
1865	11 persons at Rs. 5	55
	3 " at Rs. 4	12
	3 " at Rs. 3	9

At a later date, that is to say between 1865 and 1879, 17 other pensions were granted to the destitute heirs of the recipients of pensions. All these were sanctioned by Government.

Up to 1879 the total number of pensions granted was 1,671, of a total value of Rs. 8,058 per month.

* * * * *

From 1865 to 1879, 623 pensions (monthly value Rs. 3,004) were commuted,

i.e.	1	in	1865	
	13	"	1867	
	303	"	1868	} years of great scarcity.
	206	"	1869	
	39	"	1874	year of scarcity.
	24	"	1875	
	6	"	1876	
	1	"	1877	
	16	"	1878	year of scarcity.
	1	"	1879	

These commutations were the result principally of embarrassment caused to the pensioners by the scarcity prices prevailing in 1869, 1874, and 1878. Final extinction of the pension was of course the basis of the commutation, but as commutation was not seldom followed by subsequent prayer for restoration of pension, permission to commute in any further case was, in 1879, absolutely refused. (A great many of the commuted pensions were restored in the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1897).

Up to December 10th, 1890, 823 pensions had lapsed by death (value Rs. 3,980).

So in December 1890 there were left 225 persons receiving pensions of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,074.

* * * * * * *

In 1891 pensions of Rs. 10 per month were granted to 5 male descendants of the house: and pensions of Rs. 4 per month to fifty indigent female members of it (many of them had formerly received pensions but had commuted them).

In July 1893 the pensions of five of the ladies (to whom pensions were granted in 1891) lapsed by death and their pensions were transferred to five other ladies of the *ex*-Royal family.

In April 1895 the pensions transferred to the five abovementioned ladies were cancelled by order of the Commissioner of Delhi as having been granted under a misconception.

1897. This was a year of famine and some additional relief was given by Government to persons drawing small pensions.

14 pensions out of the 50 granted to females in 1891 had lapsed, but the pension of the remaining 36 ladies were raised from Rs. 4 to 5 per mensem.

1898. In the year 1898 some Jubilee pensions were granted, dating from July 1897. These were granted to—

42 ladies of the house (who had never received pensions before) at Rs. 5 per mensem, and to 40 men and 20 ladies (who had before 1879 commuted their pensions) at Rs. 5 per mensem. (14th December 1904).

Note B.

Succession to the hereditary pension enjoyed by the family of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh of the ex-Royal family.

(FLAT FILE No. 104).

The allowances to this representative family, as they stood in 1878, were—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Pensions.				
Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh	795	11	11	per mensem.
Muhammad Farkhanda, including half pension of Shah Zamani Begam, deceased.	161	11	10	„
Muhammad Sultan, including other half of Shah Zamani's pension.	86	11	10	„
Mussammat Musiti Begam	221	2	1	„
„ Shah Jehan Begam	304	0	0	„
„ Ashraf-un-nissa Khanam	134	14	9	„
„ Zinatu Mina (*Alias* Abadi Begam) ...	130	0	0	„
Mirza Islam Shah	20	0	0	„
„ Moronat Shah	20	0	0	„
„ Muhammad Mobarak Shah	15	0	0	„
Mussammat Ikhtima Sultan Begam	13	0	0	„
TOTAL	1,902	4	7	„

Jagirs of the value of Rs. 7,391 per annum were also held by the family, of which Rs. 5,010 yearly came to Ilahi Bakhsh.

Also a *life pension* of Rs. 2,250 per annum was conferred on Ilahi Bakhsh on the occasion of the Proclamation Darbar of 1876.

No further grants have been made. The rest of the file deals with the devolution of these sums (i) on the death of the head of the family from time to time; (ii) on the death of female members, when the question arises whether the pensions shall go to their children if any, or revert to the head of the family.

The view adopted was that perpetual allowances should be kept as nearly as possible in the hands of the head of the family and its main subordinate branches. On the death of Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh in 1878, his pension of Rs. 795-11-11 per mensem and his *jagir* share of Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem (giving a total Rs. 1,212-6-7 per mensem) were divided as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Mirza Suliman Shah (eldest son)	687	6	7
„ „ Suraya Jah (2nd son)	300	0	0
„ „ Ikbal Shah (3rd son)	150	0	0
„ „ Saiduz Zamani Begam (daughter)	75	0	0
Total	1,212	6	7

The grant of Rs. 2,250 per annum made to Ilahi Bakhsh in 1877 was not continued to the heirs.

In December 1889 Ashraf-un-Nissa, a widow of Ilahi Bakhsh, died.

In May 1890 Suliman Shah, his eldest son, died. (Both were without issue.)

Up to 1891 the incomes received by members of the family had been allowed to be continued to their lineal descendants.

In January 1891 the question was reconsidered, and the allowance of the said Begam (Rs. 134-14-9) reverted to the head of the House, Mirza Suraya Jah, who also received that of his elder brother, deceased, with the following deductions:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
In favour of Mirza Ikbal Shah (younger brother)...	70	0	0	
„ favour of two widows of Suliman Shah ...	50	0	0	(Rs. 25 each)
„ favour of two daughters of Suliman Shah ...	110	0	0	(Rs. 55 each)

Eventually the amount sanctioned to Mirza Ikbal Shah was reduced to Rs. 56 per mensem, which sum he refused to accept; and he also would not agree to the arrangement entered into, on the iniative of Government, between the head of the family and its members.

The principle now enunciated by Government was that the pensions of male members of the family should continue to their children, if any; and that those of childless males and of females should revert to the head of the family, subject to his making a reasonable allowance for the widows of males, and the children, if any, of females.

On the death of Mirza Ikbal Shah in 1892, without issue, his pension, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 250 per month, reverted to his elder brother Mirza Suraya Jah, subject to the payment of Rs. 20 each, per month, to two widows.

Fatima Begam, a daughter of Shah Jehan Begam, before the enunciation by Government of the general rule given above, had been allowed to inherit the whole of her mother's pension of Rs. 304 plus that of her father (Rs. 15) On the question of her marriage arising it was decided that she would not lose these allowances on marriage (14th December 1904).

Mohina Jagir.

Mohina Jagir—A jagir inheritable by male descendants only, granted to Mir Hidayat Ali, Risaldar, for service during the mutiny (grant made 26th March 1858). On Mir Hidayat Ali's death, his son Mir Ashraf Ali succeeded. He in his lifetime distributed it equally among his five sons, by whom it is now (1904) held. Negotiation under the Descent of Jagirs Act was entered into in 1902 to prevent further subdivision. All except the youngest son Afzal Hussain (who was a minor) executed agreement in 1903, by which they accepted the principle of primogenial succession.

The jagir is now (1905) therefore held as follows, primogenial descent applying to four of the five different shares:—

MIR HIDAYAT ALI (d).

Mir Ashraf Ali (d).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rs. 1,078.	Rs. 1,078.	Rs. 1,078.	1,078.	Rs. 1,078.
Ghulam Abbas.	Haidar Ali (d).	Iftkar Hussain.	Agha Hussain.	Afzal Hussain.
	has issue.			

For the services rendered in 1857 by Mir Hidayat Ali see Maconachie's Settlement Report.

Molar Band—Jagir of

Molar Band. Jagir of—This is a jagir on behalf of Pir Shah Alam's shrine at Wazirabad village.

This village is to be found in the register of revenue free tenures for religious buildings in Tahsil Ballabgarh. The register gives the following information;—That the village is in jagir to Shah Baha-ud-din Syad, grandson of Shah Najam-ud-din, to whom it was originally granted. It is stated to be entered in the district muafi register as a perpetual grant released for as long as the Dargah exists. From the vernacular correspondence it appears that it was granted to Shah Najam-ud-din in 1865 in place of a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum which he formerly received for the upkeep of the tomb. There seems to be no mention of the rule under which the grant devolves, other than is implied in the phrase "perpetual grant released for as long as the Dargah exists." The present (1905) holder is Shah Fayaz-ud-din. For an archæological description of the shrine see Fanshawe's "Delhi."

Mor Serai.

Mor Serai.—The Mor Serai was built in the time of a Deputy Commissioner of the name of Hamilton. At one time attempt was made to use it as a Municipal bonded warehouse. It was negotiated for by the East Indian Railway management, who wanted it for accommodation of their offices, &c., and, at the time when the introduction of electric lighting in the city was under contemplation, the municipality, under the presidency of Major Douglas, sold it to the East Indian Railway for 1¾ lakhs, investing the money as an Electric Lighting Fund (*q.v.*).

Mukallids.

Mukallids—(See also *Preaching, Street*).—The points of difference between *Mukallids* and *Ghair Mukallids* occasionally give rise to disputations which sometimes take the form of street preaching or of friction in masjids, and ocasionally such contending parties are sent up for security under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. To this extent alone the differences in question concern executive control, for the purposes of which it is sufficient to note that the main points of difference appear to attach to the questions of efficacy of prayer at the tombs of holy men; the divine inspiration of the Prophet Muhammad; the manner of holding or clasping the hands during prayers, whether across the chest or lower down, and the manner of the delivery of the response 'Amen,' whether in a low or loud voice.

Ghair Mukallids are classed with, or not far removed from, *Wahábis.*

It is as well to keep disputes between *Ghair Mukallids* and the othodox Muhammadans out of the Criminal Courts. Disputing parties are apt to drag in controversial questions under colour of bringing complaints of assault, &c. Thus an orthodox Muhammadan will allege that he has been prevented from praying at a masjid of which a *Ghair Mukallid* is the Imam, and so on.

Municipality of Delhi—*Establishments.*

Municipality of Delhi—Establishment :—The following is an abstract statement showing Municipal Establishments under different heads and sub-heads for the year 1903-04:—

Head.	Sub-head.	Particulars.	Amount per mensem.	Total.
A	—	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
"	1	English Office Establishment (9 units)	808 0 0	
"	"	Vernacular ditto (22 units)	359 8 0	
"	"	Treasury Guard ditto (4 units)	23 8 0	
"	"	Auditor of Municipal Accounts	*25 0 0	
"	"	Inspection Establishment (Ward Jemadars and peons —33 units).	316 0 0	
"	"	Inspection of articles of food—(2 units) ...	16 0 0	
"	"	Honorary Magistrates' Court Establishment (5 units,)	67 0 0	
				1,615 0 0
A	2	COLLECTION OF TAXES—		
"	"	Octroi Establishment (151 units)	1,242 0 0	
"	"	Animal Tax do.	15 0 0	
"	2½	House-tax Establishment (35 units)	540 0 0	
"	3	Tolls-tax ditto ditto	123 0 0	
				1,920 0 0
B	—	PUBLIC SAFETY.—		
"	2	Lighting Establishment (49 units)	281 0 0	
				281 0 0
C	—	PUBLIC HEALTH AND CONVENIENCE—		
"	1	Water Works Establishment (36 units)	738 10 0	
"	3	Road Watering ditto (41 do.)	484 0 0	
"	"	Road cleaning ditto (398 do.)	2,413 0 0	
"	"	Conservancy ditto (295 do.)	2,339 0 0	
"	"	Trenching Farm ditto (63 do.)	372 8 0	
"	"	Workshop ditto (1 do.)	25 0 0	
"	"	Examining drains ditto (3 do.)	32 0 0	
"	"	Miscellaneous Petty Works Establishment (3 units,)	21 0 0	
"	"	Cleaning Drains Establishment (33 units) ...	132 0 0	
"	6	Slaughter-house ditto (19 do.)	120 0 0	
"	9	Queen's Garden ditto (43 do.)	240 8 0	
"	"	Roshanara do. ditto (23 do.)	128 0 0	
"	"	Qudsia do. ditto (18 do.)	97 0 0	
"	"	Nicholson do. ditto (15 do.)	88 0 0	
"	"	Preservation of Trees ditto (10 do.)	58 0 0	
"	10	Registration of Births and Deaths Establishment (3 units).	25 0 0	
"	11	Engineering Establishment, P. W. D. (14 units) ...	477 0 0	
				7,790 0 0
D	—	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
"	1	Municipal Board Technical School Establishment (11 units.)	142 0 0	
"	3	Museum Establishment (3 units)	17 0 0	
				159 0 0
F	—	MISCELLANEOUS—		
"	4	Printing Press Establishment (16 units)	175 0 0	
"	"	Nazul ditto (23 do.)	325 0 0	
"	"	Law ditto	45 0 0	
"	"	Transit duty ditto (22 do.)	121 0 0	
"	"	Refund office ditto (2 do)	21 0 0	
"	"	Kandla Melting House Establishment (4 units) ...	46 0 0	
"	"	Hackney carriage inspection allowance to City Superintendent Police, Delhi.	15 0 0	
				748 0 0
		Total	...	12,513 10 0
		Total per annum	...	1,50,163 8 0

*Appointment abolished in 1905.

* * * * * * *

The major officials are the Secretary (Rs. 600 per mensem), the Head Clerk (Rs. 63), the Superintendent, Vernacular Office (Rs. 85), Octroi Superintendent (Rs. 75 to 100), Superintendent, House-Tax (Rs. 175), Superintendent, Water Works (Rs. 300), Sanitary Superintendent (Rs. 150), Sanitary Inspectors (Rs. 45 and 30), Trenching Farm Superintendent (Rs. 45), Nazul Darogha (Rs. 125). To these has to be added the Municipal Engineer appointed from England in 1905, who replaced the Engineer entertained in 1904 on Rs. 250 per mensem.

The foregoing list was a list of establishments as ascertained at the beginning of 1904. It is important to remember that under the rules of business no appointment or dismissal of a servant [drawing up to Rs. 50] can be made except by order of the President, a rule which unless maintained by action of the President is apt to be allowed to fall into abeyance. This had come to the notice of Major Davies in connection with the appointment of very old men and of relations. The authority can be delegated to the Vice-President, who under such circumstances will ordinarily sanction the recommendations of the sub-committees, or submit the case to the President.

Recruitments to fill vacancies in the different establishments require supervision. It is impossible for the President to see every individual selected to fill a vacancy; but an occasional parade of the establishment in different departments is a good precautionary measure. Major Douglas and the Civil Surgeon once spent a morning in reviewing all the establishments, and some curious cases were come across.

Major Douglas recorded that he had had all the clerks and muharrirs' appointments arranged according to a graded scale.

Municipal Manual, Delhi City.

Municipal Manual, Delhi City.—Major Douglas prepared and had printed in January 1905 a Delhi Municipal Pamphlet containing the rules and bye-laws applicable to the municipality as well as certain selected resolutions thereof. This undertaking was, he said, by no means easy to accomplish, as many of the drafts had not been forthcoming, and others had, it was found, been amended without any note of the authority therefor. He said it would probably be found necessary to publish a revised edition of this pamphlet after a little time. This will probably be necessary, as some important matters have escaped inclusion. But, be this as it may, Major Douglas conferred a lasting benefit upon the Municipal office when his labours produced the Manual in question.

N

Najafgarh Jhil Drain.

Najafgarh Jhil Drain.—In 1893 Mr. Robert Clarke recorded that the Canal Department had been thinking of re-modelling the Jhil Drain, but were doubtful if much good would be so derived, as there was so little fall. He was in favour of silt clearances at any rate. He also noted that if there were a re-modelling, the floor of the Pembari bridge would have to be lowered between two and three feet: adding that in his opinion the estimate for under-pinning the piers of this bridge was unnecessary; it being sufficient in his opinion to simply remove the flooring, sink the bed, and let the bridge take its chance: the chances being that it would stand unmoved; and at any rate it would be time enough to re-build if it ever showed signs of going.

* * * * *

Major Davies in March 1899 recorded that there was a project pending, to make the Najafgarh escape channel over to the District Board for management, particulars of which were to be found in a large file on the subject. He thought that if the water which in the rains collects in the channel were to be held up, it might help a lot of villages to grow their rabi crops, if it were allowed to be used for irrigation.

* * * * *

The transfer to the District Board of this drain, which Major Davies wrote of as pending, was not effected; but the drain was transferred from the Canal Department to the charge of the Deputy Commissioner *quá* Deputy Commissioner. Major Davies considered that the Deputy Commissioner would give more personal attention to it if in direct charge. The drain originally formed one of the works, the others being principally *bunds*, which, under the name of the "Delhi and Gurgaon Minor Irrigation Works," were managed by the Canal Department. The *bunds* (*q. v.*) were transferred to the Civil Department in the eighties; but this drain still remainedin Canal Department charge, pending consideration of a scheme for connecting the Jhil basin and the drain with the Western Jumna Canal by discharging water into them by means of a cut made at a point some way up-stream. This scheme was abandoned, and, on Mr. (now Sir Thomas) Higham's recommendation, the drain was, in 1899-1900, made over as no longer requiring management by the Canal Department, as the *bunds* had been. The drain was first cleared out somewhat by the Canal Department; bridges were put in order; shutters were put up at Belan bridge; and it was then made over, with all the files, maps, and other records concerning it. The Deputy Commissioner was given by Government an annual grant for upkeep, and a small staff was sanctioned. The idea of Mr. Robert Clarke and Major Davies had been that, by ponding up the water, irrigation could be given to the villages along the course of the drain between the Jhil and the Rohtak road. They probably contemplated letting the water out at the required points by regulators, of which not a few exist along the drain's course. But in the handing over this point was obscured by the later correspondence which passed, and Major Douglas did not attempt to do more than maintain or repair the banks and roadways thereon (in certain places), and to repair bridges (see his triennial report of 1902; Government having ordered a triennial report at the time when the drain was made over to the Deputy Commissioner).

The complaints of drought made by the villages along the drain in 1904 turned the then Deputy Commissioner's attention to the idea of ponding up. It was alleged that the drain by rapidly removing all moonsoon water, reduced the spring level of the wells; and it was argued that if the water were ponded up at the Belan bridge as it once used to be, spring levels would rise, and water would be available for irrigation by flow or lift along the course of the drain. Study of the case showed that the Belan bridge (where the drain under-flows the Rohtak road) was so called from capstans which used to work there, lifting the shutters of a stop-dam formed for the purpose of attempting to use the drain as a drain and also for ponded-up irrigation purposes:—When waters in the jhil were heavy, the precise point at which to use the channel as a drain or to commence using it as an irrigation channel was often sought for but never discovered; and the Canal Department had given up attacking the problem some time in the eighties or earlier. However, when the Jhil was reduced to a mere name (except for a brief time in the monsoon), owing, not to the efficacy of the drain as such (for it never tapped the lower levels of the jhil basin), but owing in recent years to the holding up in reservoirs in Ulwar of the floods which used to fill the Jhil, it seemed possible to try again the stop-dam experiment at the Belan bridge with some hope of success. The shutters put up by the Canal Department in 1898-99 were found rotten; so the Deputy Commissioner, after writing (in 1905) the second triennial report on the drain, constructed a fresh stop-dam of cross-beams (to be raised by catch-poles) working in grooves, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 odd. This is a very satisfactory dam. A house was also built for a chowkidar; and, Government approval having been given, the experiment of ponding up in the monsoon of 1905 was tried. The monsoon was a failure, and only once was any considerable volume ponded up. This, however, had effect, it was reported, as far back towards the Jhil as Nanak Heri. When the monsoon was over, the cross-beams were collected and taken into store at the tahsil, the chowkidar's house being locked up and the chowkidar posted to other duty, pending further experiment at next monsoon time. A standing order (in English and Vernacular) was passed showing the nature of the experiment the dam had been constructed for, and putting the Tahsildar in charge for the purpose of recurring experiments.

The report (triennial) of 1905 deals with the case in great detail. It held that the idea of using regulators along the drain which Mr. Clarke and Major Davies seemed to have entertained, was not worth adopting; and that the expedient which most commended itself was simply to hold up the water at the Belan bridge, and let it, if well ponded up by this means, overflow the banks of the drain (or go out through the numerous breaches in the banks) anywhere it inclined to along the course of the drain between the bridge and Nanak Heri. This was what the people wanted. They did not fear "involuntary flooding." They were complaining more of drought and of the disappearance of sugarcane as a possible crop. They had formed lift-holes, and cut the banks whenever they could, along the course of the drain The 'lie' of the drain is such that overflow from it cannot flood the country on either side of it far. Flooding was found to occur only along a narrow strip on either side of the banks, at most places where the banks were breached. Matters were doubtless different in Mr. Clarke's time. The salvage of water in Ulwar had not been so extensively resorted to then. Duck shooting was good in his time on the Jhil, but officers since his time have seldom been able to find any water in the Jhil after the monsoon is over. In the winter the basin is often a sea of wheat, where there used to be (see Maconachie) a sea of eighty odd square miles of water.

Again, to put the banks of this shallow drain into such order that water would not outflow except by means of masonry regulators (to be constructed at selected points), would cost rupees to the extent of six figures probably. (The banks are much worn and lowered, and uneven; and there is no attempt at even a bridle-path along the top of them, from the Belan bridge to Nanak Heri). Government would never sanction such outlay for the purposes of a doubtful experiment: especially when the objects aimed at can be effected as well, or nearly so, by letting ponded-up water seek its own outlets. The people would be quite satisfied with this. They want the water held up till October or November (they sow late on this tract) and to be then let off, leaving the land moist for sowing. The floor level at the Belan bridge is very little lower than the floor level of the drain at Nanak Heri (where there is a water gauge). It suffices to hold up the water at the Belan bridge only 4 or 5 feet, to get (theoretically) a 3-foot depth in the drain at Nanak Heri. The dam only aims at ponding up to this extent; the balance of water, if there is a spate, going over the cross-beams and on to the river. Thus there does not seem much danger in keeping the cross-boards down throughout the monsoon, taking them up only in October-November. Of course, a severe and unexpected spate might unduly flood the lands up-stream (as happened once or twice in the old days of the experiments), if the cross-boards were not speedily removed. But legislating only for present normal circumstances in the monsoons, there does not seem to be much danger of accidents of this kind. Government ordered a brief *annual* report on the experiment.

Najafgaah Jhil Chak and Dabar.

Najafgarh Jhil Chak and Dabar.—In 1885 Mr. George Smithe recorded, " There are only five villages in the Kham Chak subject to fluctuating assessment at crop rates: the majority of the villages having been opposed to accepting 'Kham' assessments at settlement because they declared the crop rates too high, and owing probably to the seasons then being dry." He thought, however, that, since there had been one or two good flood seasons, some such villages might be inclined to reconsider the matter. He did not think the crop rates too high.

Mr. R. Clarke in 1893 recorded that this Najafgarh Dabar tract, as a whole, was *one of the two* tracts in the district which cause trouble from a Revenue Collector's point of view (the Ballabgarh Khadir being the other). He remarked that although the prosperity of the Dabar naturally depends a great deal upon the condition and flooding capacity, from season to season, of the jhil itself, nevertheless villlages away from the jhil had deteriorated and let land fall out of cultivation, in their case the cultivation being nearly all bárání and precarious. He could hardly say that the assessment had anything to do with deterioration. He instanced, as the worst case, the village of Jatikri (or Bahlolpur Dahri), which however is one of the five under, or partly under, fluctuating assessment

and noted that he had made proposals for re-assessment which would appear in the large file about that village. But he thought that remission of balances might perhaps be tried first. He mentioned another poor village, Dindarpur, as having petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor, who had called for a report, although, in his opinion, this village was not over-assessed at settlement, however over-assessed it might have become thereafter.

Mr. Alex. Anderson noted (in December 1893) that revenue had been remitted in Jatikri, and that a report was called for (presumably with the same object) in respect of Dindarpur, which, however, he had not submitted to higher authority, as he had wished to first visit the village. He remarked that this report was a matter of old reference, and that this part of the district should be visited as soon as convenient. Colonel Massy in July 1894 recorded that the matter was before Government, as could be seen from consulting the report sent in by him. This report must have embraced Mr. Alex. Anderson's notes upon Dindarpur and upon the revenue aspect of certain other villages, which he evidently left to his successor to use.

Major Davies wrote in March 1899 that the Dabar lands of the Delhi Tahsil still gave cause for anxiety. He incidentally remarked that he had never seen, during his more than four years' charge of the district, any water in the Najafgarh Jhil.

The report of Mr. Anderson, above referred to, was made in consequence of orders he had received to inspect and report upon (*a*) certain distressed villages in the Ballabgarh Khadir (see *Khadir villages, Ballabgarh* and *Reh affected villages,*) and (*b*) the villages round the Najafgarh Jhil. The orders were given because the villages under (*a*), as well as all the villages in the Jamna Khadir in the Delhi Division, at that time became the subject of a general investigation; and because, as to (*b*), there had been in Mr. Clarke's time (see *ante*) correspondence regarding the revision of assessment in M. Bahlolpur Dahri (*alias* Jaktlkri), and because the petition of the village of Dindarpur for revision had shown the necessity of some investigation.

Mr. Anderson's memo., or report, in which he dealt with both the matters (*a*) and (*b*), has unfortunately not been printed in the Proceeding of Government, but it is in the district office. It is alluded to in Proceeding 14 for February 1895 (Revenue Department), which proceeding embodies letter No. 114, dated 29th May 1894, from Colonel Massy to the Commissioner, recommending relief to certain villages under both (*a*) and (*b*). Regarding the relief to the villages under (*b*), see *Khadir villages, Ballabgarh.* As to those under (*a*), Colonel Massy remarked that he agreed that, except in the case of two villages of the Najafgarh Circle, "it would suffice, in accordance with Mr. Anderson's opinion, to watch them closely and freely grant suspensions or remissions in bad years during the currency of the current settlement." As to the two villages in question, he reported that immediate relief was required. The two villages were—

(1) Bahlolpur Dahri (*alias* Jatikri) in the Jhil Chak.

(2) Raghopur (in the Chak $\frac{\text{Dabar}}{\text{Dahri}}$ proper).

As to (1), 777 acres were shown to be cultivated at settlement and only 679 at time of the report. It was recommended that the settlement jama of Rs. 1,320 be reduced to Rs. 1,153-9-8 (The Financial Commissioner amended this reduction to Rs. 1,138).

As to (2), it was recommended that the jama of Rs. 546 should stand: an increment (by progressive jama) of Rs. 104 on account two wells sunk (but which proved failures) being remitted.

Government approved these reductions for four years, in Proceeding 19 for February 1905. They were introduced with effect from Kharif 1904.

In 1898 the Deputy Commissioner sent up reports concerning those villages in the Khadir, the revision of the jamas of which had been sanctioned for four years also, in 1894.

Regarding Raghopur the Financial Commissioner reported that no orders were required, as no alteration had in 1894 been made in the settlement jama (see Proceeding 22 for January 1899 (Revenue Department).

Regarding Bahlolpur (Jatikri) Major Davies reported to the Commissioner under No. 49, dated 2nd March 1899.

The statistics were shown to be—

	Cultivated area.	Cropped area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
At Settlement	777	...	1,320
1894	679	308	1,138
Now (*i.e.*, 1898)	639	194	700 (Proposed by Commissioner.)

As proposed by the Commissioner, Government sanctioned reduction to Rs. 700 for four further years. Major Davies had proposed reduction to Rs. 900 only, but the Commissioner (Mr. Clarke) had intermediately noted that the relief given in 1894 to the worst village in the district was inadequate. He said "we then reduced jama from Rs. 1,320 to Rs. 1,138 ; but, as the suspensions amount to nearly Rs. 2,000 and must be remitted, the average collections have only been Rs. 638." Rs. 900, he said, was too much to ask from an average crop area of 356 acres. It was more than Rs. 2-8 an acre. He, therefore, recommended Rs. 700, which was about Rs. 2 per acre. The reports and the Government sanction are contained in Proceedings of Government. 33—34, for April 1899.

Again the case of these viilages came up in 1903.

Raghupu was again reported on as needing no change.

Regarding Bahlolpur (Jatikri) Major Douglas, under No. 74, dated 6th April 1903, to Commissioner, reported that the village had improved considerably, and that the area cropped had risen from 194 in 1897-98 to 257, 390, 648 and 500 in the succeeding years. He recommended that the jama should be raised to Rs. 900. This was approved by Government (under letter 178 of 21st August 1903, to Financial Commissioner) for a period of three years, with effect from Kharif 1903.

This jama of Rs. 900 will, therefore, have to be revised again with effect from Kharif 1906

Najafgarh Notified Area.

Najafgarh Notified Area.—There was a municipality once at Najafgarh, which was abolished. The old committee-room, an oriental building, is now used for the purposes of the dispensary. Najafgarh is now a Notified Area under Chapter XI of the Municipal Act (1891). Major Douglas got it so notified under Notification No. 111, dated 4th March 1901. The committee, or "panch" as it is locally called, consists of five members, its business being regulated by the rules for Notified Areas in Notification No. 466, dated 12th September 1894, which require them to select a banker; appoint jamadar and muharrir ; appoint one member to hold a permanent advance ; keep accounts ; prepare a budget ; and they also require the Deputy Commissioner to appoint an account auditor.

At Najafgarh there is a staff of eight town watchmen headed by a jamadar (a pensioned cavalry duffadar). There is also a small staff of conservancy sweepers. The President is at present Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Rughnath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, and the members are the hospital assistant *ex officio*, two Hindu banias, and a Muhammadan lambardar of the village. They are expected to spend what balance there is of income on mending the town streets, &c. There are many depressions (which hold water in the rains) which require levelling and filling up.

The Budget for 1904-05 was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Rupees.	CHARGES.	Rupees.
Opening balance	190	*Office.*—Muharrir (on Rs. 10), *plus* contingencies.	142
Estimated house-tax	1,100	*Conservancy.*—Eight sweepers and miscellaneous.	274
Miscellaneous	20	*Police.*—Eight chowkidars at Rs. 4 per mensem and miscellaneous.	390
		Lighting	66
		Miscellaneous	25
		Public Works charges.—Constructing latrines (Rs. 75), repairs to do. (Rs. 25), repairs to roads (Rs. 125), to drains (Rs. 25), to wells (Rs. 2).	252
		Total ...	1,149
		Closing balance ...	161
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,310	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,310

There was a largely supported petition against the committee's methods of doing business, submitted in about September 1905. It was alleged that the distribution of the house tax (chowkidara) was unfair, the rich being favoured at the expense of the poor. Also that the income was not expended conscientiously with view to the best public benefit. An investigation was made through Qazi Motashamadin, but he had not submitted his final report by October 1905. From his preliminary report, however, it seemed not unlikely that the petition had been organised by an individual who wanted to be, but was not, on the committee.

As in the case of municipalities a note-book for inspecting officers' remarks is maintained in the office of each Notified Area, and it is expedient for the Deputy Commissioner to have this presented for examination and record of his remarks in it on the occasion of each visit.

One or other of the Extra Assistant Commissioners is, according to the rules, always appointed by the Deputy Commissioner as official auditor of accounts of these Notified Areas, and it is his duty to so audit, perhaps quarterly, or, at any rate, annually.

Nawab Fund.

Nawab Fund.—The "Nawab Fund" is the name given to the donation put in 1829 into the hands of the Government of the E. I. Company for the purpose of promoting education in his native city of Delhi, by the Nawab Fazil Ali Khan, Ihtimad-ul-daula, who was Prime Minister to the King of Oudh. (See *Anglo-Arabic School*). The fund is invested in Government paper, and the Commissioner as President of the Managing Committee of the Anglo-Arabic School, to which the fund is devoted, keeps a bank account to which the interest is credited. Against this account he draws cheques to meet the salary bills and general expenses of the school.

Nazul Trusts to Delhi Municipality.

Nazul Trusts to Delhi Municipality.—The nazul trusts to the Delhi Municipality consist of the gardens, such as the Queen's, Roshanara, Kudsia, and a great many minor gardens (the names of some of which are being forgotten); many scattered areas of land suitable for building purposes in and around the city; many deserted buildings and their attached precincts; and also, in particular, the State area of mauza Jahan-numa, the State area of mauza Andhauli, and the State areas in mauzas Chandrawal, Sadhaura Kalan, Sadhaura Khurd, Banskauli, Kai-at-wára, Rajpur and Khandrat Kalan. (*See* the separate articles concerning all of these mauzas).

Nazul, Headquarters.—The village areas mentioned immediately above were (in at any rate their greatest part) the last nazul properties in and around Delhi city to be transferred to the custody of the municipality. The transfer of the other nazul properties occurred much earlier, as the result of correspondence commencing in the early seventies.

Nazul Headquarters.

A first but only temporary transfer occurred under Government letter No. 1227, dated 10th July 1871, communicated under Commissioner's No. 111, dated 19th July 1891. By this transfer the income from nazul estates within municipal limits was allowed to be a credit to municipal funds, but the charge and management of the estates was not vested in the municipality. This arrangement had a very brief existence, as it was terminated by Government Proceedings in the Financial Department No. 17, dated 17th January 1872, which directed that nazul income should be credited to Provincial Funds.

In 1874, when the land-revenue settlement which concluded in 1880 had commenced, the whole question of Government properties and roads came to the front, being dealt with by Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer, in respect of the district generally, but by Colonel Cracroft, the Commissioner, in respect of the properties in and around Delhi city in particular. Colonel Cracroft wrote that he had not been able to find any officer who could give him any account of the state and management of these properties, and he wrote a long letter, No. 153, dated 14th April 1874, to the Deputy Commissioner, in which he showed how valuable these urban properties were, in the possession of which any city might be proud. He then sketched out a scheme of transfer to the municipality, which if sanctioned by Government might, he hoped, lead to extensive improvement in municipal finances and in the appearance of the town in general. He pointed out that transfer might be applied for on the same conditions as to proprietary right as were already laid down with regard to the Queen's Gardens (evidently then already transferred), those conditions being that this right should still vest in Government. He further suggested that the committee should undertake to pay all assessments and canal rates imposed by Government upon any of the properties to be transferred.

His letter was laid before the Municipal Committee, with the result they passed the Resolution No. 7 of 4th May 1874, to the effect that the municipality were prepared to undertake the management and care of these properties, *viz.*, all those lying within the city and within a radius of three miles from the city walls, upon the understanding that the municipality would be only custodians of the properties receiving the income thereof, but not acquiring any proprietary right; which right would remain as before with the Government, who would also have the option of resuming custody at any time at their pleasure.

The committee took note of the fact that the Commissioner had prophesied that the improvement of these properties would vastly increase the comfort and health of the people of Delhi and its neighbourhood, and add to the attractions of a city which so many travellers visited from all parts of the civilized world.

The Committee also resolved that they would begin conservation and improvement by entertaining a competent manager on as liberal a salary as might be found necessary. (Except by the appointment of a nazul darogha, this resolution was not fulfilled until 1905, when a professional gardener was appointed).

The properties to which this Resolution No. 7 of 4th May 1874 allude, were scheduled in a list containing 159 entries, many of which, of course, referred to mere ruins. But, looking through the list, the following entries attract attention :—

Building sites near the Kabul Gate and near Nahr Saadat Khan—Building sites in Katra Burian—Shops, Wells—Building sites in Jahannuma—Garden of Jhajjárwala—Lal Bagh—Bagh Mohsum Khan—Bagh Faiz Bari Khan—Bagh Shatapuri—Waste land at Saduara—Roshanara gardens—Sirhindi Bagh—Attamanna Bagh—Bagh Sahadat Khan—Bagh Bahadur Khan—Building sites in Jahanuma (Sadr Bazar) of 20,000 square yards—Nawab Zia-udaula's estate in Chandni Chowk—Queen's Garden—land in Telewara, in Methai-ke-Pul neighbourhood, and in Sabzi Mandi—land at Kuncha Qabil Attar—Anguri Bagh at

Calcutta Gate, and land adjoining near Nigam Bode Gate—A compound near Wazirabad village boundary—Land for plantation at mauza Rajpore—A piece of land at Faiz Bazar of 1,436 square yards, also two other pieces there—A piece of land at Jahannuma, 12,471 square yards in area—15 pieces of land off Hamilton Road, and two considerable pieces at Bahadur Ali Khan—A piece (1,800 square yards) called Baghichi Chetan Das ;—The list contains these and many others.

The current income of the above properties was shown at Rs. 10,600, and the current expenditure at Rs. 6,080.

A subsidiary list was attached showing four areas not on the Nazul register, but which lay within the radius under contemplation, namely,—

Jahannuma, 305 bigahs—Chandrawal, 82 bigahs—Khandrat Kalan, 305 bigahs—Andhauli, 88 bigahs—Kaiathwara, 700 bigahs. These were open areas of land capable of being leased for agriculture or of being turned into plantation and so on. The current income was put at Rs. 3,500 for the five areas.

The Resolution No. 7 of 4th May 1874, with the appended schedules, having been put before the Deputy Commissioner, he forwarded it to the Commissioner under his No. 114, dated 12th May 1874. He referred to the previous temporary transfer of nazul properties terminated in 1872, and recommended that an exception should be made to the Government resolution of that year (under Section 9 of the proceedings No. 17 of 17th January), advocating that all the properties mentioned in the two lists should be transferred to the custody of the municipality, as they were so numerous and so scattered that District Officers, constantly liable to change, could not be expected to manage them properly; while, unless the municipality was made responsible, it would spend no portion of its funds on their maintenance and improvements. He proposed that the income of these properties should be made over to the municipality, and that the charge and management should be entrusted to it, the arrangement extending to the radius of three miles outside the city walls, suggested by the municipality itself. The only reservation which he proposed was that the Forest Plantation on the banks of the Jumna, generally known, later, as the Bela, should not be transferred. He suggested that the terms of the transfer should be those already laid down in the letter No. 1277, dated 10th July 1871; and also that it should be stipulated that the committee should render annual accounts.

The Government letter No. 1104, dated 13th July 1874, to the Commissioner, was the concluding letter to all this preliminary correspondence, as far as all the properties in the first list were concerned; for Government sanctioned the transfer of all these upon the conditions immediately following (while sanction to the transfer of the five areas in the second list was withheld). The conditions were:—that the Municipal Committee (*i*) acquire no right to alienate in any way any of these properties; (*ii*) that only the management and care of them be made over to the committee in trust; (*iii*) that the committee receive the income of the properties so long as they continue under the committee's management.

As to the areas of Jahaunnma, Chandrawal, &c., it was discovered, after the above transfer of the other properties in July 1874, that portions of these areas which were on the nazul register, had come under the control of the committee, while the remainder of the areas not on the nazul register, had not; and this divided control was locally considered unsatisfactory. However, the matter was not taken up again till 1901, when, at the instance of Major Douglas, the municipality passed its Resolution No. 1 of 17th December 1901, to the effect that Government be moved to grant in trust on the terms applicable to all nazul properties within Municipal limits, the *nazul* and *taiúl* lands situated in the villages of Chandrawal, Khandrat Kalan, Andhauli, Kaiathwara, and Jahannuma; it being urged, in support of this application, that the lands in Khandrat Kalan were urgently required for the extension of a night-soil trenching farm, which had been commenced, and that the transfer was solicited as an act of favour, to compensate the municipality for the loss of nazul lands elsewhere. (This was probably an allusion to the elision of mauza Jaisingpura (or part of it) and of another village (or part of it) from municipal limits).

The application was sanctioned by Government under letter No. 944, dated 10th April 1902, from the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. Under this the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to sanction transfer of the lands in the villages abovenamed (and detailed in the Statement A referred to in paragraph 7 of letter No. 175 L. F., dated 20th December 1901, from Deputy Commissioner, Delhi), subject to the payment of land revenue and cesses to Government, and to the conditions previously stated in letter No. 1104, dated 13th July 1874.

The above precis epitomises the correspondence under which the nazul properties at headquarters were transferred to the committee.

It may be mentioned, however, that running through the correspondence of the seventies, there are mentions of a competent Superintendent, skilled in both farming and gardening, whom there was at the time evidently the idea of appointing. This idea was to a certain extent fulfilled in the appointment of a nazul darogha, but the gardens were left in amateur charge (see *Gardens*) until 1905.

Nazul, management of, Delhi Municipality.

Nazul, management of, Delhi Municipality.—No Municipality in the Province has finer nazul properties entrusted by Government to it as beneficiary trustee than has Delhi. The municipality has power to lease (subject to the restrictions as to period contained in the Punjab Government Consolidated Circular on the subject of nazul lands generally) and it takes all rents derived in full. But it has no power to sell, while if sales occur, the full sale price, unless Government gives a portion to the municipality as an act of grace, goes to Government. Hence leasing of all nazul lands suitable for building sites, to the exclusion of any sales thereof, is obviously the policy which the municipality should always favour. Yet a great many sales have occurred at the instance or with the concurrence of the municipality itself, when persons have applied to be allowed to purchase sites. Such applications do not receive the final sanction of Government without coming before the municipality for consideration, and when in their resolutions (which are always passed on such applications) they support the application or record a "no objection," they are in each case giving a diminishing value to the body of properties vested in them under the trusts of 1874 and 1901. It is doubtful if this is fully appreciated by the municipality, or even by succeeding Presidents. The maxim of the municipality should be to never approve sale of a yard, but to always favour lease, except, of course, when Government itself favours or directs a sale. Government, in its Consolidated Circular on the subject of *nazul* properties, discourages any general leasing, disliking the invidious position of landlord, and not having the agency for collecting rents from scattered properties or tenements. But that Circular is addressed to Government officers when governmentally in charge of nazul properties. The caution does not apply to a Corporation holding nazul lands on trust. Such Corporation has, or can provide, the agency for rent-collection, however scattered the leased properties or parcels of land may be, and it need not shrink from any invidiousness attaching to the position of landlord. Confusion concerning this distinction has probably led in the past to many of the sales of nazul land out of the municipality's hands. Evidently the municipality should guard against letting the land go. That is the first point they should look to. The second to look to is that, by too easy approval given to schemes of leasing propounded by the nazul darogha for the time being, land which might be profitably leased is not encumbered by disadvantageous leases, or by loosely drawn up deeds of lease which render ejectment of the first lessees difficult, when more advantageous leases offer. Nazul daroghas are not to be relied on in these matters. They are often too accommodating for reasons which may be guessed, and they are anxious to obtain *kudos* by showing rapid increase of rent roll. Consequently, as persons intending any substantial building want some security of tenure, and, as the Government regulations on the subject of nazul (see the Consolidated Circular) interdict leases for more than a year (or perhaps it is for five years) without special sanction, some darogha or other sets the example of evading this official restriction, by granting leases subject to revision as to rent every five years, but with a proviso that the lessee will not be turned out unless the land is wanted for a public purpose. These are practically permanent leases, but it is to be feared that many of these have been given, which, at some time or other, may be repented of.

A darogha's views on the subject of leasing are too often short-sighted and ill-considered. The leasing of the lands in Jahannuma particularly, which are likely to become more valuable year by year, should be kept in superior hands and be the subject of sufficient deliberation. The deeds under which leasing occurred prior to 1905 were execrably drawn up by some muharrir apparently. In 1905 a sample form for year-to-year leases was drawn up by the President and a copy of it was ordered to be put into the Municipal Office Standing Order-book. A sample form of lease-in-perpetuity (subject to periodial revisions of rent) was prepared by a solicitor's firm in Calcutta employed by the President for the purpose. This form is on record in the Secretary's Office. These forms and no others should be used by the Municipality.

* * * * * *

Nazul affairs were included among those to be dealt with by the Direct Tax Sub-Committee [see *Taxes (Direct) Sub-Committee*.] This Sub-Committee has particularly to deal with (a) the administration of the House Tax, Vehicle Tax, and Toll Tax, and less directly with (b) the administration of nazul properties. The expression less directly ' is used because in the Standing Orders for the guidance of this Sub-Committee, made in conformity with Rule of Business 14 (see page 6 of Delhi Municipal Pamphlet 1903) and approved by Special Resolution 3 of 6th May 1903 of the Committee-in chief, it was laid down that the President (senior Assistant Commissioner) of this Sub-Committee should deal executively with all such nazul affairs as he could on his own responsibility or under the orders of the President, the Sub-Committee only dealing with such affairs as could not so be disposed of by him. Early in 1904 the senior Assistant Commissioner raised the question of the exact extent of his personal powers and responsibilities under these Standing Orders, and as these latter had, at the time of their framing, been accompanied with no collated detail, the following order, copy of which was ordered to be made in the Standing Order books of the Municipal Office and Local Funds Office, was passed; so that it might have effect as a subsidiary Standing Order under the intention of Rule of Business 14.

In October 1905, as it was found that leasing of lands for building was occurring without the cognizance of the President. this order was amended so as to admit of no leasing of lands (arable land excepted) without previous sanction of the President.

STANDING ORDER 1 OF 1904.

BY PRESIDENT, DELHI MUNICIPALITY, DATED 23RD MARCH 1904.

By Resolution No. 3 (of Special Meeting of Municipality, dated 6th May 1903.

1. Whereas under the constitution of the Direct Tax (and Nazul) Sub-Committee the Senior Assistant Commissioner, at Delhi, for the time being, is President thereof; and whereas the sense of the Standing Orders approved for the guidance of this Sub-Committee is that the Senior Assistant Commissioner, as such President, shall personally deal executively with all nazul matters, business, and questions as can best be disposed of executively; and whereas no list of such matters, business and questions was at the time made out, this order provides detail of—

(a) the matters which the Assistant Commissioner may dispose of executively;

(b) the matters which he shall only dispose of after previous reference to the Sub-Committee;

(c) the matters which he shall always refer in the first instance to the President of the Municipality;

(d) the matters which he shall always refer in the first instance to the Deputy Commissioner (as distinct from the President of the Municipality).

II.—Matters under (a).

(i) Mutations of tenancies of nazul lands and record thereof.

(ii) Leasing of new plots of agricultural (nazul) land and record thereof.

(iii) Recovery of arrears of rent due from tenants of nazul agricultural land.

(iv) Ejectment of persons encroaching upon nazul land.

(v) Enhancement of rents payable by tenants of agricultural (nazul) land.

(vi) Auctions of rights to cut grass and trees, and of cut grass and of cut trees.

(vii) Settlement of claims of squatters already settled on Nazul land in Jahannuma (Sadr Bazar).

Provided that the Assistant Commissioner shall bring no suit against any person under the above heads unless authorised so to do by General or Special authority, vested in him by the Municipal Committee-in-Chief, under the proper section of the Municipal Act

Matters under (b).

(i) Matters involving dispute as to the proprietary title in property recorded as nazul (see final paragraph of this order).

(ii) Matters requiring local investigation which can most efficaciously be conducted by a member of the Sub-Committee.

Matters under (c).

(i) Questions concerning grant or lease to squatters of any fresh plots in Jahannuma (Sadr Bazar).

(ii) Questions concerning grant or lease of any fresh plots in the Clark Gunj area or neighbourhood by the Lahore Gate.

(iii) Any questions involving disposal or lease of nazul land in connection with the City Extension Scheme, or involving disposal or lease of any nazul land for non-arable purposes.

Matters under (d).

(i) Any applications by intending purchasers of nazul land for sites for building purposes or any other purpose.

(NOTE.—The Government being owner of nazul land and sale money of any sites sold being creditable to Government (and not to the Municipality in its capacity of mere trustee of nazul land), it is the Deputy Commissioner who must, in the first instance deal with all applications under this head (*d*) (*i*). This was laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor himself (Sir Charles Rivaz) by oral order given when a case came to his notice in which the Secretary of the Municipality had dealt in a preliminary manner with such an application, although in no way authorised to do so. It will be seen from this order that the Secretary is bound in future to forward any application of the kind which may reach him direct to the Assistant Commissioner, as President of the Sub-Committee (for Direct Taxes and Nazul) who will then deal with as under this head (*d*) (*i*).

3. The nazul lands referred to in this order are the agricultural and waste areas which among other areas and properties were transferred in trust to the municipality under the Government letters noted in the margin. Such agricultural and waste areas include the areas in Khandrat Kalan (including the Trenching Farm), in Chandrawal, Andhauli, Kaithwara and Jahannuma (including any such parts of these areas as are used for filth depôts); but this order does not deal with gardens, such as the Queen's gardens, etc., or any other properties transferred by the letters abovementioned for the management of which special arrangements have been made or special custodians appointed by orders elsewhere appearing.

Letter No. 1104, dated 13th July 1874, from Government to the Commissioner, Delhi.
Letter No. 944, dated 10th April 1902, from Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Delhi.

Signed ——— ———
President.

* * * * * * *

The administrative machinery provided by the foregoing order is very imperfect, as the senior Assistant Commissioner, who is frequently changed, from want of knowledge and inexperienee is generally more or less in the hands of the nazul darogha for the time being. But it is a case of either getting the business of *nazul* disposed of expeditiously by this imperfect but practical agency, or of having it left to fall into confused arrears, by letting a sub-committee purport to dispose of it. For want of a better solution of the difficulty the above arragements remained unaltered during 1904-05.

* * * * * * *

The income classed as *nazul* was in 1902-03 over one lakh of rupees: and the desirability of having a reliable officer as darogha is evident. In few positions could an unprincipled official have better opportunities of making improper profits. Whenever the question of re-filling the appointment may occur, it might be considered whether the loan of the services, say for five years, of a selected Tahsildar might not be applied for.

* * * * * * *

Appended is a statement showing the receipts for the three years 1901-02 to 1903-04. Rents of urban lands bring in about one-fourth of a lakh and *patri* rents the same. These latter are rents taken from owners of shops allowed to be set up on the pavements considered spare, *e. g.* the central pavement down the western half of the Chandni Chauk. Such rents are distinct from the rents taken from pavement pedlars, these latter being called *teh bazari* (see column 3). (Of course neither *patri* rents, nor *teh bazari*, are properly nazul income at all). Gardens it will be seen show only about Rs. 3,000 income. The receipts from arable land and pastures come from the Bela (*q. v.*), mauzas Sadhaura Kalan and Khurd, Andhauli, Kaiyatwara, &c, and also from the Trenching Farm (*q.v.*) in mauza Khandrat Kalan. The receipts from this farm and from the sullage farm (*q. v.*) might be much increased if in the one case the irrigation and in the other the sullagisation were extended.

* * * * * * *

The nazul office establishment consisted (1904) of 1 darogha (on Rs. 125), 2 ahlmads (Rs. 23 × 15), 1 clerk (Rs. 15), 6 mahasals (Rs. 10 each), 1 forester for Bela (Rs. 23), 3 peons for ditto (Rs. 6 each), one sweeper for ditto (Rs. 4), quarry muharrir (Rs. 6). 3 office peons (Rs. 7, 6 and 6), 2 Cantonment (Rajpura) chowkidars (Rs. 6 each), temporary patwari (Rs. 15): Total Rs. 4,020 per annum.

Comparative Statement of Nazul realizations for three years.

Year.	Rent of urban land.	Patri rents.	Contract Proceeds. — Teh-bazari.	Contract Proceeds. — Encamping grounds.	Contract Proceeds. — Arable lands. — Bela.	Contract Proceeds. — Arable lands. — Trenching farm.	Contract Proceeds. — Arable lands. — Others.	Contract Proceeds. — Pastures.	Contract Proceeds. — Sale-proceeds of fruits from gardens.	Contract Proceeds. — Miscellaneous.	Sale of land.	Stone royalty, &c.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grazing fees, &c., at Bela.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1901-02	21,614 14 1	22,276 1 3	5,348 0 9	2,340 5 3	1,389 8 11	4,639 10 6	38 11 10	4,533 12 9	3,801 10 6	3,225 1 3	13,201 5 2	218 12 0	3,889 2 0	86,516 15 3	
											Deduct—Sale-proceeds of land ...			13,201 5 2	
											Net Income ...			73,315 10 1	
1902-03	45,629 5 11	23,938 6 0	5,338 6 3	2,502 1 9	1,552 4 3	5,715 0 0	273 3 10	3,280 6 5	3,023 1 3	3,132 13 9	15,075 1 10	25,923 3	3,896 7 3	1,20,948 14 2	The large receipts in column 1 were due to the occurrence of the Coronation Darbar.
											Deduct—Sale-proceeds of land ...			15,075 1 10	
											Net Income ...			1,05,873 12 4	
1903-04	25,505 9 0	27,500 1 3	4,585 0 0	455 0 6	2,651 7 6	6,317 0 0	610 2 3	3,942 15 6	3,551 14 10	3,234 2 6	162 0 0	1,161 9 3	1,971 9 0	81,648 7 1	
											Deduct—Sale-proceeds of land ...			162 0 0	
											Net Income ...			81,486 7 1	

Columns 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 12 show an enhancement and require no explanation.

The decrease in columns 3, 4 and 8 is due to the extension of the A. D. C. Railway, whereby the teh-bazari collections, the rental of the encamping grounds and the grazing rights were effected.

Ditto 9 is due to many fruit producing trees having been cut down during the Darbar in the Kudsia garden especially.

Ditto 13 is due to less sale of wood from the Bela. In the year 1901-02 a great part of the Bela was thinned and in 1902-03 (Darbar days) vistas were cleared, which caused the cutting of many trees, and hence the enhancement. During 1903-04 only the dead, deteriorated and fallen trees were sold; no thinning was done, which in the year 1901-02 brought in about Rs. 2,500, and hence he decrease.

Nicholson's Monument.—A fund for erecting a statue of Nicholson was opened, by subscription list, under the patronage of Lord Curzon in 1902. The Secretaries of the Fund were General Duff, Adjutant-General, and Major Douglas. The site selected for the statue is the raised plinth in the Nicholson Garden. The statue is at present (April 1904) being sculptured by Brock, R. A. There was such a considerable surplus, after the cost of the statue had been provided, that the trustees, according to a letter in the District Office written by Major Douglas, proposed to improve the whole wall and gates of the garden, as an addition to the main project. This may be welcomed, as the present wall, topped with ragged barbed wire drawn through uprights, is most unbecoming (1905). Mr. Gollan, when Superintendent of the Saharanpur gardens, surveyed this garden, and it was relaid, levels being altered, &c., in order to give the proper landscape effect with reference to the central statue. Nothing was left on record as to the principles accepted, but the new Superintendent of gardens (Mr. Locke) may be expected to keep to principles which will maintain the best effect. Up to October 1905 no notice of the arrival of the statue in India had been received (October 1905).

Nicholson's Monument.

Nicholson Garden.—This garden was made about 1861, when Mr. F. H. Cooper was Deputy Commissioner, by a Mr. Barclay, Judge of the Small Cause Court, who had been entrusted with the superintendence of the public gardens generally. These had become escheats to the Crown after 1857, but a garden with bandstand was wanted for the residents of the Civil lines other than one of the gardens of the city, so recently confiscated. The Nicholson Garden was, therefore, formed on what has been open maidan in 1857. It was laid out by a mali called Jora, who is still alive (1904), and it became the "Company Bagh" of the Civil line for many years. It is irrigated principally by the Cook watercourse, but also by a branch of the Kudsia watercourse syphoned across from the cemetery in which Nicholson is buried, and whence it derives its name.

Nicholson Garden.

Nightsoil Removals.—When the conservancy tramway (*q. v.*) existed, nightsoil used to be carted away from the city to pits at Malka Ganj on the west side of the ridge, and refuse (*q. v.*) used to be carted away and dumped down outside the Ajmere Gate. Malka Ganj was the only pitting ground, but there always were, and are still, sales of nightsoil fresh from the cart to the orchard-gardeners and melon-growers; which sales largely reduced the need for pitting at, at any rate, two seasons of the year, when the orchard-gardeners "feed" their tree-roots. In the early nineties, the nuisance of the Malka Ganj pits, especially when in the hot weather the wind prevailed from the west, began to be so perceptible in the Civil Lines that the Commissioner (Colonel Grey) suggested some fresh arrangements. A Trenching Farm (*q. v.*) then came under discussion in Mr. Alex. Anderson's time, as also an alternative suggestion (subsequently negatived) by Rai Bahadur Lala Hardhian Singh that the right to remove nightsoil from the city should be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The idea of the Trenching Farm took shape in Colonel Massy's time, a farm being established on a small area of nazul land in mauza Khandrat Kalan (which farm was subsequently enlarged by a fresh large area of nazul transferred to the municipality in 1902 (see *Nazul Trusts*). Nightsoil from the southern wards of the city was run out to this farm and was pitted (the system of pitting being abandoned in favor of trenching at a later date). During Mr. Silcock's charge (1894) the tramway was still working, and also working in connection with the Malka Ganj pits, which it had originally been more particularly designed to serve. These had not been completely abandoned, and Mr. Silcock considered they should be kept in use served by the tramway until the Trenching Farm at Khandrat Kalan established itself; when the establishment on the tramway and pits could be gradually reduced and that on the farm increased. (The tramway had always been very expensive and was intensely disliked by the people of the city, as the nightsoil to be removed was, before removal, collected in heaps outside the principal gates of the city).

Nightsoil Removals.

The tramway was abolished some time later (perhaps 1897) on the supposition that the farm had been fully established; but the farm only took the nightsoil from the southern wards of the city, and with regard to the northern wards the Malka Ganj pits were still in use.

Major Davies wrote in 1899 that conservancy arrangements were still rather in a state of chaos. He said that sales of fresh nightsoil had caused many representations from the military authorities, when sales had occurred to cultivators cultivating below the fort, and that for this reason and in the interests of sanitation generally such sales were supposed to have been stopped, nightsoil being either trenched at the farm, or sold only after it had been pitted and ceased to be offensive. But, he said, that owing to lack of energy in extending and utilising the farm, sales of nightsoil were going on much the same as ever, not only to the north and north-west of the city where regulated removals of the nightsoil from the northern wards were authorised, but also to the south of the city close by the farm itself, as if that institution did not exist.

He admitted that orchard-gardeners and melon-growers must have nightsoil, as they absolutely required it; but he saw in this the less excuse for promiscuous sales, seeing rather all the more reason for keeping them in proper check, since the gardeners would pay anything for the filth rather than go short of supply. The proper check which he noted was, of course, extension of the Trenching Farm. For the nightsoil sold by the cubic foot the municipality could get ready cash, and trenched nightsoil brought them in excellent rents on the farm. Either form of disposal was, therefore, remunerative to the municipality, and the former all the more so, the more it was regulated by resort to the latter. Besides under a system of promiscuous sales, when often the filth was caried about and disposed of at places which suited the gardeners, there could be no proper cubic measurement, and no proper knowledge of the amounts sold, with results which, as he said, could be better imagined than described.

The system, if so it can be called, of letting the nightsoil be carted to the different points which suited the gardeners was subsequently much favoured in 1903-04, when Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick was member of the Sanitation Sub-Committee. It was considered, presumably, the easiest way of making good income.

In fact, in 1904, except that a depôt for ostensibly pitting, but really dumping, nightsoil had been established in the Municipal Bela, whence sales to melon-growers occurred, and except that the Trenching Farm had been fairly well extended, the position was much the same as in 1894. The farm took soil from the southern wards, the Malka Ganj pits, and the Bela Depôt took it from the northern wards, and as much fresh soil as could be sold was sold either at the two latter places or at places convenient to the needs of the orchard-gardeners, out west on the Rohtak and Karnal roads.

But in 1904 the Malka Ganj pits came into question again, when the military authorities, wishing to prolong the length of the Rajpura Cantonment rifle range, found that the pits, or the odour of them, came within the prolongation. They desired that the place might be disused for pitting purposes. The municipality replied that they must have some land for pitting, or trenching, out in this direction, and as there was an area of 14 bigahs of Government land not vested in the municipality, at a place called the "Band ka Takia," near the *abadi* of mauza Rajpura, the municipality applied that it might be vested in it, like other nazul, for pitting purposes To this the Punjab Government agreed, sanctioning the transfer under endorsement No. 162, dated 16th April 1904.

This area was one fetching high rents for cultivation, and, if alternately trenched and leased, it would yield the municipality a fine rent (see *Takia Depôt*).

The position in 1905 therefore was that, presuming that the Malka Ganj pits were at last finally abandoned, removals occurred to—

(*a*) the Trenching Farm (*q. v.*),

(*b*) the Bela Depôt (see *Bela, Municipal*);

(*c*) the Takia Depôt (*q. v.*).

At the same time, sales of fresh nightsoil no doubt occurred from both (*b*) and (*c*), pitting being less common than "dumping." Nightsoil after it has been dumped and left to dry for some days may be less offensive than absolutely fresh soil; but it is doubtful if it is dumped for long, as the gardeners prefer

getting the stuff fresh. These orchard-gardeners particularly want the soil at the times of the springing of sap in March—April and of the subsidence thereof in October—November. They then 'feed' the fruit trees by clearing the earth away from the roots, filling in a quantity of nightsoil, and covering up with earth again.

It will be seen that the standing question has been one of free sales *versus* trenching. Major Davies struck the keynote, when he said that the right system was supervised sales restricted by trenching extended as much as possible. The more trenching extends yielding its own good profit, the better the price that is commanded by sales. Therefore to work up the Trenching Farm (*q. v.*) should be the object of the municipality. It is also evident that to let disposals by sale be practically promiscuous, and be controlled and accounted for by a superintendent (at present Lala Gobind Ram) on Rs. 45 a month, is most negligent policy. This petty official controls, practically without supervision, for that is impossible under present circumstances, the disposal of a very valuable commodity. He is also the manager of the Trenching Farm. The Secretary (Mr. Hurley), and hardly any one else, has kept a general look out after disposals and the management of the farm for the last decade or so (1905).

* * * * * * *

Public latrines are only used by poor people who cannot afford to fee *mehtranis* for removing the filth from their houses. All other citizens have closets in their houses, either on the roof or by the outer wall, which is far from a sanitary arrangement, since although the filth remains on the floor of the stool, liquid matter passes down a wall-drain into a cess-pool (chaubacha) by the foundation. The cess-pools are cleaned by the men with urine carts. The filth is removed from the houses by *mehtranis,* who take it in baskets to appointed collecting places (called *dalaous*) within their wards. All this happens in the morning hours, after which the filth carts are ready to succeed to the *mehtranis'* labours. It is the business of the cart-men to visit the *dalaous* and the public latrines (where the filth is collected in tubs) and, after loading up their carts, to remove their loads from the city. This goes on all the morning; the last carts not getting away from the city till 1 or 2 P.M. (As to disposals when removal is effected, see "*Trenching Farm,*" *Takia Depôt*" and "*Bela Depôt,*"—*Conservancy, &c.*

Notified Areas.

Notified Areas.—Mahrauli and Najafgarh were gazetted as notified areas under Chapter XI of the Municipal Act in Major Douglas' time. The rules regarding the duties, &c., of the Committees appear under Notification No. 466 of 12th September 1894.

These rules require the appointment by the Deputy Commissioner of an auditor of accounts. One of the Extra Assistant Commissioners (generally the Revenue Assistant) is always so appointed. He has to audit quarterly, perhaps, or at any rate yearly, under the rules.

At each of these notified areas an inspection note-book is kept in which it is desirable for the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to record remarks on the occasions of visits. The minor municipalities maintain the same inspection note-books. Such periodical attention from the District Officers has a favorable effect.

O.

Octroi Schedules, Delhi Municipality.

Octroi Schedules, Delhi Municipality.—The lengthy correspondence on the incidence of rates of octroi on different articles which is noted in this article was, when Major Douglas left the District in April 1903, at a stage which threatened, if the rates then proposed by the Government of India had been finally decided on, a loss to octroi income of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Major Douglas could not foresee the turn the correspondence subsequently took, and he remarked that if this loss had to be actually faced, the sensible remedy appeared to be to double the house-tax and impose a tax upon professions and upon servants: *pacé* Cawnpore, which Municipality he said was realising over Rs. 60,000 by a tax on professions and trades. He also noted that the general feeling seemed to be in favour of the abolition of octroi

and the imposition in lieu of a terminal tax collected by the railway at rates varying from one to six pies per maund on all goods imported by rail. He quoted Cawnpore as an example in this connection; but remarked that a very strong case would have to be made out to get Government to approve any such proposals. He thought that a strong case could be made out, as it would be a calamity to be driven into subjecting to octroi, at the rates then under discussion (or at any rate), grain and piece-goods ; as not only would the refunds be enormous, entailing vast difficulty and increase of staff, but there would be extinction of that freedom from octroi in the case of these two commodities to which, as Major Davies had before remarked, Delhi largely owed its prosperity as a commercial centre.

* * * * *

As to the idea of a terminal tax adverse pronouncements by the Government of India, which appeared in correspondence connected with octroi, showed that it must be finally abandoned.

* * * * *

In Resolution Nos. 55—60 of 1899 the Government of India had ordered examination of all octroi schedules to ascertain whether the rates on (a) articles paying sea customs and the corresponding indigenous articles were higher than Re.1-9-0 per Rs. 100 of value, or (b) in the case of ghi, timber, and tobacco, higher than Rs. 3-2-0. It was ascertained that generally the rates were higher, and as loss would have accrued if the foregoing rates had been insisted on, the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Punjab Government, agreed to rates of—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a). Sugar, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables and building materials, ghi, timber and tobacco ...	3	2	0
(b). Articles not subject to customs duty ...	4	11	0
(c). All articles subject to customs duty other than those under (a) ...	1	9	0

At these rates municipalities were called upon to submit revised octroi schedules. While the correspondence about such submission was proceeding the Government of India (in a fresh Resolution No. 179—185 of 1903) went the length of propounding for consideration fresh and higher rates. These were subsequently confirmed in Government of India Resolution No. 206—212, dated 9th December 1904, of the Home Department. These rates are—

I.—For articles subject to customs and the corresponding indigenous articles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) All articles other than in (b) below ...	3	2	0
(b) Sugar, fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, drugs, spices, timber, and building materials ...	4	11	0

II.—For articles not subject to customs.

	Rs.	a.	p.
All articles (excluding salt, opium, exciseable articles (and the raw materials for their manufacture) and petroleum) ...	4	11	0 in ordinary; but Rs. 6-4-0 in case of financial exigency.

As to sugar the Punjab Government remarked, in respect of the Delhi Municipality (see their letter No. 576, dated 10th December 1903, to the Commissioner) that if the rate of Rs. 4-11-0 on sugar still left a deficit (after revision of schedules at the new rates) they would be prepared to recommend to the Government of India a Rs. 6-11-0 rate on this article.

Upon the basis of these finally approved rates the municipality prepared draft revised schedules and published them to allow of objections (if any) by the public. A great number of manuscript objections were put in; but the most worthy of consideration was a printed objection-paper submitted by the body of Punjabi-Muhammadan merchants in the Sadr Bazar. Imitating their example the Rate Payers Association also put in a printed objection-paper. When the objections were taken into consideration by Sub-committee, the leading Punjabi-Muhammadan merchants were invited to sit in meeting with the Sub-committee. A full discussion ensued, some objections being accepted. The Sub-committee resolved that the draft revised schedule (as amended after objection) should be laid before the Committee for approval and for submission to Government. This was the position of affairs in about September: but in October the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts published a set of instructions and suggestions regarding revision of octroi schedules, and it seemed possible that these might make re-consideration of the draft revised schedules again necessary (October 1905).

Octroi collections—City.—Mr. Alex. Anderson had difficulty about finding a competent superintendent of octroi. He advertised, but there were no likely applicants. He thought improvement in collections might follow if a "lent" Naib-Tahsildar, willing and active, were appointed as superintendent, if the Committee would agree to apply for one.

Octroi collections—City.

Major Davies remarked that the Secretary (Mr. Hurley) still "had a hand" in collections, which he thought should vest in the superintendent alone, as such extraneous work impaired the Secretary's attention to his proper duties.

Major Douglas noted that in his time there was a competent superintendent in the person of Lala Babu Ram, who still (1905) is in office. He has a staff of muharrirs, jamadars and peons under him to a total of about 150 units.

The administration rests in a Sub-Committee consisting of one of the Vice-Presidents and five members.

There are elaborate rules or standing orders in the Delhi Municipal Manual as to collections, their payment into the octroi office at the Town Hall, and as to their credit to the Bank; but in 1905 the prosecution of a defaulting octroi treasurer revealed a looseness of attention to the authorised procedure which was startling. The judgment in the case (the defaulter got two years) may be worth perusal. It appeared that the head treasurer, or treasurer for general receipts, did not verify and receive at close of office hours the octroi receipts, but that these were left in a separate box accountable for by the octroi treasurer (whose security was Rs. 50 only) solely. Even when the municipal receipts of the past day were sent to the Bank next morning no one verified the octroi receipts total entered in the chalan for the Bank, and the cash sent turned out, on one occasion, to be some hundreds less than the figure entered in the chalán. Had the octroi treasurer made up the amount during the day before Bank closing hours, nothing, probably, would have been heard of the matter, as it transpired that it was this treasurer's habit to often send in short cash at morning to the Bank (having made a misappropriation over night) and then to make good the deficit, while the consignment to the Bank was being leisurely counted, out of the takings of the current day. On the occasion in question he failed to so arrange matters, and at evening, when the Bank reported the deficit, absconded.

The audit conducted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the summer of 1905 was followed by a report which should be consulted. Much chicanery probably goes on at the octroi posts. The superintendent requires to be a very good reliable man.

Octroi receipts for past years have been as follows:—

Statement showing octroi income from 1886-87 to 1904-05.

Years.	Amount of income.			Names of octroi superintendents.
1886-87	2,49,791	7	3	Lala Bindra Ban.
1887-88	2,39,633	13	3	Lala Dularay Lall.
1888-89	2,40,491	3	3	Lala Bindra Ban.
1889-90	2,64,337	0	0	Ditto.
1890-91	2,63,120	2	3	Ditto.
1891-92	2,41,701	6	6	Ditto.
1892-93	2,41,936	5	6	Lala Bishen Saroop.
1893-94	2,69,244	5	0	Babu Ram.
1894-95	2,81,013	10	0	Ditto.
1895-96	3,00,073	2	9	Ditto.
1896-97	2,46,813	10	9*	Ditto.
1897-98	2,45,891	12	3*	Ditto.
1898-99	2,83,563	13	9	Ditto.
1899-1900	2,66,126	7	0*	Ditto.
1900-01	2,59,949	4	6*	Ditto.
1901-02	3,04,013	14	6	Ditto.
1902-03	3,28,269	9	9	Ditto.
1903-04	2,98,467	14	6	Ditto.
1904-05	2,97,915	7	3	Ditto.

* The decrease in the years marked with asterisks was ascribed to the effects of drought.

Opium and drugs licenses.—The monopoly of vend of opium and drugs has been in the hands of Salig Ram Mahesh Das, or of this family, since very early times. The family also had the liquor license monopoly (see *Liquor Licenses*) until not very long ago, when this latter monopoly was partly taken from it. Concerning the undesirability of granting liquor vend monopolies there are no longer two opinions in this Province, or in any other Province; not excepting Bombay, where the system is dying the hardest death. But monopolies of opium and drug vend have not been so condemned, and do obtain in several districts of the Punjab. In Delhi there has never been any other system. It saves the District Officers much trouble and this is one justification for it. That it is the only justification it is quite possible to believe. That the monopolist, whose profits it is very difficult to accurately ascertain, must derive an income, great portion of which would under other arrangements go to Government in the form of vend-fee, seems tolerably clear; and it is fairly certain that only leniency for a contractor of long standing has, in addition to the other consideration abovementioned, prevented experiment with the system of vend-license disposals by individual shop.

Opium and drugs licenses.

As in the case of liquor, it is always a question whether the monopolist does not merely sub-let or sub-sell, thereby gaining a large unearned increment which represents a quantity which Government should share in. Take the case of Lala Baijnath, the representative of the monopolist for tahsil Sonepat, for instance. In 1903-04, he was paying Salig Ram Rs. 8 per diem for the business of the tahsil, and was bound to buy from him opium at Rs. 16 a ser, and charas and bhang at one rupee (per ser and maund, respectively) above their wholesale cost price. This man's family had had the Sonepat business, on these or similar terms, for 50 years under Salig Ram.

Evidently he was no servant, but a sub-lessee. He was anxious to deal with Government in the first person.

Out-door relief (City), Poor-house—Vagrants.—There used to be a municipal poor house, which was abolished. (It was not much affected by natives, but Eurasians and others resorted to it). However, in lieu of this form of relief, an annual sum has continued to be set apart in the municipal budget for the relief of the destitute—the budget head being "Out-door relief."

Out-door relief (City), Poor-house—Vagrants.

A register is maintained of indigent persons admitted to such relief, given in the form of monthly doles. The majority are perhaps, principally, widows.

It is not a good plan to relieve European and Eurasian "vagrants" visiting Delhi from this fund. If they are relieved at all, it is better to utilise the "Vagrancy fund" allotment at the credit of the Deputy Commissioner. But relief (in the way of railway fares, &c.,) from this latter fund should be given with caution; as liberality inevitably brings a shower of such visitors to Delhi, the news of the liberality being circulated. Mr. Robert Clarke found it necessary to pass an order that any vagrant asking alms should be taken in charge under the Act and sent to the "poor-house" at Lahore. The order was re-affirmed by Major Parsons in 1905, as a period of liberality had caused the above-mentioned nuisance. Such action also tends to prevent vagrants being "passed on" from Lahore or other cities to as no vagrants will ask for "fare" to a city once it is known that such an order exists therein.

P

Patwaris.—Mr. Alex. Anderson said he thought the patwaris not infrequently had the upper hand of the kanungos who were diffident of correcting them. Mr. Silcock thought the patwaris as a body about as bad as they could be, one cause being that they had not been compelled to reside in their circles. He ordered stoppage of pay of all patwaris not so resident by 1st October 1894. Major Davies endorsed the opinion of the patwaris being as bad as any he had known, adding that they fostered litigation, engaged in trade, and every kind of deviltry. He had made a point of appointing no patwari to that tahsil in which his home might be. Major Douglas

Patwaris.

It may be noted here that when in October (1905) fresh efforts at removing these squatters had occurred, a large deputation waited on the Deputy Commissioner and petitioned for clemency. They were informed that they would not be turned out in a body or without consideration; but were told that they should resign themselves to the situation and seek fresh ground elsewhere. They were, in fact, offered fresh ground somewhere near the old Idgah. They have the less claim to consideration because they entered upon litigation with the municipality. At the same time it might be as well to give them fresh ground to build on, and also to give them some cash compensation to induce them to quietly go.

Piece Goods.

Piece-goods.—The following passages concerning piece-goods are taken, with his permission, from a *brochure* on the subject written by Mr. William Kirkpatrick, Delhi Agent of the firm of Anderson Wright & Co.:—

For the eleven months ended February 1904 the total merchandise imported into India was Rs. 76,42,66,745, out of this cotton piece-goods represents Rs. 24,44,18,781, leaving for all other imports Rs. 51,98,47,964, or roughly, of the total imports to India for eleven months over 30 per cent. was cotton piece-goods. The next item on the list in value among articles of imports after piece-goods comes "other articles," of which Rs. 14,96,38,464, or say 15 crores worth, were imported for eleven months ended February 1904. At least ten crores of this come under the head of "Woollen and Silk piece-goods." Thus out of a total importation of merchandise to India during eleven months of say 75 crores, cotton piece-goods amounted to 24½ crores in value, cotton yarns to 2 crores, and woollen and silk piece-goods to 10 crores, or a total of 36½ crores of rupees. In fact practically 50 per cent of the imports of merchandise into India is represented by piece-goods and manufactured or partly manufactured textiles. Thirty-six crores represent £24,000,000; that is to say, India, in eleven months buys this amount worth of textiles from England and the Continent. The Continental-made piece-goods are with one or two exceptions cheap imitations, and there is always a demand for the cheaper though shoddier article. Anyone can work out for himself what quantity of cloth would be required if, say, each one of the 300 millions of persons in India used, say, one yard of cloth every two months—six yards per annum per head. This would give 1,800,000,000 yards of cloth in twelve months! It is perhaps fortunate or unfortunate (according to the point of view) that every lady of India does not, like the ladies of Marwar and Rajputana, require 44 yards of material for one petticoat!

As would naturally be supposed, Calcutta and Bombay are, besides being the principal ports in India to which piece-goods are shipped from Europe, the biggest distributing markets. Calcutta comes first as a distributary, then Bombay, and then, in Upper India, Delhi leads as a centre. Madras would be placed after Delhi, then Karachi, then, for certain classes of goods, Amritsar, and then Cawnpore. In Upper India, Delhi, Amritsar and Cawnpore are the only really "wholesale" piece-goods markets. To these three distributing centres dealers and buyers come in from Nepal, Central India, Rajputana, Rampur, the Himalayas, Kashmir, Afghanistan and Central Asia, besides, of course, from every town and village in Northern and Central India. While the bulk of goods are still bought at the Indian ports for these up-country markets, one or two of the bigger Calcutta and Bombay importing European houses and one or two Manchester firms have now branches in Delhi and Amritsar, who work direct with Europe. There are also half a dozen German and Swiss firms who were not slow to take advantage of the blessing of Free Trade in up-country Indian markets. The bulk of the piece-goods business of India at the ports is in the hand of European importing houses—English firms or rather Scotch firms, and most of them are of old standing and good repute, and the names of one or two are practically household words, or more correctly "bazar words" all over Upper India.

The object of every firm importing and selling piece-goods in India is to get its own particular qualities known. Each piece of, say, white shirtings, more familiarly known as "long-cloth," is "got up" in a certain distinctive way. For instance, on the top or face of the piece is a large ticket or picture of, say, an athlete, or acrobat, or a dancing girl, or a motor car, or an elephant or, perhaps more commonly, some subject from Hindu mythology. Beneath this large ticket there is possibly a smaller ticket. Then, say, some design stamped, probably the importing firm's name. Beneath this again is stamped a distinguishing number or numbers, perhaps a letter or letters, and it is usually by this number or letter that the cloth gets known. Once a cloth gets popular, it may be by actual merit, it may be through a combination of fortunate circumstances, there is then always (or until some other mark or number cuts it out) a demand for that particular cloth, and as long as this demand for it lasts the importing firm 'makes money.' It is extraordinary how very often in the case of even the identical cloth got out under two different numberings or tickets, the one "takes on" while the other drops out or sells at a much lower price. For instance X and Co. import a white mull-mull under No. 01234. If this quality and combination is well placed and becomes popular, competing firms try and bring out similar cloth, or in fact obtain the very identical cloth from the same

suppliers or makers in Manchester; but if X and Co.'s No. 01234 has caught the popular fancy, which means that it has been carefully placed at proper times to good dealers, no competitor will have a look in unless he sells at 5 to 10 per cent. less than the quality 01234 is selling at.

What was the object of the little band of "English shopkeepers" who sailed up the River Hughly 200 years ago?—Trade. Who were the Hon'ble the East India Company?—Traders. What are we to-day—outside the official hierarchy?—Traders, who closely and keenly follow and imitate and work every idea to meet native requirements—from the plain *dhoti* which your *Purbya* syce wears (usually dyed salmon pink), to the gaudy and multi-coloured *choondri* or *sari* worn by the Jatni and her first cousin the Marwarin. Every day new notions regarding width, length, texture and finish, and new designs for prints and dyed cloths are being sent home and worked out at home by weavers, bleachers, printers and dyers, and, yes, by artists, and designers and chemists and skilled mechanics. The manufacture, and particularly the printing and dying of cloth, is now an art, a science.

Take up your stand in any bazar of any up-country city where during half an hour 1,000 people pass you, and if any individual passes, man, woman or child (though the last might reduce the average!), who is not wearing on his or her person some article of apparel made in England or the Continent, you will have seen a sight as rare as the proverbial dead donkey. How many Europeans realise that the material, practically every cotton garment worn by their servants, is made in England?

That wonderfully coloured red, or it may be chocolate ground *sari* which the Jatni pulls over her face as you walk through her village on your way to *shikar*, comes from Glasgow and Manchester. All that *salbo* the *bhisti* ties round his waist is the famous Turkey red—also of Glasgow. And the red and yellow striped and bordered bow-legged trousers the Musalmani wears is a Manchester print. The black ground printed quilted coat the barber wears in the cold days of December is from Manchester. The fine white mull *chapkans* or *kurtas* and *achkans* that the *lokil sluff* gentleman wears when calling on you for *mulakati* are all Manchester. See the gaudy satin cloths, striped and fancy prints, the rainbow coloured *dupattas*, the fancy bordered *dhotees*—borders of blue and red, of elephants and crocodiles—all come from Lancashire. See the guady linings and trimmings of the lambardar's *rath* (or four-wheeled double-domed *bylie*), red and black and yellow diamond designs—frills and tucks of glazed orange and green cloth; all of British manufacture. But the ideas, the designs, the colours of dyed stuffs, are most decidedly Indian, and the particular tastes and demands of every district in India are catered for. In the South-Eastern Punjab and over the greater part of the United Provinces the black ground print is a speciality; every one in these parts has seen the black ground printed quilt. In Rajputana the demand is for more variegated colourings. Who has not seen the *Marwari's* tightly bound tape *pagri?* It displays a distinct style, zig-zag lines, squares and diamonds and stripes and lines of green, yellow, orange, red and purple.

Two hundred years ago India was entirely self-supplying in "piece-goods," and particularly in prints and dyed stuffs. India, as a matter of fact, was probably the birthplace of the art of calico printing, since beyond doubt cotton cloth originated in India, and the abundance of dye-stuffs and the facility with which cotton receives dyes, rendered the staining of it with figures a natural consequence. "Calico" of course derives its name from Calicut, once—as we all know—celebrated for its manufactures of cotton cloth and also for its prints—calico prints. The first record of calico printing as an art is that of Pliny, who describes the process of printing followed by Egyptians. The Egyptians most probably learnt the art from India. To this day, as every Memsahib in India knows, in every bazar in India there is the *rangna wallah*, who for a few pice will dye a blouse or a curtain in the most delicate and æsthetic shades required. Printing is also still carried on, but more as a "special line" than as a general trade. Block printing may be seen in any city or town up-country. In Farrukhabad, where once *palangposhes* (counterpanes) and *razai* cloths were printed in wonderful colours and designs, there is still a fair trade, but, sad to relate, mostly in curtains for Liberty's and for export generally, and the colouring matters used are no more the famous madder and other fast vegetable dyes but—German Alizerine!

But anyone who knows anything of the cumbrous and tedious processes adopted by the Indian dyer, methods handed down to him from many generations past, can easily understand the necessity that arose for the intervention of English skill and science, and can easily comprehend how it is that the English printer, to say nothing of superior artistic excellence, can to-day compete successfully against the proverbially "cheap labour" of India.

Of all the commercial classes in Upper India the Marwari Bania—though not the first possibly—has more than any other fully realised the potentialities of India's buying power and England's capabilities as a supplier—in particular reference to the piece-goods import trade. Some 60 or 70 years ago a few Marwari Banias were employed as *Munims* or *Gomastas* by the great Banians who were finance agents and guarantee-brokers to the English importing houses in Calcutta. These Banians were to a large extent *Khatris*, and in strict accordance

with the custom prevailing in the "good old days," amassed large fortunes, retired to their homes up-country and lived lives of leisure; leaving all the drudgery and work and management of their business in the hands of the aforesaid Marwari *Munims* and *Gomastas*. The natural result was the gradual displacement of the indolent and surfeited *Khatri* by his astute and thrifty *Gomasta*. The English merchants were not slow in realising who was the better and more useful man, and to-day practically the whole of the Calcutta piece-goods trade is in the hands of the Marwaris. The sellers, buyers, brokers, baniahs, and every one else connected with piece-goods business in Calcutta, where not Europeans, are Marwaris. This applies to a great extent all over Upper India. The Marwari is everywhere and everything as far as "piece-goods" are concerned. He comes mostly from Chooroo and the surrounding districts in Bikanir, and according to a modern saying he "leaves his village with a *lota* (brass vessel) but returns with a lakh."

In Calcutta he is fast becoming the leading native citizen, and has made the great Harrison Road famous with his wonderful sky-scraping houses. Up-country he does not worry over or interfere with the internal politics of the city he lives in. He despises the Rai Bahadur-seeker, and is in turn ignored by all the *lokil sluff*, and thus for obvious reasons the European administrative officials are often even unaware of his existence. Through all this he plods along, a keen and sharp businessman, usually perfectly straightforward and honest, trusting where by intuition as he seems to know he can trust, an expert in his own particular line, an accountant and book-keeper one might almost say by birth. He only fails when he attempts literature, but for that he can hardly be blamed when you discover that the Sarafi or commercial character which he uses does not contain a vowel in its alphabet.

Pleader, Government.

Pleader, Government.—The Government pleader is retained for Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal and Rohtak. Retaining fee, Rs. 100 per mensem; case fee (Notification No. 876, dated 22nd July 1902) Rs. 16 for each case at head-quarters and Rs. 20 for cases elsewhere. When the case lasts more than one day there may be "special fees" at the same rate for each appearance, up to a limit of Rs. 100. (When appearances last a short time only, the rate should be Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per hour, subject to the limit of Rs. 16 or Rs. 20 per hearing.)

Pleader, Delhi Municipality.

Pleader, Delhi Municipality.—The Municipality retains a pleader as counsel. His remuneration is a question which has from time to time presented difficulty. The scale of remuneration allowed to the Government Pleader (*q. v.*) is not altogether appropriate for adoption. A scale of remuneration was fixed by a Sub-Committee appointed in 1904; but during 1905 this was found to admit of unexpectedly costly charges for cases not proportionately important. It appeared that there should be a distinction drawn between appearances in cases brought against, and in those brought by, the Municipality. A fresh Sub-Committee was appointed to reconsider the scale in August or September 1905, as the impending expiry of the then counsel's term of engagement gave fitting opportunity for a reconsideration.

Police, District.

Police, District.—Below is reproduced the "duty state" of the Police as it stood on the first day of a month taken at random. (The first statement shows in column 2 (0) the Municipal Police, but this Police force is dealt with more particularly under *Police, City*). The statement shows a strength of 1,023 police which, after deduction of the 444 Delhi Municipal Police, leaves a force of 579, of which 222 were on duty at rural stations and posts; 102 were on fixed duties at the sadr; 69 on leave or sick; and 186 in reserve. Of the reserve 130 were employed on special duties.

The body of 28 mounted constables is a feature of the Delhi force which is satisfactory.

The thanas are 11; seven being 1st class and four 2nd class.

A sketch map showing the rural thana boundaries is also appended.

The existing arrangement of thana boundaries is the result of revision which occurred in 1901-02, up till then tahsil and thana boundaries had often not been conterminous, and many zaildars dealt with two, three, and even four thanas. Major Douglas in concert with Mr. Dunsford, District Superintendent of Police, revised all boundaries so as to remedy, as far as possible, the above defects and all amendments and alterations were then gazetted.

The substitution of a Police station at Saftar Jang for the one at Basai was mentioned by Major Douglas as desirable, but not effected.

Duty State of the Combined Police on the 1st February 1904.

1	2																			
	FIXED DUTIES (*i.e.*,) DUTIES SANCTIONED BY STANDING ORDERS.																			
RANK.	(a).	(b). Treasury.	(c). Commissioner.	(d). Deputy Commissioner.	(e). Police Officers' Orderlies.	(f). Police Office.	(g). Sadr Courts and Court Orderlies.	(h). Assistant Commissioner at out-post.	(i). Settlement Department.	(k). Canal Department.	(l). Rural duty *Stations, tahsils and posts*)	(m). Magazine and Quarter-guard.	(n). Telephone.	(o). City Delhi.	(p). City Sonepat.	(q). City Balabgarh.	(r). City Faridabad.	(s).	(t). Total on fixed duties.
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Deputy Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	19
Sergeants, 1st grade ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	14
Do., 2nd and 3rd grades.	...	1	1	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	29	...	...	40	2	1	1	...	84
Constables, Mounted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Foot ...	...	8	4	5	9	8	2	...	...	...	192	5	14	390	10	1	1	...	649
Total ...	...	9	5	5	9	21	8	...	...	..	232	5	14	*444	12	2	2	...	768
Sanctioned strength ...	...	9	5	5	9	21	8	...	...	...	222	5	14	532	12	2	2	...	846

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9												
							DISPOSAL OF THE RESERVE SHOWN IN COLUMN 8.												
							(a).	(b).	(c).	(d).		(e).		(f).		(g).		(h).	(i).
RANK.	Sick.	Leave.	Vacancies.	Total (columns 2–5).	Sanctioned strength.	Reserve (column 7 less 6).	Recruits.	Hospital orderlies.	Escort duties.	Anthro.	Suspension.	Quarter-guard.	Secret Service.	Langri and Bhishties.	Drill Instructors.	Absent.	On duty.	Total (a—g).	Available for duty.
Inspectors	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deputy Inspectors ...	...	2	...	21	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Sergeants, 1st grade ...	...	...	1	15	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Do., 2nd and 3rd grades.	...	2	...	86	99	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	13	...
Constables, Mounted ...	...	3	...	3	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	11
Do., Foot ...	14	36	11	710	854	144	24	2	1	1	...	...	4	7	1	..	104	144	...
Total ...	14	43	12	837	1,028	186	24	2	1	2	...	...	4	7	3	...	†130	173	13
Sanctioned strength ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		Sergeants.	Constables.
* On leave	... ...	2	12
Recruits	... ...	...	14
Sick	... ...	...	2
In Camp of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor	...	5	53
Total	... ...	7	81

† For detail of duties, *see* third statement.

For rural duties, *see* next page.

DELHI POLICE OFFICE:
1st February 1904.

Employed on Rural Duties.

1	2							3	4	5
	DETAIL.									
		Sergeants.			Constables.					
						Foot.				
Name and class of Stations and number of Road-posts.	Deputy Inspectors.	1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Mounted.	1st grade.		Total of all ranks.	Sanctioned number.	Remarks.
First Class. Stations.										
1. Larsauli ...	1	...	1	1	...	16	...	19	15	4 Constables in excess.
2. Sonepat ...	1	...	1	1	...	13	...	16	15	1 Constable in excess on Rest-house.
3. Najafgarh ...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	15	15	
4. Faridabad ...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	15	15	
5. Balabgarh ...	1	...	1	1	...	12	...	15	15	
6. Mahrauli ...	1	...	1	1	...	12	...	15	15	
7. Chaensa ...	1	...	...	2	...	12	...	15	15	
Second Class.										
1. Alipur ...	1	...	...	2	...	8	...	11	10	1 Sergeant in excess.
2. Nangloi ...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	10	10	
3. Rai ...	1	...	1	1	...	10	...	13	10	1 Sergeant and 2 Constables in excess.
4. Basant ...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	11	10	1 Sergeant in excess.
Out-posts, Road-posts, &c.										
No.										
7. *Out-posts* 1st Class ...	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	14	14	
Out-posts 2nd Class	...	...	2	1	...	17	...	20	20	
10. Road-posts ...	...	...	...	1	...	32	...	33	33	
2. Tahsils ...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	10	10	
Total ...	10	1	7	22	...	192	...	232	222	

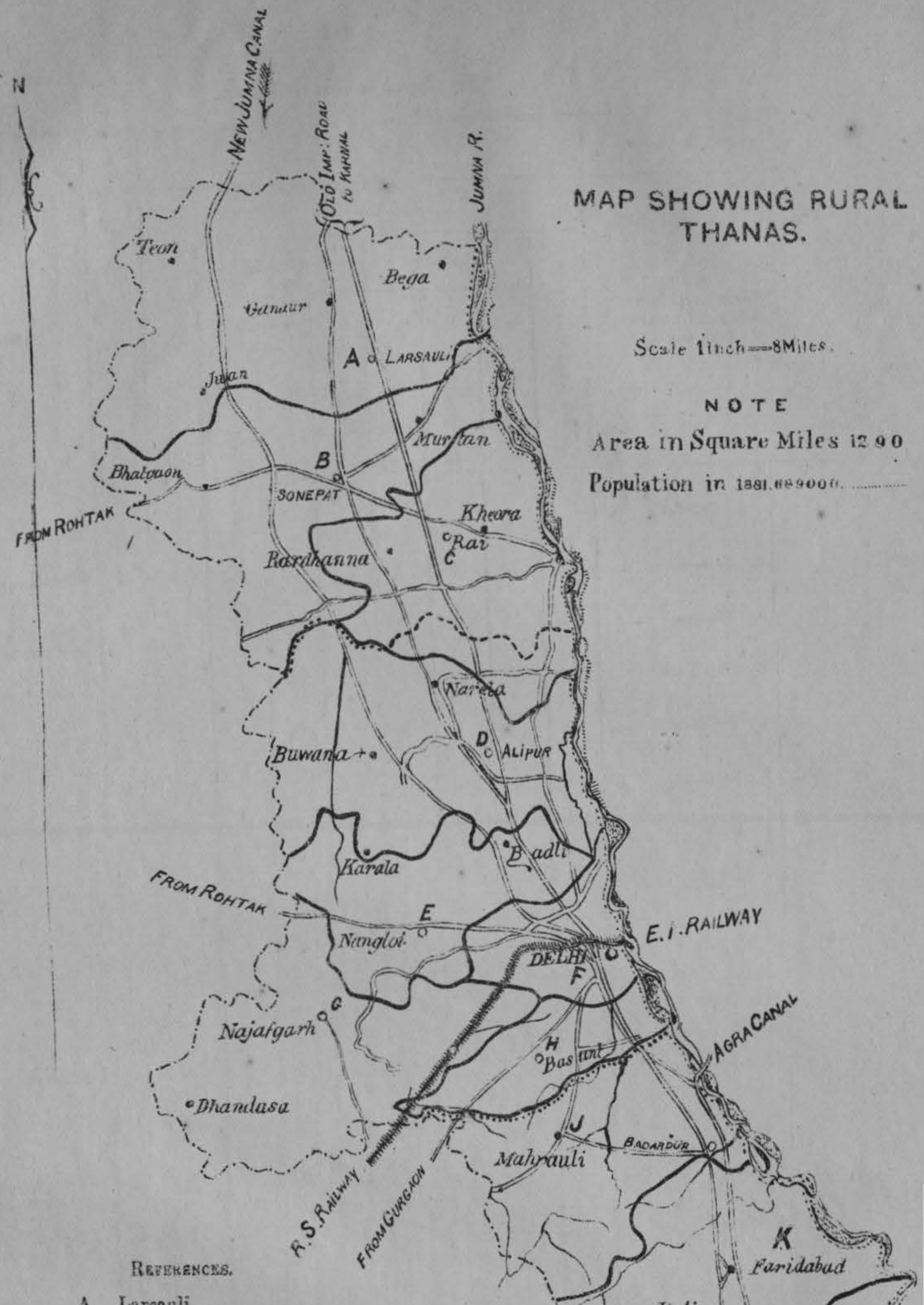
MAP SHOWING RURAL THANAS.

Scale 1inch = 8Miles.

NOTE

Area in Square Miles 1290

Population in 1881.689000.



"CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS, LAHORE.

DUTY STATE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1904.

Explanation as to all new duties, increase to or decrease in fixed duties, changes in arrangements, &c.

Detail of men shown on duty in column 9 (*g*) of first statement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants, 1st grade.	Sergeants, 2nd and 3rd grade.	Mounted Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	On duty with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.
...	.	1	1	...	...	2	Training School, Phillour.
...	...	...	9	...	...	9	On duty with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab.
...	...	...	...	14	...	14	Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	10	10	Training School, Phillour.
...	...	...	...	...	5	5	On plague duty at Simla.
...	...	...	...	...	5	5	Commissioner's Camp.
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Divisional Judge's Court House.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Extra on treasury guard to assist the Sergeant in charge.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Office orderly.
...	...	...	...	...	80	80	On duty with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
...	1	1	10	14	104	130	

Police, City.

Police, City.—In this article is given a statement showing the "duty state" of Delhi City Police as it stood on 1st February 1904.

It will be seen that this force is composed of—

1 City Superintendent (at present Mr. Tancred, Inspector).
1 Inspector (at present Khan Sahib Sandhe Khan).
6 Deputy Inspectors.
53 Sergeants.
471 Constables.
——
532

This total of 532 corresponds with the total of "sanctioned strength" shown in column 2 (*o*) of the duty state appearing under the article *District Police*. The distribution of the thana charges is shown in the sketch map following. Roughly the three main divisions are (1) Intramural, (2) Paharganj, (3) Sabzi Mandi. The statement will show that under (1) comes a body of 35 sergeants and 240 (round) constables quartered at the Kotwali and Barracks 2 and 3 (5 sergeants and 50 constables at each of the three places), and at Barrack 4 (5 sergeants 38 constables); that under (2) comes a body of 4 sergeants and 28 constables; and under (3) a body of 7 sergeants and 62 constables. The allotment under (2) seems small compared with (3), but this is because (3) (*viz.*, the Sabzi Mandi thana) serves the greater chowki (shown as 7 in the map) in the Sadr Bazar, where this thana itself really ought to be.

The 'intramural' strength is all shown under one group in the statement, because although it is divided, as above shown, into posts at (*i*) the Kotwali, (*ii*) Kazi Hauz, (*iii*) Faiz Bazar, and (*iv*) Kashmiri Gate, the posts at (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) are particularly called 'Barracks' (*i.e.*, Barracks 2, 3, and 4) as distinct from *thanas*, because the sergeants in charge are only disciplinary and reporting officers, not investigating officers. The investigating officers (4 Deputy Inspectors, 5 sergeants and 35 constables) are all held up at the Kotwali itself, under the Inspector and City Superintendent; the system being that all investigations, whether of cases within the Kotwali "area," or of cases reported from the "areas" under the 3 barracks, are conducted from the Kotwali by members of the central investigating staff thereat. The "areas" therefore within the city are marked off only for pure 'policing' and reporting purposes: all crime of which cognisance is taken in any area being reported at once to the Kotwali, which is connected by telephone (the 'exchange' being in the office thereof)

with each "barrack", as well as with the Paharganj and Sabzi Mandi thanas, the Sadr Bazar "Chowki", the Police lines, and Police office at the Kacheri. At the Kotwali there is the joint office of the Inspector and City Superintendent.

Detail of City Police.

		Sergeants.	Constables.	Sanctioned strength. Sergeants.	Sanctioned strength. Constables.	Remarks.
Intramural.	Kotwali	5	34	5	50	16 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Reserve	...	...	...	...	
	Kazi Houz	5	34	5	50	16 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Reserve	...	...	...	...	
	Faiz Bazar	2	45	5	50	2 Sergeants and 5 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp and 1 Sergeant on leave.
	Reserve	...	2	...	2	
	Kashmiri Gate	3	34	5	38	4 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp and 1 Sergeant sick, 1 on leave.
	Reserve	...	...	...	...	
	Gates	3	...	3	...	
	Investigation	5	35	6	34	
	Kotwali office...	6	6	6	6	
	Plain clothes	...	5	...	6	1 Constable on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Special at Railway	...	2	...	2	
	Fort	...	1	...	1	
Paharganj.	Investigation	...	4	1	4	1 Sergeant on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Special duty and command ...	...	3	...	4	
	4 days and night beats with lock-up and night beats.	2	17	2	18	1 Constable on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Station Clerk and Assistant ...	1	1	1	1	
	Lance-Sergeants	...	1	...	1	
Sadar Bazar, Sabzi Mandi.	Investigation	1	8	1	8	
	Special duty and command ...	...	6	...	8	2 Constables on leave.
	3 days and night beats with lock-up and night beat only.	2	13	2	18	5 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Station Clerk and Assistant ...	1	1	1	1	
	Day and night beat, one night beat only.	2	18	3	24	1 Sergeant and 6 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Lance-Sergeants	...	3	...	3	
Fixed.	Kotwali lock-up	1	6	1	6	
	Telephone	...	10	...	10	
	Police Officer's orderly	...	6	—	6	
	Court orderly	...	6	...	6	
	Fire engine	...	2	...	2	
	Honorary Magistrates' Court ...	1	1	...	1	
	Special duty and command... ...	6	85	...	...	* See separate list attached.
	Total	46	389	...	...	
Fluctuating.	Leave and furlough	5	25	3	25	
	Sick	2	9	3	25	
	Confinement	...	...	...	1	
	Suspended	...	...	...	2	
	Absent	...	1	...	1	
	Recruits	...	16	...	20	
	Vacancies	...	7	...	} 37	
	Reserve...	...	24	...		3 Constables on duty at Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.
	Total	7	82	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	*53	*471	53	471	* 53+471+8 (in margin)=532.

Sanctioned strength of Non-Gazetted Officers.

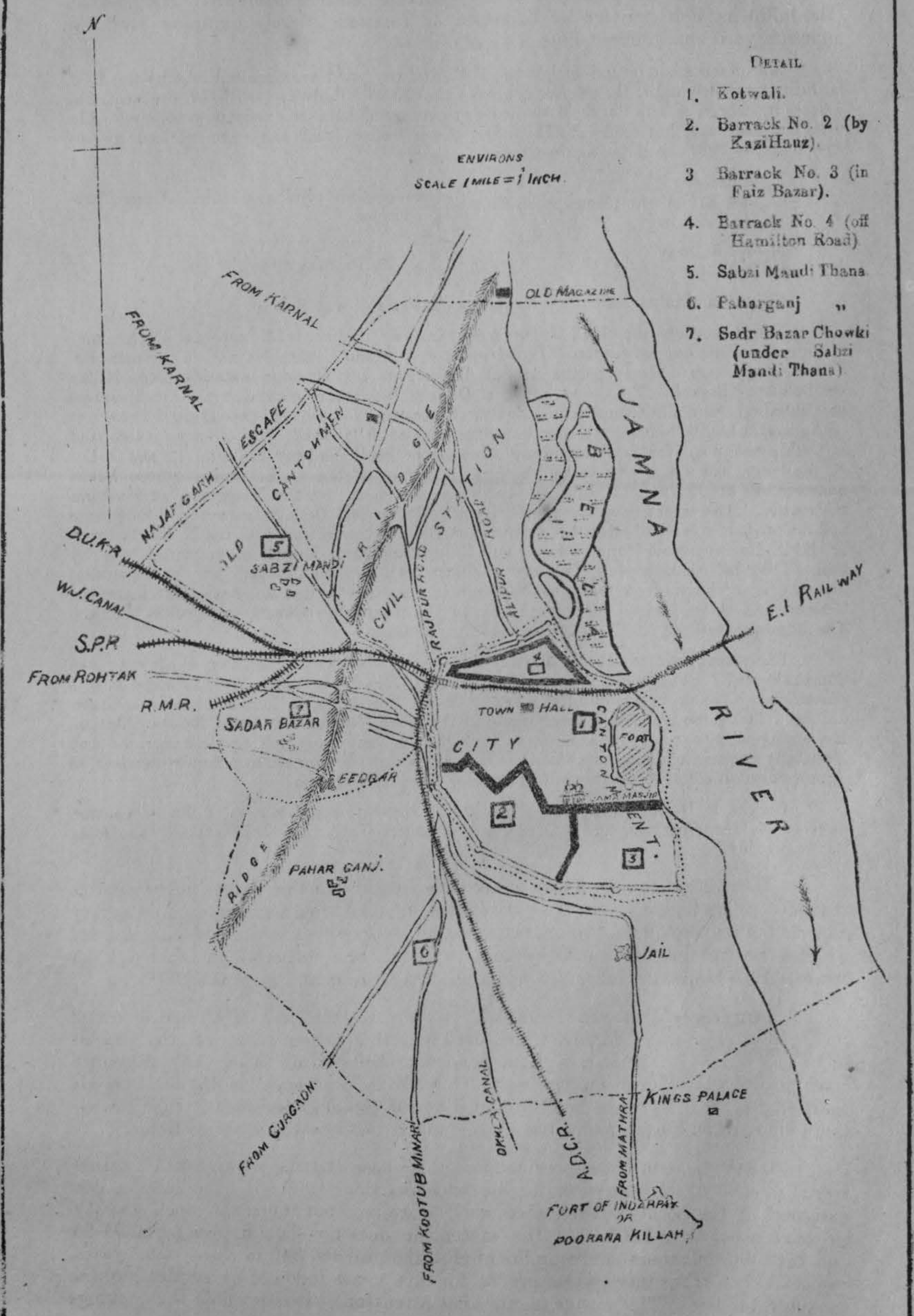
	City Supdt.	Insptr.	Dy. Insptrs.
	1	1	6
Present on 1-2-1904.	1	1	5
On leave ...	...	...	1
Total	1	1	6

* * * * * *

The transfer of Police Station 5 from Sabzi Mandi to the Sadr Bazar has been recommended. This would invert the existing arrangement, leaving the Sabzi Mandi under an outpost, instead of the Sadr Bazar.

An increase to the strength of the Municipal Police generally has also been recommended. The creation of Delhi Sadr Railway Station has, *inter alia*, rendered increase necessary (*see* the correspondence of 1905 on the subject). (October 1905).

Map illustrating City Thanas



Police, Railway—The Management of the E. I. Railway work Delhi Junction Railway Station yard for themselves and for all the railways running into or through it; but the policing arrangements, owing to the different railways which join here being forced differently, are, even in the precincts of the junction station somewhat complicated. The following note, written by Inspector C. Tancred, clearly explains how the junction yard and different lines are policed:—

Police, Railway.

All offences committed within the E. I. Railway yard are enquired into by the U. P. G. Railway Police and if the offence concerns the N.-W. Railway or R. M. Railway, the officers in charge of the Police of the railway concerned hold the necessary inquiry. The different Railways that come into Delhi are given below, and they are policed by the Police of the Province noted against them, *viz.*,—

E. I. Railway. O. and R. Railway (Moradabad line). D.-U.-K. Railway.	Government Railway Police, United Provinces.
N.-W. Railway. S.-P. Railway.	N.-W. Railway (Punjab) Police.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway—Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police.

The strength of the U. P. Government Railway Police is 1 Inspector (European), 2 European Platform Sergeants, 1 Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 17 Constables. The headquarters of the Inspector are at Delhi and his Division extends from Kalka *viâ* Delhi to Khojauli. They are under a Deputy Inspector General with headquarters at Allahabad; and all of them are under the Inspector General of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Police, with headquarters also at Allahabad. All offences committed at Delhi, Sonepat, Narela, Sabzi Mandi, Ganaur or Badli Railway Stations on the D.-U.-K. Railway are enquired into by the Sub-Inspector of the G. R. Police whose headquarters are at Delhi. All English enquiries are done by the Inspector or Platform Sergeants. The strength of the N.-W. Railway Police is 1 Deputy Inspector, 3 Sergeants and 8 Constables, and all offences committed at Delhi in connection with the N.-W. Railway or S.-P Railway from Punjabi Serai and Nangloi as far as Rohtak are enquired into by him. They have a European Inspector in charge whose headquarters are at Bhatinda, and who is in charge from Delhi to Samasata. They are under an Assistant Inspector General at Lahore, and all are subordinate to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab. The headquarters of the Deputy Inspector are at Delhi.

The strength of the R. M. Railway Police is (1) at Delhi Railway Station 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables, (2) at Lahori Gate 1 Head Constable, 3 Constables and 4 Chowkidars; (3) at Serai Rohilla Khan 1 Head Constable, 8 Constables and 2 Chowkidars. The three places are subordinate to the Head Constable at Delhi Railway Station. He is subordinate to a Sub-Inspector at Rewari, the Sub-Inspector to an Inspector and Assistant Superintendent at Bandikui. They again are subordinate to a Superintendent at Ajmere and all are subordinate to an Inspector General at Poona.

On the A. D. C. Railway there are 2 Sub-Inspectors at Muttra, 1 Sub-Inspector at Kosi, 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables on Lahori Gate, and 2 Constables on Delhi Sadar Station.

There are no units on any of the other stations of this latter Railway in this district. This Railway is in the jurisdiction of the Southern Section, Railway Police, United Provinces. the Superintendent whereof is stationed at Jhansi; and the nearest Inspector and Sergeant whereof are stationed at Jhansi; the nearest Sub-Inspectors being (as above shown) at Kosi and Muttra (1905).

Pounds.—There are (1904) 20 pounds in the district. They are all vested in the District Board for management; but of the pounds shown in the appended statement all those (14) marked *a* have police constables as muharrirs, the pounds being attached to thanas; the one marked *c* (at Okhla) has a clerk provided by the Canal Department, while the remainder marked *b* have muharrirs appointed and paid by the District Board.

Pounds.

It will be seen from the statement that these pounds, which are a "transferred property," have been maintained at a loss since 1900-01. The only reason assigned by the Local Funds office was "scarcity," but there was much scarcity in years previous to 1900-01. The statement does not show figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96, but there were profits of Rs. 236 and Rs. 546 in these two years, respectively. Thus there were profits for five years followed by sudden drop to considerable loss. The matter merits some attention. It is possible that takings are not being credited in full by the pound-keepers.

Statement showing receipts and charges of the cattle-pounds in charge of the Delhi District Board, from 1897-98 to 1904-05.

Names of cattle-pounds.	Receipts.								Charges.							
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-1905.
Alipur *b*	182	169	195	195	108	198	160									
Rai *a*	91	66	57	59	45	32	8									
Larsauli *a*	108	67	90	78	37	28	21									
Sonepat *a*	162	168	175	171	78	152	151									
Najafgarh *a*	120	181	158	102	95	81	109									
Nangloi *a*	178	114	55	86	100	181	188									
Mehrauli *a*	72	81	54	42	38	110	61									
Balabgarh *a*	201	185	172	161	77	105	121									
Chhaensa *a*	112	124	157	94	84	82	63									
Badarpur *a*	210	255	196	170	160	160	265									
Faridabad *a*	178	245	295	163	145	129	235									
Thana Khurd *b*	150	87	64	108	73	88	76									
Juan *b*	139	82	176	208	119	120	128									
Okhla *c*	67	96	92	53	19	13	53									
Basant *a*	57	28	18	17	30	79	23									
Manjhaoli *a*	121	142	228	98	72	89	146									
Mohana *b*	74	82	73	76	79	64	31									
Khanpur *b*	94	141	149	123	77	120	101									
Karala *b*	139	93	67	75	105	47	60									
Bawana *b*	116	107	184	72	75	63	81									
Total	2,571	2,513	2,605	2,151	1,616	1,941	2,161									
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle	1,000	1,021	515	623	1,276	834	340									
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	...	4	50									
Grand Total	3,571	3,534	3,120	2,771	2,892	2,776	2,551	2,506*	2,186	1,988	1,999	2,059	2,077	1,982	1,849	1,984*
Contribution paid to Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,000	1,000	...
							...	...	3,256	3,058	3,069	3,129	3,147	2,982	2,849	
							Gain ...	...	315	476	51	...	...	...	...	
							Loss ...	...	...	...	...	355	255	206	298	

* Actuals to end of February 1905.

Preaching.—Street preaching in the city gave enough trouble once in Mr. R. Clarke's time to cause him to call upon the principal missionaries to show cause why it should not be prohibited in the main thoroughfares. He did not proceed to a conclusion, but the partial action taken tended to minimise the extent of it.

Preaching.

In Mr. Alex. Anderson's time there was no trouble except in one case when a maulvi who had arrived after the Bombay riots, intimated that he would preach in the Fattehpuri Masjid, by, contrary to custom, issuing notices through the city. It was also a time when there had been disputations between the Mukallids and the Shia Muhammadans. There was an alarm in the city that a riot would take place on the Friday of the preaching, and the Deputy Commissioner got the preaching stopped through the agency of the Managing Committee of the Masjid, whose permission to preach the maulvi had not obtained.

Major Davies in March 1899 recorded that street preaching had given no trouble, although it had been going on as before. He said that when he first took over charge in 1895, the missionaries had approached him concerning arrangements under which they might have a place to themselves as a platform. They received an answer that preaching was only tolerated as long as it went on quietly, and that in case of any dispute or other inconvenience to the public, closure would be the appropriate remedy.

As a species of street preaching may be mentioned religious disputations, such as those, for instance, between the *Mukallids* and the *Ghair Mukallids*.

Such sectarian disputation conducted by learned "champions" put forward by opposed sects is popular. The arguments may be conducted in a building, but the placards announcing the date and hour of the "argument" are not unseldom provocative. A notable case occurred in 1905 in which an Arya Assistant Superintendent of Schools, who was Personal Assistant to the Circle Inspector, took it on himself to argue with a maulvi on the merits of their respective creeds. He posted the town with provocative placards, which led to proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to his transfer from the district.

Politics and Processions.—Major Davies in March 1899 remarked that he regarded Delhi as one of the main centres from which rumours spread through the country, there being so much communication with Hyderabad (Deccan), Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Rampur and other centres, which centres look to Delhi for news. He said a rumour will sometimes spread through the whole city in one day, changing it in a few hours from a state of perfect quietness into a place full of persons ready to accept any alarmist statements, and act upon them, as if they were true. The rapidity with which such change could become manifest was a point necessary to bear in mind, as although in his time matters had never reached any crisis, on one or two occasions they had seemed within measurable distance of it. He mentioned an occasion in the beginning of 1898 when on account of some prophecy of disaster at the time of the Thanesar Eclipse Fair, people, affected by the rumour, began to leave their homes and the city. This was an instance of how slight a rumour could have an effect upon different classes in the city.

Politics and Processions.

Commenting on Major Davies' description of the sensitiveness of the city to rumours, Major Douglas, after four years experience, pointed out how desirable it was to act with care in all matters likely to have far-reaching effects, and to explain most fully to the ward members, and to other leading men, the exact meaning and significance of any provincial or local measure passed which may affect the general public; as otherwise mischief makers spread false rumours; misunderstandings arise; and the city in a very short space of time can be put in a state of ferment.

An instance of this was the publication of the earliest Government Resolution concerning plague measures, at the time when Government contemplated the compulsory evacuation of affected towns. The publication led to a panic, or demonstration, evidenced in the usual ways.

* * * * * * *

But the incidents which, of course, give the Police most constant need for attention and management are religious and festive processions. The principle consistently observed for many years has been (see *Riots*) to allow no change upon previous years' practice, refusing licenses for any processions contemplated or applied for when precedent is wanting. Mr. Alex. Anderson wrote on this point in December 1893 that it was inexpedient to allow any change, even though both sides (or the leaders of both sides) should agree to support application for a change, or should agree to represent a change applied for as an improvement; one good reason being that the apparent leaders were often so much self-constituted that they had little or no control over their so-called followers, who might at any time be repudiators and thus cause trouble. Regarding processsions Major Davies wrote, as Mr. Alex. Anderson had already done, that the thing to remember is that the arrangements are all fixed (see *Mohurrum* and *Bakri Idh*) and all changes should be avoided in every possible way. He also noted that applications were likely to be received from time to time for religious processions to be allowed in the Chandni Chauk, but he considered that the rule of refusing to license this route for such processions should always be maintained.

Major Douglas maintained the attitude of allowing "No change or innovations." He said that all the arrangements were cut and dried, and that full details were on record on the various files.

But in spite of record being kept regarding "precedents" and "programmes," novel applications occur. For instance there was in 1905 application for a license to have procession on the occasion of a Hindu widow's remarriage. The route was carefully prescribed and properly policed, and all would have gone well but for the pean singing of singers hired to accompany the procession. These peans led in a certain street to counter cries from conservative Hindus, and a scrimmage was the result, in which various respectable members of society (some of the Educational Department) got engaged, and consequently found themselves, next day, in the Police Court.

It is open to the Police to disallow music and singing, and disallowance of the latter is often desirable, as often the pœans or songs sung are little less than a challenge to outsiders to tread on the tail of the procession's coat.

What with constantly recurring festival and marriage processions, the City Kotwal and his police have to be on regulatory duty without much rest all through a year.

Applications to introduce elephants as a feature of processions are made; but in 1904 it was ordered that in the interests of public traffic no wedding procession which wished to parade an elephant could be permitted to pass down the Chandni Chauk. Such a restriction would cause elephants to be dispensed with, as the Chandni Chauk is a route down which every marriage procession (the route is kept closed only to *religious* processions) desires to pass.

Primary School Building Fund, City.

Primary School Building Fund, City.—As long ago as 1872 the Delhi Municipality set aside Rs. 10,000 for construction of a Primary School building. The money was invested, pending selection of a site for the building: the school meanwhile being accommodated in a hired building. The desire of parents of small children naturally is that the school should be within easy reach of the city house-doors, and, as in the city proper practically every yard is built over, the investment has remained unused to this day (1905). Nine sites have been suggested, and rejected as unsuitable, at various times. The last site suggested was the impossible one of the Kazi Hauz square, which is the one strategical centre for the policing of the City on emergency. It was also at one time proposed to put the school in the N.-W. corner (and the Victoria Zenana Hospital in the S.-W. corner) of the square behind the Jama Masjid: the precedent being that two such buildings had so existed prior to 1857. But Lord Curzon objected to this arrangement (see *Victoria Zenana Hospital*) and the Primary School still (1905) wants a site. The Rs. 10,000 (invested in Government Promissory notes) had by 31st December 1904, swelled, by accrual of interest, to Rs. 18,934. The Bank of Bengal keeps the account in the name of the "Primary

School Building Fund." A letter which aimed at bringing the case to a head was written by the President of the Municipality to the Director of Public Instruction in March 1904.

Q

Quarries, Municipality.—There is no *tax* on quarrying stone within municipal limits, but any one who quarries on nazul land pays a *fee* to the Municipal Committee at the rate of Re. 0-8-0 per 100 cubic feet. The income from fees is about Rs. 700 a year, and the chaukidar-munshi who looks after this business gets Rs. 6 a month, or Rs. 72 a year. The income derived is shown under head "Miscellaneous" nazul receipts.

Quarries, Municipality.

The land on which quarries are allowed is near and about the Idgah, and belongs to Government but is administered by the Municipal Committee. There is no notification by Government under which these fees are levied, but the Municipal Committee claims fees as proprietor or manager of the land. The rate of 8 annas per 100 cubic feet was fixed by Major Douglas.

Queen's Gardens.—The greater part of the area of these gardens has been marked off into a series of tennis court grounds, which, along with the cricket ground (*q. v.*) in the south-east corner, practically leave for use by the general public only the central lawns between the Clarke Gate and the Town Hall. The gardens are extremely popular with the general public to "take the air" in, and these central lawns may be seen any evening thronged with citizens and their children. They are so thronged, in fact, as to indicate that the space left for occupation by the general public has been reduced to a minimum.

Queen's Gardens.

The grant therefore of any more 'users' for lawn tennis purposes is undesirable, while the withdrawal of any grants already given, as opportunity occurs, commends itself.

The first user of a piece of lawn for a tennis club was given in Mr. Robert Clarke's time. The permission was followed by other permissions until, in years following, eight or ten clubs had been given user of parcels of lawn which they had been allowed to enclose by wire-net fencing. Major Douglas took the matter up in 1902 and drew up a set of principles according to which these concessions were to be treated; which were approved by the Municipal Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd December 1902 (see page 119, Delhi Municipal Manual, 1903). These principles, for it is incorrect to call them rules, are properly for the guidance of the Municipality, since, obviously, the Municipality could sweep away the whole of the enclosures at any time, if they so decided. However a copy of the "rules," as they were called, was sent to the Secretary of each club which, in 1902, had an user. The "rules" required that each club should annually furnish a list of its playing members and apply for a fresh annual permission to continue "user." The erection of buildings of any kind was at the same time interdicted. This provision particularly had in view the pavilion erected, at some time, by the "Aitchison Club"; which building however was "saved" from demolition by the "rules" in question.

The clubs which had reserved enclosures in 1902 were—

1. The Aitchison Club.
2. The Hindu College Club.
3. Temperance Club.
4. Young Men's Club.
5. Union Club.
6. Clarke Club.
7. Christian Club.
8. Friends' Tennis Club.

The clubs are essentially tennis clubs, and liberty to play any other game is excluded from the permissions of user.

In December 1902 the President, in refusing an application for a fresh user made by the "Edward's Superior Cricket Club", passed an order that no more fresh users would be granted.

In 1904 the list of clubs was overhauled and a plan of the gardens showing the sites of all enclosures was placed on record. It was found that the clubs change their names not unseldom, which is obviously objectionable. For instance it was hard to tell whether "the Friends' Tennis Club" (see *supra*) had not become "The Students' Club." From loosely formed and ill-attended clubs it is as well to withdraw the permission, and also from any club omitting to ask for "renewal." In 1905 permission for user of an enclosure was withdrawn from the "Clarke Club", and the same was granted to a club newly formed by the Bar Association instead.

In a corner of the cricket ground, the Cambridge Mission High School have user of a small enclosure for gymnastic purposes.

A full list of the clubs, and of users granted, along with a plan of the gardens, is in a file in the office of the Municipality.

R

Rajpur Mauza.

Rajpur Mauza.—In 1600 A. D. the area of this village was jungle; but about that time one Raja Ram, Khatri of Dhaka, was permitted by the then King to form a village which was called Rajpur after him. He died heirless, and his servants Hira and Gobind, forbears of the present villagers, succeeded him. A large area was sequestrated from this village to form the "old cantonments" of the pre-mutiny period. Hence the village is often called Rajpur Chauni. In 1864, when the "old cantonments" were broken up, a good portion (*viz.* that west of the Najafgarh Jhil Drain) of the area which had been sequestrated was restored to the Rajpur villagers. (It was over this portion that the temporary polo grounds were made for the Coronation Darbar, 1903, the area being rented from the villagers, who ploughed up the grounds after the Darbar). The jamabandi of 1900-01 showed the State land in this mauza as 2,356 bigahs (kacha); 136 and 2,219 bigahs respectively being under the Collector and the Municipality. The 2,219 bigahs comprise the land of the "old cantonments" east of the N. J. Drain: and correspondence was in 1905 proceeding with a view to its restoration to the Military authorities for re-construction of a new cantonment (October 1905).

Ram Lila, Delhi City.

Ram Lila, Delhi City.—The Ram Lila (*see also Dusehra*) ceremonial at Delhi City is a big affair, always held on the large open space to the east of the Shahji tank outside the Ajmere Gate. The upper citizens erect marquees and booths round the sides of the square, the interior of which is left free for the final acts of the drama, when Rama's chariot goes round in procession and the effigies of his enemies are burned.

During the several days of the festival, however, Rama's chariot goes in procession through the city at different times, entailing the usual police picquets and regulation of traffic. The arrangements required are shown in the following police order of 1904, which may be repeated *mutatis mutandis* for any given year:—

POLICE ORDERS FOR RAM LILA FESTIVAL.

FIXED GUARD.

1. The Dasehra commences on 10th October and ends on 18th October 1904. The Bharat Milap takes place on the 19th October 1904.

2. During the whole of this period a guard of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sergeants, and 20 Constables will be supplied for the car.

From the 10th to 13th October 1904, this will be somewhat in excess of actual requirements, and the Deputy Inspector in charge will tell off 1 Sergeant and 6 or 8 Constables as a Reserve, who will follow the car about 100 yards in rear, and will be called up if necessary.

Deputy Inspector Shiv Narain Singh in charge.

Arms—Swords and batons.

(OFFICERS IN CHARGE.)

3. Inspector Sandhe Khan will see the car past the Jama Masjid and out of the Ajmere Gate. He can then rest and resume charge on its return to the City on the 10th to 13th October 1904, inclusive.

From the 14th October 1904 until the end Mr. Tancred and K. S. Inspector Sandhe Khan will go out and return with the car.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENCLOSURE.

4. Deputy Inspector Brij Lal will make all needful arrangements at the ground where the car rests, near Talab Shahji, under the supervision of the City Superintendent—8 or 10 men inside the enclosure will be sufficient, the remainder can act as a Reserve, and assist in keeping traffic moving along the road.

(PICQUETS AT KAZI HAUZ).

5. Picquets—Mr. Walsh, Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 30 Constables from the Lines, armed with carbines, bayonets, and 10 rounds buckshot per man, will remain in lines ready to turn out at a moment's notice, if required, from 10th to 13th October 1904. From 14th to 19th October 1904, this guard will, under the orders of Inspector Walsh, take post at Kazi Hauz at 3 p.m. Two shouldaries to be sent for them from Lines. They will stand fast till a Gazetted Officer sends word that they can return to Lines, when they will leave 1 Sergeant and 4 Constables in charge of the shouldaries.

Two Mounted Constables will be placed at Mr. Tancred's disposal daily.

(MOUNTED CONSTABLES).

6. All Sawars off duty will saddle up and be ready to move, if required, at 3 p.m. from 10th to 19th October 1904.

From 14th to 19th October 1904, 12 Mounted Constables will take post at the Kazi Hauz picquet, and may, if required, be employed for arrangements at Talab Shahji when the crowds get very large and difficult to manage on the last days.

(PICQUET AT JAMA MASJID).

7. A picquet of 1 Deputy Inspector, 3 Sergeants, 30 men.

Deputy Inspector Hamid-ud-din in charge will be supplied by City Police for the Jama Masjid.

Arms—Carbines, bayonets, 10 rounds of buckshot per man.

This picquet will probably not be required at the Jama Masjid till 14th October 1904, but must be held in readiness at the Kotwali to turn out if required. From the 14th to 19th October 1904 inclusive they will take post at the Jama Masid at 6 p. m. daily.

(PICQUET AT SHAHBULA KA BARH).

8. A picquet of 1 smart Sergeant and 10 Constables will be told off for Shahbula ka Barh under the same orders as those for Jama Masjid.

Arms—Swords and batons.

Note.—All City Police off duty will remain at their respective barracks and in uniform ready to turn out, if required. K. S. Inspector Sandhe Khan will see the Jama Masjid and Shahbula ka Barh picquets posted, and instruct Sergeants Jit Singh and Chiranji Lal as to where to put men on house tops along the route from 14th to 19th October 1904, and generally about route arrangements.

(REGULATING TRAFFIC).

9. Wheeled traffic must be stopped on lengths about to be passed over by the procession, in ample time to prevent a block. K. S. Inspector Sandhe Khan or Mr. Tancred will, according to previous custom, send word, when leaving Talab Shahji, to the Ajmere Gate to clear the route up to Kazi Hauz; on entering Ajmere Gate word will similarly be sent to Kazi Hauz to clear route up to Shahbula ka Barh; and on reaching Kazi Hauz word will be sent to Shahbula ka Barh to clear the route up to the Jama Masjid.

Wheeled traffic may be passed across the route, but when the word has been given to clear the route, no conveyances may pass down the portion being cleared in the direction from which the procession is coming.

(MILITARY PICQUET.)

10. The Officer Commanding the 28th Punjab Infantry has been asked by the District Magistrate to send down a picquet as usual to Talab Shahji from the 14th to 19th October.

11. Detail of Police employed.

Detail of Police employed.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sawars.
From Lines	1	...	3	30	14
Jama Masjid	...	1	3	30	...
Shahbula ka Barh	...	...	1	10	...
With Car	1	1	2	20	...
Talab Shahji	...	1	2	20	...
Total	2	3	11	110	14
Of which City supplies	1	3	8	80	...
Investigation Branch	...	...	...	8	for house-tops.

(EXTRA POLICE).

12. From 14th to 19th October 1904, 2 Sergeants 8 Constables will be detailed to assist the men ordinarily on duty from Ajmere Gate to the Jama Masjid. 1st grade Sergeants Jit Singh and Chiranji Lal will be in charge of the arrangements for controlling traffic, proper management of the men posted to the house tops, and those detailed to assist the men ordinarily on duty from Ajmere Gate to the Jama Masjid. Chiranji Lal will be responsible from Galli Ghuriwalan to Chah Hatiwala, and Jit Singh from Churiwalan to Ajmere Gate. As the procession passes forward the Constables told off for keeping the route will be moved forward to get the route clear.

13. Mr. Tancred will form the Jama Masjid and Shahbula ka Barh picquets out of the Reserve.

Mr. Chadwick, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, will have general charge of these arrangements, assisted by District Superintendent of Police.

DELHI: 10th October 1904.

Signed * * * *

Offg. District Superintendent of Police.

Ram Lila, Mufassil.

Ram Lila, Mufassil.—Major Davies recorded that in 1898 a Ram Lila procession was allowed for the first time in Sonepat town, which passed off quietly under measures which were put on record in a file on the subject. The ceremonial has become annual. It had been usual to send an Extra Assistant Commissioner to act as Chief Magistrate for the occasion, but as, in 1905, the Tahsildar reported that he required and desired no such delegation, no Extra Assistant Commissioner was sent.

The precedent in Sonepat town has incited in other villages of this tahsil a wish to locally celebrate the Ram Lila. Two or three applied in 1904-05, but did not receive encouragement from the authorities.

In one village in the Sonepat Tahsil the villagers in 1905 applied late, as is so often purposely done, for license to celebrate and have processions, and meanwhile proceeded to anticipate a license. A police officer or two from the Rai thana went to interpose. There was a row, the two policemen were locked up in a house, and in the meantime the procession for the day was got through with. Probably there would have been no row, although there were some dissentients to the celebration, if the policemen had not blunderingly interposed. At the same time the prospect of the Ram Lila being celebrated in a number of villages in the tahsil is not to be approved. It would put too great strain upon the police. It is, too, much more customary for villages to attend such celebrations at known centres than to have them locally.

Rate-payers' Association.

Rate-payers' Association.—When the house-tax was imposed by the municipality in 1902 or thereabouts, this Association came into existence, ostensibly to protect the interests of rate-payers, but actually to embody expression of the unpopularity of the tax. The Association had itself registered under the Societies Act. The Vice-Presidents or Secretary are very fond of criticising municipal management by letters addressed to the President. The letters do not, as a rule, deal with concrete matters requiring remedy, but are discursive in general criticism. This was probably the more the case because the Association took as its chief clerk a dismissed clerk of the municipality. Attempts made by the office of the municipality to answer the voluminous and discursive communications of this Association took up so much time that it was necessary to pass an order that no answers should be framed except under the particular orders of the President.

Rath Jatra Processions.

Rath Jatra Processions.—The Jaggannathji Rath Jatra procession takes place all over India on the accepted anniversary of Jaggannath's birthday, an idol representing him being paraded. The procession takes place, on one and the same day, in all places in India where there are Vishnu temples, and each Vishnu temple has its own Jaggannathji ka Rath Jatra procession.

There are two Vishnu temples in Delhi City, *viz.*, one at the Rajghat and the other in Kucha Bulaki Begam. The route of the procession from the former is from Rajghat to Kazi Hauz and back, *via* the Baptist Mission Dispensary, Machhiwallan, the south of the Juma Masjid and Chauri Bazar. The route of the processson from the latter is from the temple in Kucha Bulaki Begam to Kazi Hauz and back, *via* Chah Hattiwalla, Panwallan, Civil Hospital, and north of Juma Masjid. On the way to and from the temples the pujaris do worship at intervals and the Vishnus make offerings. Both processions take place at the same time, *i.e.*, from 4 to 9-30 P.M., and, when they meet at the entrance to the Chauri Bazar, the Kucha Bulaki Begam one takes precedence and leads the way, followed by the Rajghat one. The same order is observed on the return journey till the two Raths arrive at the east side of the Juma Masjid, where they separate and go to their respective temples.

Record-room.

Record-room.—Major Davies left it on record in 1899 that the Vernacular Office had the reputation of being very "leaky"; to an extent which enabled any one who wanted to see a record to see it in an irregular fashion (see also *Kacheri Buildings*). He noted that two or three cases had occurred in the Courts of the District Judge and Judge of Small Causes, in which deeds had been taken out of files and forged deeds substituted, with the result that several of the Small Cause Court establishments were transferred to other districts, from which they were beginning to try and get back. The above remarks applied to the Vernacular offices as distinct from the District Record-room, which latter he said was in good order. He noticed that there was a proposal to separate off the revenue records into a distinct chamber, as soon as funds might be sanctioned to adapt the old treasury strong-room to this purpose (*see* under *Kacheri Buildings*), instead of allowing it to be used for the accommodation of a Post Office, as it then was, after it had been abandoned for treasury purposes.

Speaking of the Vernacular Office, Major Douglas, writing in April 1903, recorded that he had found that documents were not infrequently abstracted from files, and that information was irregularly and easily obtained. His remarks evidently applied to the Record-room and not only to the Vernacular Office (as had been the case with Major Davies' remarks); for he said that he had furnished all the grated doors of the Record-room with wire netting, and had had to dismiss two men (presumably from the Record Room) before there was an improvement in connection with the leakiness. Major Bradshaw finished making the grated doors secure and left only one door for passage of any kind. In 1903 the old treasury strong-room was taken in hand for fitting up as the Kanungo's Record-Room; an arrangement which was completed, along with separation thereinto of the records, within the year.

Reformatory.

Reformatory.—The Reformatory was constituted under Punjab Government Notification No. 421, dated 1st October 1903; the old Lunatic Asylum buildings were adapted to the purpose (the local Asylum being abolished upon the establishment of a provincial Asylum at Lahore).

Notification 422, of the same date, appointed the Director of Public Instruction to be Inspector-General of Reformatories under the Act.

Notification No. 423, of the same date, appointed a Superintendent (Mr. Raynor) to the Reformatory; and also appointed 14 persons to be the "Committee of Visitors," which has to meet once a month, notices being sent out of the date, and of the agenda, by the Superintendent.

The Committee consists of 7 official and 7 non-official members, as under:—

Officials.

(1) Commissioner; (2) Sessions Judge; (3) Deputy Commissioner; (4) District Superintendent of Police; (5) Civil Surgeon; (6) Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle; (7) Executive Engineer, Delhi Provincial Division.

Non-officials.

Two to be nominated by the Municipality.
Three Europeans nominated by Government.
Two Native gentlemen nominated by Government.

In 1904-05 there appeared to be cessation in the spread of efflorescence with consequent inclination towards progress of reclamation.

Residency—Delhi City.

Residency—Delhi City.—The building now used as the Government High School was used as a Residency by Sir David Ochterlony, Political Resident, from 1803-04 and 1818-1825; also by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces from 1836-38. The building has the Commemoration medallion affixed (*see* Prog. 35 in Home Department, Punjab, for October 1904). The mansion was originally built by one of Shahjehan's ministers, Nawab Abdul Ahad Khan. From September 1857 to 1866 it was used as a barrack for Artillery.

Rest-houses.

Rest-houses.—The Civil Rest-houses in the district are either Police Rest-houses, or vested in the District Superintendent of Police for maintenance. There may be one or two exceptions, but in 1905 the District Superintendent of Police had charge of 13, for which his annual allotment for fittings was Rs. 130 per annum, or Rs. 10 per house. Miserably sordid places to put up in are the result of this parsimony, in addition to the fact that a number of the houses are cabins built, as police shelters in case of rural trouble, probably about Lord Lake's time, 100 years ago. The District Superintendent of Police had, in addition, an annual allotment of Rs. 1,500 for repairs, out of which he was expected to keep in good order (*a*) the sadr police lines; (*b*) 11 police stations; (*c*) 10 road-posts; (*d*) 7 out-posts; (*e*) 13 rest-houses. With these demands to meet it was manifestly impossible to do more than let the dirty, rotten, ill-found rest-houses take their chance. Government did a good many years ago order the preparation of schemes for progressive provision of houses in the worst-supplied districts of the Province. But they have either been lost sight of or provision of funds has been impossible. Mr. Robert Clarke moved in the matter, particularly asking for a new house at Badarpur, but up to 1905 nothing had been done since his time, except the construction of the existing rest-house at Sonepat in lieu of the original one which was improvised out of an old tomb. However a reminder in 1905 caused sanction for a new house at Badarpur to be either given or promised. A number of new bungalows are wanted elsewhere (*see* the report made by the Deputy Commissioner in 1905). Brief notes on the several rest-houses in the district are given below.

NOTES.

Ali.—(Agra) Canal Rest-house. Well-built, with 2 living rooms and an off-room. The house was unfurnished and closed in 1904, and the servants' quarters roofless. In January 1905 the Executive Engineer wrote that the house was to be re-furnished and re-opened, and the servants' quarters roofed. The house is on west bank of the Canal close to the Ali superpassage for taking drainage over the canal.

Alipur.—Police Rest-house. Is in centre of the Alipur thana enclosure. South room used as thana office, leaving centre room, bed-room large with bath-room, and small bed-room with bath-room, for rest-house purposes. The house was originally placed inside the thana for security, naturally the surroundings are disagreeable. The house is always dirty and has the meanest fittings.

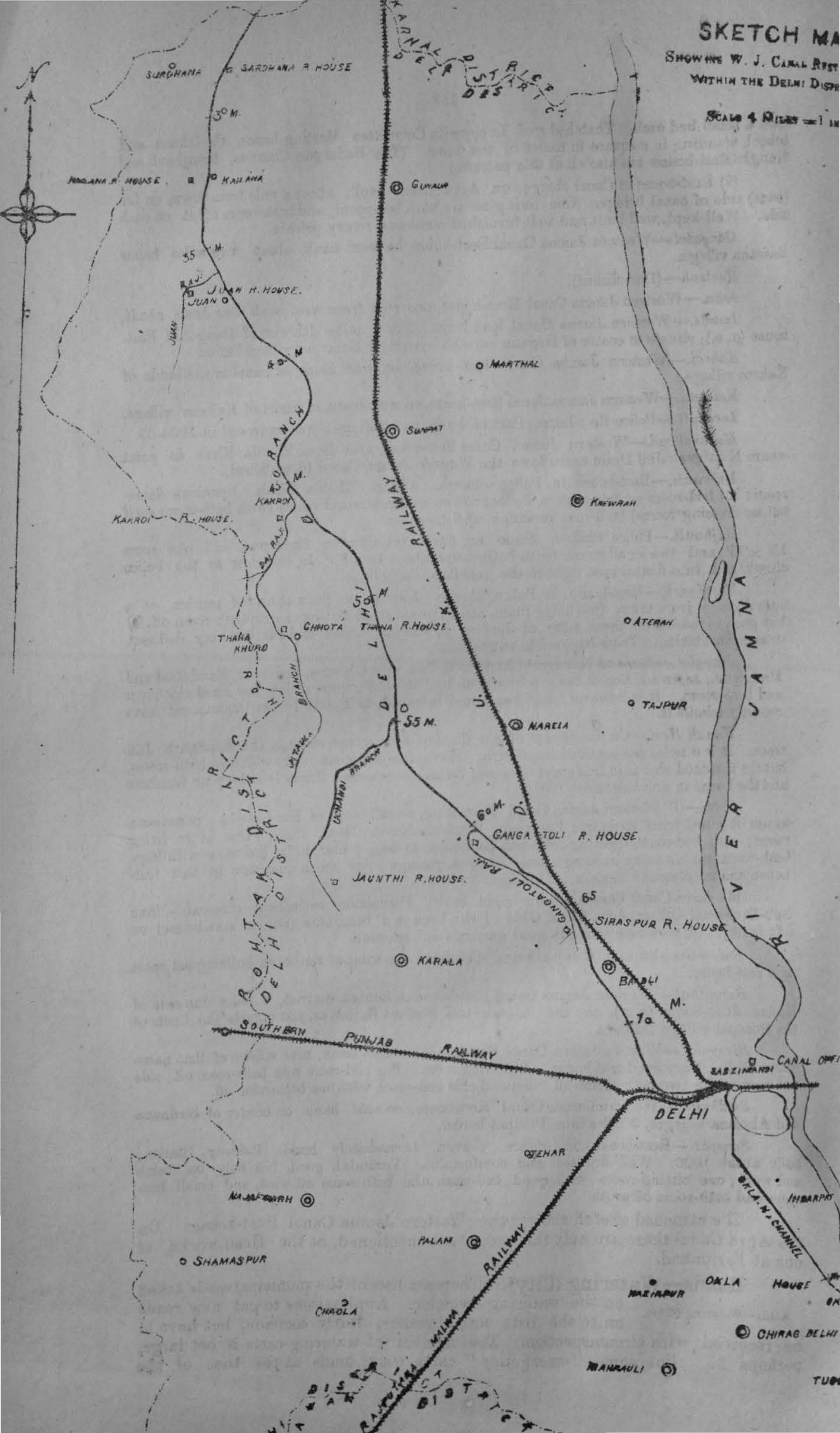
Badarpur.—Rest-house in Police charge. The old type of police-chowki shelter: containing only one small room with bath-room off it—thatch roof. May hold one man, or two at a pinch.

Ballabgarh.—Rest-house in Police charge. One long sitting-room; with bed-room off each end: one having dressing-room and bath-room; the other having only small bath-room. The suite originally formed the upper living chambers of the Ballabgarh family who built the "palace" on top storey of which the suite is; the rest of the premises and courtyard below now being the tahsil. It is not a bad suite for, say, a married couple and one extra person.

Chota Thana.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house a third in village Thana Khurd, 4 miles due west from right bank of canal and 6 or 7 miles south-west of Kakroi Rest-house (*q. v.*).

Chœnsa.—Police Shelter. One room 15′ × 15′, and two small rooms (with bath-room each) of about 15′ × 8′; same pattern as Faridabad and several others (*see* Faridabad). Is next door to the thana.

Faridabad.—(1) Rest-house (Police). One living room; with two bed-rooms (not bigger than small dressing-rooms) having bath-rooms attached, one off each side of living room. A bad bungalow; as the bed-rooms could not be used at all in summer and at the best of times could only


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SARDHANA R. HOUSE
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DELHI DISTRICT
KAILANA
GUNAUR
35 M.
JUAN R. HOUSE.
JUAN
JUAN RAJ.
45 M.
MARTHAL
SUNPAT
DELHI BRANCH
40 M.
KAKROI
KAKROI R. HOUSE.
KHEWRAH
RAILWAY
BAJ RAJ.
DELHI D.
U. J. C.
ATERAN
THANA KHURD
CHHOTA
THANA R.HOUSE.
BRANCH
TAJPUR
55 M.
NARELA
JATAWA
DERHANDI BRANCH
ROHTAK DISTRICT
DELHI DISTRICT
RIVER JAMNA
60 M.
GANGA TOLI R. HOUSE
GANGATOLI RAJ.
JAUNTHI R.HOUSE.
65
SIRASPUR R. HOUSE
KARALA
BADLI
M.
70
SOUTHERN PUNJAB RAILWAY
CANAL OFFI
SABZIMANDI
DELHI
TEHAR
NAJAFGARH
OKLA N. CHANNEL
IHBARPU
PALAM
RAILWAY
SHAMASPUR
OKLA
HOUSE
NAZIAPUR
CHAOLA
MALWA
CHIRAG DELHI
MAHRAULI
TUG

hold a small bed each. Thatched roof. Is opposite Committee Meeting-house, the thana and school, standing in a square in centre of the town. (The Badarpur, Chœnsa, Manjhauli and Nangloi Rest-houses are also all of this pattern.)

(2) Rest-house in Canal charge, on Agra Canal bank, about a mile from town, on far (east) side of canal bridge. One living room : with bed-room and bath-room off it on each side. Well-kept, well-built and well-furnished rest-house : very private.

Gangatoli.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on west bank, about two miles below Bawana village.

Hastsal.—(Demolished).

Juan.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, one mile from west bank near Juan *abadi.*

Jaunti.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, 5 or 6 miles due west of Gangotoli Rest-house (*q. v.*); situate in centre of Bawana rajbaha system, in Salarpur village limits.

Kakroi.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on west bank of canal in the lands of Kakroi village.

Kailana.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on west bank, in limits of Kailana village.

Larsauli.—Police Rest-house. Part of the thana buildings; was improved in 1904-05.

Mubarakbad.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, near Serai Rohilla Khan at point where Najafgarh Jhil Drain underflows the Western Jamna Canal (demolished).

Mehrauli.—Rest-house in Police charge. Adham Khan's Tomb. Spacious dome-room : but bed-room accommodation limited to two moderate sized rooms (with bath-room each but no dressing-rooms) built into verandah off dome-room.

Majhauli.—Police Shelter. Same as Faridabad, Chœnsa, Badarpur, *i.e.*, one room 15′ × 15′ and two small rooms (with bath-rooms) about 15′ × 8′. Is next door to the Police chowki and in a dismal spot right in the middle of the village.

Najafgarh.—Rest-house in Police charge. Situate in basin of an old garden, at a little distance from town. One living room, and only one small bed-room with bath-room off it, but good verandah on three sides of house. A pleasant house and site, but very deficient in accommodation. Tents required to supplement.

Nangloi.—Same as Najafgarh, and worse than even Chœnsa, Badarpur, Faridabad and Manghauli, as, in addition to the one living room of 15′ × 15′, there is only one small side-room and bath-room. It is however clean ; and roof is raised, as Public Works Department have recently rebuilt it.

Nanak Heri.—On the border of the district, in extreme south of the Najafgarh Jhil tract. It is 6 miles due south of Najafgarh. It contains some six rooms with two bath-rooms, but the thatched roof is in holes and the out houses are ruins. There is little or no furniture and the house is uninhabitable (1905).

Okla.—(i) Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on left bank of Head-works ; permission to use obtained from Executive Engineer, Western Jamna Canal, Delhi. One large living room : with bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room at back ; also large bed-room with large bath-room in an annexe building connected by a passage ; not much furniture in this rest-house and no plates or utensils for kitchen.

(ii) Agra Canal Rest-house, on right bank. Permission to occupy obtainable from Sub-Divisional Officer, Agra Canal, Okla ; [who lives in a bungalow (not a rest-house) on left bank]. A very nice house, in good garden : well situated.

Rai.—Rest-house in Police charge. Consists of a wing of the thana building set apart as a rest-house.

Saragthal.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house in Rohtak district, 6 miles due east of Kailana Rest-house (*q. v.*), on the Rohtak and Bhalaut Rajbahas, just outside the limits of the Sonepat village Dubheta.

Siraspur.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on east bank, near village of that name above Badli. Very good rest-house. Big living room. Big bed-room with bath-room off; side bed rooms with two bath-rooms off. Second side bed-room with one bath-room off.

Sirdhana.—Western Jamna Canal Rest-house, on east bank, on border of Sirdhana and Ahulana villages, 3 miles from Panipat border.

Sonepat.—Rest-house in Police charge. Immediately beside Railway Station; built about 1900. Well finished and comfortable. Verandah good, but only on north and west ; one sitting-room with good bed-room and bath-room off west, and small bed-room and bath-room off south.

The attached sketch shows the Western Jamna Canal Rest-houses. On the Agra Canal there are only the two, above mentioned, at the Head-works, at one at Faridabad.

Roads—Watering (City).

Roads—Watering (City).—There are lists of the municipal roads taken on the watering register. Applications to get new roads on to the lists are, of course, fairly common, but have to be received with circumspection. The number of watering-carts is not large, perhaps 30. But some "emergency" carts were made at the time of the

Coronation Durbar out of the barrows of the abandoned conservancy tramway of which there is a stock at the Municipal Workshop. Instead of considering purchase of more water-carts the municipality might consider the introduction of hose-and-spray watering from stand-posts. The sprays, such as they use in Bombay, shower the water much better: and lumbering water-carts not only constantly impede traffic but cut up the roads considerably. Such carts, if sprays were introduced, might well be relegated to the prolonged watering required on newly metalled heavy-traffic roads, fresh coatings of which suffer greatly by not being kept moist for some time after consolidation concludes. There are sometimes terms in the contracts that contractors shall continue to water fresh coatings for some time after consolidation ends; but the terms are as much as possible evaded, even if they are imposed.

The watering of the "fashionable" roads, notably the Lothian Road from Cashmiri Gate to Lothian Bridge, is often as conducted by water-carts not only excessive but ill-distributed, so that metal surfaces are impaired (*see* Roads—City).

The lists of roads on the register are as follow:—

List A. (City)	21 roads.	Mileage	$9\frac{1}{2}$ miles	... Watered twice a day all the year round.
List B. (Civil Lines)	11 ,,	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$,,	... Ditto.
List C. (City)	35 ,,	,,	17 ,,	... Watered twice a day in hot weather only.

The cost under these lists is shown as—

		List A.	List B.	List C.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carts at	21	(9) 189	(13) 273	(8) 168
Carts at	13	...	...	(3) 39
Jemadar at	6	(1) 6	(1) 6	...
Keymen at	5	(4) 20	(5) 25	(6) 30
Bhistis at	4	...	(49) 196	(2) 8
Bhistis at	3	...	(8) 24	...
Temporary Bhistis for 4 months only		309	...	...
Total monthly		215 + 309 for 4 months.	524	295
Total yearly		Rs. 12,408+ Rs. 1,236 (temporary) = Rs. 13,644.		

The carts above shown are municipal carts, but they are put into contractors' hands under contract for them to be plied at the rates shown (1904).

Roads—Maintenance (City).

Roads—Maintenance (City)—Mr. Alex. Anderson, in 1893, seems to have had provided the first steam-roller for the municipality. Previously consolidation was done by rammers or with stone-rollers, many of which latter may be seen lying about in odd places. In trying to do much work at one time in 1904, some of these were used again, but were found to be out of true circular shape. Hence they worked badly. As the one steam-roller was, although it had two sets of wheels, too heavy for *kankar*, a second steam-roller, of about seven tons, was got out from England. It was the lightest which could be got, although even a lighter one might have been better for *kunkar*. Steam-rolling is expensive, and, if the rate given to the contractor to cover the cost of driving the engine (which is, so to speak, "lent" to him for the time being) is too low, he will scamp the work if he can, using the engine as little as possible. It is best to pay a reasonably liberal rate and *see that he does work the engine.*

* * * *

There is no question that *kankar* is the best material for carriage roads or for roads with light cart traffic; but the question of whether, for the roads on which there is heavy cart and dray traffic, *kankar* or stone-metal is the better material is a very vexed one. Stone-metal is somewhat cheaper; and is supposed

to be rather more durable. But if it "kicks up" soon after being rolled in instead of remaining to wear out, the expected greater durability is not obtained. How, in a climate like Delhi has, to make a stone-metalled road bind so as not to "kick up," was a problem certainly not finally solved by either Provincial, Railway, or Municipal Engineers in 1904-05.

That you can get good stone metalled roads, both lasting and smooth enough even for carriages, the City of Bombay testifies; but there a moist climate, supplemented by good spray-watering, assists to that end. In Delhi great aridity for 9 months of the year militates against cohesion powerfully, so that stone-metal, rolled in with a binding of clay, is apt to kick up as soon as the clay becomes dry. The Municipal contractors have always used much clay, rolling the metal in with clay, and giving a thick top-dressing of clay, which is useful for concealing bad work and for securing durability at any rate until the contractor is paid, which he probably hopes to be before the clay top-dressing is worn of and "kicking up" begins.

The Public Works Department and Railway (A. D. C. Railway) Engineers were in 1905 trying dry consolidation, or, in other words, having the metal rolled without any clay or any binding, until it locked and set; thereafter giving a top-dressing of *bajri* or metal-chips, and rolling this well in. Results of such experiments deserve watching; but the expensiveness of this process is great, as dry consolidation takes continued rolling for a long time before cohesion is obtained. The approaches to the Queen's Bridge and the road thence as far as Delhi Sadr Station were consolidated by this process in 1905, but the Railway Engineer said that a contractor would have charged a fabulous rate for the rolling which was entailed (the work having been actually done *amáni*). The Public Works Department contractors, when the process was first tried, threatened to strike if consolidation rates were not enhanced proportionately.

Experience teaches that consolidation rates should be doubled or trebled rather than that feebly consolidated stone metalling should be estimated for, accepted, or passed. It is mere waste of money to give roads such coatings. Another point on which Engineers differ is the size the metal should be broken to. Some say that metal reduced to 1½" size gives superior results. Others say that it does not, as getting its edges too easily crushed in the rolling, it does not interlock and kicks up more easily than larger sized metal. Be all these questions as they may, it remains for a Municipal Engineer of Delhi to exhibit a stone-metalling which, on the heavy-traffic roads, will last till it wears out, and not waste the money spent on it by kicking up.

The sole alternative is to use kankar only. But, here again, on the heavy-traffic stretches a road may be bad within the year, after being recoated. In dry climate, strings of heavy carts and drays find weak places, and grinding into dust commences at these, until only poor surface remains at the end of a year. Take the Gurgaon Road from the Mithai Pul to the Ajmere Gate, and the Rohtak road from the Ganesh Flour Mills to the Bangash Bridge, as examples. The former was stone-metalled in November-December 1904, but, when the Prince of Wales visited in December 1905, it had to be temporarily false-metalled with *bajri* to make it even tolerable for a motor. There is the heaviest of heavy traffic on this stretch of the Gurgaon road owing to country carts coming in. The stretch from the Ajmere Gate on to Hunuman's Temple (recoated at the same time) had lasted tolerably well. The latter stretch of road above-mentioned was kankar-coated in perhaps the first quarter of 1905 but by the end of that year the carts coming in from Rohtak had churned it into a poor condition.

Such stretches of road and others over which heavy streams of carts and drays pass, are problems for the Municipal Engineer to deal with. The municipality once passed a resolution that stone-metal should be discarded and kankar used without exception, for all municipal roads, whether traffic might be heavy or light. But the resolution has not been adhered to, as bad kankar has often shaken confidence in its wisdom. The kankar from quarries near Delhi is bad. Bahadargarh kankar is considered good, and the municipality generally insists in these quarries being used by contractors. Mr. Robert Clarke noted that it was worth-while considering whether it would not pay to get in kankar by rail from Farukhnagar in the Gurgaon district, or from Patli, although in the lattter case he remarked that a new siding would be required at the Railway Station.

The *Kari Bauli* street presents another problem. This is so churned by carts turning to unload that neither stone metal nor kankar has much chance of lasting. It was considered in 1904-05 whether it would not be financially cheaper in the long run to coat this street with stone setts, well placed and "heeled", at an initial cost of even Rs. 10,000 or more. A good example of successful street-making of this type exists in the Teliwara quarter of the Sadar Bazar. It might be adopted for the Kari Bauli, but as the electric light posts down the centre of the Kari Bauli render the way on either side of them too narrow for both traffic and unloading purposes, it would be as well first to consider the widening of the street. This could easily be done by appropriating 5 or 6 feet of the *patris* on either side, which are now used as grain-floors by the shopkeepers. The shopkeepers use not only what were their own *chabutras*, but also the whole *patri* originally intended for a pavement for pedestrians. This was conceded by the municipality in consideration for rent. Part of the pavement could easily be spared, and such appropriation would leave a broad street on either side of the electric posts. The posts were deliberately put down the centre by Major Douglas, so as to divide the dense traffic, as dense traffic in a broad street without such division runs wild. But because the right and left streets, so arranged, are not quite broad enough for unloading as well as for passage, the municipality wished, at a later date, to root up the posts and put them to one side. This the President in 1905 considered a mistake, and he advised that the better solution of the difficulty was widening of the right and left roads.

The same question in connection with electric posts occurred over the Queen's Road. Here Major Douglas had the posts placed down the centre. Because the kankar belt down the centre was too narrow, the municipality were, afterwards, ready to uproot these posts also and put them to one side. But the President interposed, and had the electric belt widened so as to secure 25 feet or more on either side of the posts. This seemed the right solution. Any one who has watched traffic, and the constantly recurring state processions or functions at Delhi, must see the wisdom or dividing the broader streets. Such division is most salutary in the Chandni Chauk; and, without it, locomotion would have been impossible on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar.

At the same time, one defect in connection with the electric posts down the Queen's Road had been that each alternate one bore no light and was merely at wire-support. This was dangerous, as such posts might easily be driven into at night. This was remedied by provision for affixing a pair of 16 C. P. lights to each of these alternate posts.

One more point worth mentioning is the section according to which the roads should be metalled. In 1904 the roads were being metalled perfectly flat. As there is too heavy watering on all the "fashionable" roads (while there is not enough on the trade roads), the consequence was that mud and pools were formed, which soon vitiated the coating. In 1905 templets of proper section, according to the Military Works handbook, were introduced, and a section in metalling with the regulation central rise was secured. The excuse given for the previous flat metalling was that one Deputy Commissioner had in the nineties insisted on so highly curved a section that wheels skidded off it.

Watering by water carts is not satisfactory. It would be better to introduce the spray system (see *Roads—watering*).

The municipality has about 60 miles of main road to maintain; but when the Rajpura Cantonment is reformed the question of its being relieved of the Ridge Road and others will occur. At present (October 1905) although, beyond *Charburji*, this Ridge Road is maintained by the municipality, the reach of it from the Esplanade Road to *Charburji* (which runs mainly through the Hindu Rao estate) is maintained by the Public Works Department under contribution of Rs. 200 from the municipality and Rs. 200 from the Cantonment Fund, (Letter No. 2730, dated 24th April 1899, from Secretary to Government, Public Works Department to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi).

Roads—District.

Roads—District.—The metalled roads vested in (1905) the District Board are few, but quite as many as the Board's purse can manage to maintain. The Delhi-Najafgarh Road is the principal one. Besides it there are the Azadpur Road, from the boundary of Rajpur Can-

tonments to Azadpur, the north and south Sonepat approach roads, and the north and south Faridabad approach roads, as well as two or three minor stretches of metalling elsewhere.

To keep these metalled roads in good order sufficiently taxes the Board's resources when the smallness of the amount actually appropriable for public works (see *Budget*) is considered. It is as well, therefore, that the Grand Trunk Road, the Delhi-Rohtak, the Delhi-Gurgaon (*viá* Mahrauli), and the Delhi-Muttra Roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, for had these, or some of them, been transferred to the Board under the grants which were contemplated the Board would have been in a bad position. In the eighties, when the general question of transfer of Provincial properties of the kind was under consideration, it was suggested that the Board should take over certain of the foregoing roads at an annual grant of Rs. 15,900, to meet the estimated expense of maintenance with stone-metal. The Board considered that Rs. 27,000 had been spent by the Public Works Department in the past and that the roads had still been in bad repair. Also that it was not right to propose a grant on stone-metal basis, since stone-metal was always being abandoned in favour of *kankar*, owing to the way in which the former "kicked up," and also made the feet of bullocks and camels sore. These representations of the Board were couched by Mr. George Smythe, and the result was that this contemplated transfer did not occur, when the orders transferring other properties, &c., were passed in 1885. Should the question again be revived, the Board may well hesitate again. Apart from the question of grant, it is not desirable to throw upon the Deputy Commissioner, for that is what it comes to, the responsibility of maintaining, with a weak agency, the long mileage of metal which the above-mentioned roads represent. It is right that the Public Works Department should undertake this.

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In 1893 Mr. Robert Clarke noted that Rs. 10,000 had been spent by the Board on raising the unmetalled Sonepat-Gohana Road, which he believed had thus been raised above flood level and made fit to be metalled later, if this should be decided on. Commenting, perhaps, on this outlay Mr. Alex. Anderson noted that "in his opinion it was a mistake to raise unmetalled roads above the level of the country," as bridges and gaps for drainage are entailed, and maintenance was very difficult and very expensive. This is true, but it is also true that unraised roads become water channels in the rains, which in places have to be abandoned by carts in favour of new tracks made over the fields alongside. This was the case with the Sonepat Karkhoda Road in 1904.

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Major Douglas had found the district roads vested in the Board undelimited, with the result that cultivation often largely absorbed the track. He, therefore, by means of a working-plan spread over three years, carried out demarcation by the digging of ditches and the setting up of boundary stones. He noted, on departure, that complete demarcation throughout the district had been so effected. There was a good deal of grumbling on the part of zamindars to the effect that more land had been taken from their fields within the boundaries than had ever previously belonged to the roads, and it is to be feared that they will steadily try and ignore the boundaries made; as the stone-marks were only cubes of stone imbedded on end, and in soft soil a great many were found in 1904-05 to be already lying loose upon the ground. The important point would be to get proper breadth shown in the *shajras* of the next settlement.

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As to metalled railway approach roads, the Board in 1904-05 considered that those to the stations on the A. D. C. Railway should be constructed provincially; and they were accordingly so constructed by the Public Works Department.

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As to metalled railway feeder roads and trade roads, there have been periodical calls for suggestions concerning such. Mr. Robert Clarke in 1893 noted that Government were "about to" make a number of feeder and approach roads to the D.-U.-K. Railway; and such he said were also "about to be" constructed connecting the Grand Trunk Road with stations on the Railway, such as one from Narela to Kundli on the direct road to Baghpat, whence *gur* and grain

come to Delhi. Mr. Alex. Anderson noticed that such projects, some of them too ambitious, were still "under discussion."

He had, moreover, pointed out to Government that, without provision of maintenance grants, the Board would not be able to take over such projected roads, if they were constructed. Major Douglas mentioned as a popular project, which could not, however, be undertaken or maintained unaided, the metalling of the Baghbat-Sonepat-Gohana Road.

A metalled road out west of the Sonepat Tahsil, linking up with Rohtak *viâ* Karkhoda, is undoubtedly indicated as desirable by the set of cart-borne trade that way. This was pointed out to Government when the usual call for advice came round in 1905. And as a feeder road to the A. D. C. Railway which might be metalled, mention was made of the present *kacha* one from Mohina and Choensa *viâ* Atali to Ballabgarh.

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As to the best material for metalling this question is touched on under *Roads—City.*

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(KACHA ROADS).

As to *kacha* roads, unless actual raising is contemplated in any case, it is difficult to see what repairs other than mere spade work can be applied to them. Yet it is often the custom for a Board to budget a considerable sum under the head "Repairs to kacha roads" distributing this over a number of them. The work to be done can only be ill-estimated and ill-checked, and it is a question whether the money is not mainly thrown away, especially when such earth-work is not done in the rains, as is too often the case. In 1904-05 all the amount of money which had previously ordinarily been allotted for repairs to *kacha* roads was appropriated as additional budget for metalled roads; and, in order to provide for that class of spade work which is sufficient to trim and level *kacha* roads in bad places caused after each monsoon, the motion was put before the Board that each Tahsildar might have a mate and gang of *beldars* entertained permanently under his orders. This system once obtained in the Ambala district; the defects being either that the men might come to be regarded as tahsil servants or might regard themselves as *pension-khwars*. Such reflections caused the motion to be negatived, and resolution to be arrived at that each Tahsildar should have a permanent advance of Rs. 100 from which he could hire men as occasion required, or get done by job-work such spade work repairs as are generally called for. If the Tahsildars would really use their advances improvement would result, but up to October 1905 no Tahsildar had asked for replenishment of his advance given in the spring of that year.

Riots.

Riots.—The Delhi City Riots of 1885-86 were formidable enough displays of mob violence to call for the introduction of regular troops into the city for a brief period. A British regiment, called perhaps from Meerut, paraded and patrolled the principal streets of the city. It is an easy city to patrol. The stategic point is the *Kazi Hauz* square. From this all the principal streets radiate. Sectarian bitterness between the Muhammadans and Hindus was the cause of the riots. This was brewing for two years. The first incident leading to ill-feeling occurred in perhaps 1883-84, when cattle for sacrifice at the Bakr-i-Id were too prominently collected or displayed by a Muhammadan of some distinction; and there was also some question of inter-mural slaughter, now quite interdicted (see *Bakr-i-Id*). In the next year there were further unpleasant incidents and provocative retaliations. Finally, when the Muharrum and the Dusehra (Ram Lila) fell together in the third year, collisions resulted; and thereafter mobs, bent on mischief, made their appearance in the streets. Mr. George Smithe was Deputy Commissioner and has left a long account (printed) of the events. The first collision occurred over the appearance of a *Barak** procession in the Chandni Chauk at the time when the Ram Lila chariot was passing down it.

* Emblem carried of the white horse (half woman half horse) on which Mahomet was carried up to the skies for a heavenly visit.

The former procession was provocative and there was a melée. A crowd came to the Town Hall, where Police Officers and others were trying to preserve order. Mr. Hatchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, received a bad head blow on this occasion. After this incident, disorder showed itself sufficiently (as neither festival was yet concluded) to require special measures to regulate the processions and disperse mobs. With the advent of the troops affairs were brought to a sufficiently quiet close. But after all disorder was at an end, the Hindus (and leading men were concerned in this) organised a boycott of Muhammadans' shops being kept shut in a species of *hartal.* Mr. (now Sir Denzil) Ibbetson, who had succeeded Mr. Smithe, overcame this eventually, by representing that the authorities would have to officially boycott the Hindus by withdrawing official favor, if their attitude did not cease. When this "boycott" was given up, the last phase of these riots concluded; but they have been a standpoint from which to regulate religious festivals in the city ever since.

In the Police orders now issued concerning each festival, as its time comes round, piquets are referred to by alphabetical letters as H, I, B, M piquet and so on. The H piquet is the Fattehpuri Masjid Piquet; I piquet the Jama Masjid one: B piquet the *Kazi Houaz* one, and so on. This was the lettering by which they were distinguished during the above riots, and it has been continued in use ever since.

There is a printed file containing the reports by local officers and pronouncements by Governments made at the time of these riots, which is worth reading. The chief points evolved were (*a*) the danger of letting the Chandni Chauk be used for any religious processions (or any processions other than marriage processions, and then only between stated hours), (*b*) the need for having fixed programmes for policing the city and its main routes on the occasion of each recurring festival, and (*c*) the need to discourage or repress any applications for licenses to cover novel processions or innovations of any kind. As to (*a*) the Commissioner (Colonel Grey) was much in favor of a prohibition emanating from Government; but Government pointed out that a Governmental order would not be legal and that the end desired could be obtained, by the Police Officers, when granting licenses under the Police Act (1861) for any procession, being careful to prescribe routes which would always exclude the Chandni Chauk. There is therefore (or should be) a recognised standing order on this point in the Police office, and no District Superintendent of Police should enter the Chandni Chauk as a route allowed under the license, except in the case of licenses for marriage processions.

As to (*b*), for the *Bakr-i-Id*, the *Muharram*, the *Dusehra* (*Ram Lila*) and so on, there is now a settled programme (*see* the articles under the above heads) of Police regulation which descends to the minutest detail, and all the District Superintendent of Police has to do each time, is, after taking the District Magistrate's approval and magisterial orders, to repeat issue of the programme as a Police order for the occasion.

As to (*c*) attempt is made every year to get license for a *Duldul* procession at the Muharrum, and this is regularly refused (see *Duldul*). The parading of *Baraks* emblazoned on standards is also held to be provocative, after the experiences of 1885. The large number of recurring festivals keeps the Police busy without much intermission all the year round, and the strain on the *kotwali* is considerable, as also on the City Superintendent of Police. Fortunately the Muharrum and Dusehra (Ram Lila) do not clash more than once in a long period of years.

S

Sadhaura, Kalan & Khurd.

Sadhaura, Kalan and Khurd.—*Sadhaura Kalan.*—In about 1630 A. D. one Shabbu Khan, Pathan, created the Mauza of Sadhaura Kalan, with the Emperor's permission, out of waste land. The Emperor when out hunting paid a visit to his village *abádi.* Hence it was called *Shah Dara*, which has been corrupted into Sadhaura. (Later, somewhat less than half the area of the mauza was divided off, and

formed into Mauza Sadhaura Khurd). There were royal lands retained in the village as the personal property of the Emperor, and owing to failures on paying revenue there were confiscations from the villagers (the descendants and followers of Shabbu Khan) in the forties and fifties. Thus while there are proprietors and muafidars in this mauza, there is also a considerable area which became State property of the British Government after 1857. The jamabandi of 1900-01 showed State land held as follows:—494 bigahs by the Collector; 661 (nazul) by the Municipality; 184 by the Railways and 70 under village roads by the District Board.

Sadhaura Khurd.—This was formed out of an area extracted by the Emperor from Sadhaura Kalan, and given to one Sobha Chand, Reya, who associated three Gujars with him. Reyas and Gujars held the mauza in equal shares (10 biswas each) up to 1857. After 1857 a confiscation was made of 7½ biswas belonging to rebel Gujars. The land was auctioned and bought in by the Reyas. Thenceforward the Reyas held 17½ biswas and the Gujars 2½. But apart from this biswadari land there were *muafis* granted by the Kings to different persons. The resumption of some of these *muafis* from time to time created a State area. There was also an area confiscated from the king of Oudh. The jamabandi of 1899-1900 showed State land held as follows:—Under the Collector 201 bighas (*kacha*); under Municipality (as nazul) 261; under Railways 265; under the P. W. D. 28; under the Canal Department 129.

Neither Sadhaura Kalan nor Sadhaura Khurd have an *abadi*. The cultivators live in Moghulpura (Sabzi Mandi).

Sadr Bazar.—On 29th September 1858 Major Trevelyan issued a proclamation that Government were ready to lease sites for building of shops in the area which is now the Sadr Bazar. The land being in Jahannuma, which became State property after 1857 (*see* Jahannuma), Government could thus offer leases. The terms offered were Rs. 5 rent per annum for a plot of 450 square feet (30′ × 15′). Many people took leases on these terms and built shops. Many took leases and built shops at later dates, particularly, probably, after Jahannuma Mauza was "entrusted" to the Municipality. The later leases are either (*a*) annual ones subject to vacation upon a month's notice, or (*b*) what are called five years' leases with option of renewal subject to enhancement of rent, it being conceded that ejectment will not occur unless the land may be "required for a public purpose." These latter leases are practically permanent ones, which have been ingeniously called "five years' leases" in order to appear to conform to the regulation against grant of permanent leases without Government sanction. They have been given *ultra vires*, through the sophistry of nazul daroghas. Discovery of their frequent grant caused the orders of 1904-05 against any leases being given without reference to the President. (See *Nazul, Management of*).

Sadr Bazar.

There are also many persons who "squatted" in the Sadr Bazar limits and in Pahari Dhiraj (see *Jahannuma*) without asking any leave and executing no lease deeds. In such cases whenever the tenements change hands and mutation* of the sites is applied for, the opportunity is taken of requiring the occupants to execute leases on appropriate terms.

Altogether, the ground values in the Sadr Bazar are not on a satisfactory footing. At the same time it is difficult to secure revision, civil suits being generally the result of attempts.

There is one long pending case in which the owner of one or two lines of shops is in possession of land in excess of what he should have according to the measurements of the plots originally leased. The excess area is a strip running along the whole line of shop frontages. It is a case of over-reach of boundaries. The case has been in the hand of the Municipality's counsel for some time. Presumably the party concerned should be made to pay rent for the "excess," or have a suit brought against him. But it is an involved and difficult case (1905).

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* Jamabandis are still maintained concerning Jahannuma lands although they are mostly built over (see *Jahannuma*).

Saftar Jang's Tomb and Garden (See also *Archæology* and *Gardens*) —It may be noted that in 1903 a memorial, signed by signatories purporting to represent the "Shia Community in India," was submitted to the Governor-General praying that this tomb, together with its ancient muafi, might be made over to the Shia Community. The memorial was submitted by hand of the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Madrisa Isna-Ashri, Delhi. The reply given was that the Government of India were unable to accede to this memorial. * * * When the professional gardener (Mr. Locke) was appointed to Delhi in 1905 the three State gardens which he took over for management were Humayun's, Isa Khan's and Saftar Jang's. An elaborate landscape scheme had previously been drawn up for beautifying Humayun's Garden: and he was directed to prepare similar schemes for the latter two gardens. His schemes were forwarded to the Director of Archæology, and approved with amendments. These schemes with plans, are in the Garden office, and show exactly what the working plan of bedding, turfing, arboriculture and horticulture is to be, and the probable expense, &c. (1905).

Saftar Jang's Tomb and Garden.

Sanitation Sub-Committee and Staff—City —(*See also* Conservancy City). For constitution of this Sub-Committee, *see* "Sub-Committees." It consists of seven members headed by the Civil Surgeon as Chairman. For the establishment (*see* Municipality—Establishments). The Sanitary Superintendent [Mr. Hyde at present (1904)] and the two Assistants [Mr. Phillips and a daffadar at present (1904)] work under the orders of the Sub-Committee, controlling a staff of municipal sweepers under jamadars for wards. Major Douglas considered that the Civil Surgeon should be the working member-in-chief of the Sub-Committee, directing all sanitary operations, although what was really wanted was a responsible Health Officer to do this, working under the Civil Surgeon, thus rendering the superintendent and two assistant superintendents reducible.

Sanitation Sub-Committee and Staff—City.

For details as to establishment.—See *Conservancy.*

Schools—City.—There are the following schools and Colleges in Delhi City:—ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE (Cambridge Mission) which succeeded the old Delhi College (defunct in 1877). Present building, facing Cashmir Gate from within, was opened by Sir James Lyall in 1891. Only candidates for University degrees are prepared.

Schools—City.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, established in 1899.—Follows the same status as above, which it aims as competing with. It is under a Board of Trustees registered as a Company under the Companies' Act. The College is in hired premises (once a factory) near Ajmere Gate.

GOVERNMENT (LATE MUNICIPAL BOARD) HIGH SCHOOL.—Is accommodated in the old Residency (*q. v.*). Has six branches in city, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Was in a house in the city, but now (1904) is being transferred to a building which is under construction within the estate in which stands the Government (late Municipal Board) High School above.

MUNICIPAL BOARD INDUSTRIAL MIDDLE SCHOOL, established 18?3.—Is in the city housed along with the Anglo-Vernacular M. B. Primary School at Shahji-ka-Chatta, Chaori Bazar.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.—Has been existent in one form or another since 1858. The school is in Chandni Chauk about ¼ mile from Delhi-London Bank.

ANGLO-ARABIC SCHOOL (*q. v.*).—Supported from "Nawab Fund" (*q. v.*). Is in the ravelin outside the Ajmere Gate.

SHAHZADA HIGH SCHOOL.—Established by Mirza Suraya Jah, chiefly to educate descendants of the Moghul House. Is in the Chandni Mahal, near Kamra Bangash, towards Turkoman Gate.

ANGLO-SANSKRIT V. J. HIGH SCHOOL.—Is in Mohalla Charkawalan, near Chaori Bazar.

TIBBIYA SCHOOL.—Established in 1891 by the late Hakim Abdul Majid Khan, who is now (1905) represented by Hakim Ajmal Khan (see Gazetteer). Is in Billimaran street.

FEMALE VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS are maintained by both Cambridge and Baptist Missions.

MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOL.—This is accommodated in a rented building. There are funds set apart for constructing a special building; but for years no site has been found available. (*See* Primary School Fund).

Schools, District.—While the Educational Budgets of District Boards are now (March 1904) being required under the orders of Government to be submitted first to the District Inspectors of Schools, and then through Commissioners to the Director of Public Instruction for final transmission to Government (the object of all this being to give the Educational Department an opportunity of pointing out when a District Board has not budgetted for a sufficient proportion of its income), it is relevant to note that in December 1893 Mr. Alex. Anderson recorded that he thought that too much was being spent on education; not that he would have grudged it, if there had been any commensurate result; but he said that expenditure was incurred over too many schools at which there were very few boys, and those few only in the lower classes and not likely to ever get further. He said that the question of abolishing some of such schools was before the District Inspector, who naturally was reluctant to abolish. He, however, was in favour of abolition, devoting savings for expenditure on those schools where good was really being done, instead of frittering away money over useless ones.

Schools, District.

Colonel Massy in July 1894 noted that some such schools as Mr. A. Anderson had referred to had been abolished in January—July 1894.

Major Douglas noted that the District Board endeavoured to build two village schools per annum, a practice which he thought should be kept up. (This view apparently conflicted with Mr. Alex. Anderson's view mentioned above). He noted that Boarding-houses had recently been built at Sonepat and Najafgarh and that one was under construction (since completed) at Ballabgarh. He noted that additional accommodation was required at Faridabad, Sonepat and Mahrauli.

Article 417 of the Education Code (1896) lays down that a District Board shall, whenever required to do so by Government, provide such a minimum sum annually for expenditure on education, *exclusive* of changes for construction and maintenance of buildings, as shall be equal to the total of (*a*) all grants made for educational purpose; (*b*) all income from school-fees; and (*c*) 25 per cent. of the gross annual income of the District Board excluding grants and education fees.

This article is a reproduction of the rule on the subject under the District Boards Act, and published by Government in Notification No. 126, dated 24th January 1888. A similar Notification, *viz.*, No. 127, dated 24th January 1888, issued concerning Municipalities, but in their case "10 per cent. of the annual income" was the entry under (*c*).

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In 1905 an amendment of the rules appearing in Notification No. 126 of 24th January 1888 was either published or under consideration, which would make expenditure of 25 per cent. of income compulsory, without any such reservation, as the words "whenever required to do so by Government" admitted of. When in the Bombay Presidency as much as 33 per cent. of the local rate is appropriated on education, demur by a Board at a rate of 25 per cent. is hardly likely to be listened to. But probably few Presidents of Boards do not view with regret the bad roads, bad bridges, and bad interior communications in a district, which are the result of starving the budget for Public Works.

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In 1905 a number of rural primary schools were ordered to be opened; but Government undertook the main cost of these provincially. Mr. Alex. Anderson's remarks above on such schools are worth recollecting.

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The appointment of rural School Committees was also enjoined in 1905. The District Inspector wished to have these appointed throughout the district, but the Deputy Commissioner was content to experiment first with the usefulness of one appointed at Najafgarh.

Selimgarh Channel.—The Channel which runs between the Selimgarh outwork and the Fort proper very often carries or holds torpid or stagnant water in a way which is objected to on sanitary grounds by the Military authorities; the health of British troops in the Fort never being good. In 1904 the Chief Royal Engineer, Meerut, propounded to the Deputy Commissioner for consideration a scheme for throwing a bund across the Kudsia Creek just below the Nigambode Gate, and for cutting a false channel through the southern end of the Municipal Bela (which confronts the said gate), so that the water of the Kudsia Creek might be discharged, or diverted, almost at right angles, into the main river.

Selimgarh Channel.

In reply it was suggested that a stopdam with regulators might preferably be tried further down stream, namely at the Grand Trunk Road Bridge; but whether any dams would keep the channel in question free of water is doubtful, as, when there has been no surface flow into it, the channel has been known to hold water, owing presumably to percolation welling up from below.

One reason for disfavour of the idea of a bund by the Nigambode Gate was that it is the dream of the city people that the river may some day return, or be led to return, to the right bank, so as to wash by the old bathing ghats and temples which stand on its high bank.

In fact a few years ago a municipal address was presented to the Viceroy, in which the hope was expressed that an effort might be made to bring back the waters of the Jumna to the bathing ghats along the bank of the Kudsia Creek.

Inquiries were made regarding the feasibility of this scheme, and it was found impracticable as a whole, but the Public Works Department suggested that the Kudsia channel might be widened and straightened from its head near Metcalfe house to the Grand Trunk Road Bridge, so as to encourage the river to scour that way, and perhaps, eventually, make a permanent side stream by the old ghats. This scheme was carried out by famine labour at municipal expense, but it did not succeed, and, except in flood time, no *river* water ever flows by the old bathing ghats in question.

There is a discharge of sullage from the city circular drain at its tail-end by the Water Bastion, which possibly affects the Selimgarh Channel; and if it were considered necessary to divert this and any other discharges, such as excess irrigation from the Kudsia garden, a bund by the Grand Trunk Road Bridge might be tried. The water if dammed here would turn at right angles down the broad channel which already exists, into the river, none going into the Selimgarh Channel. But such a dam with regulators would certainly cost a sum of four figures, and even then it is doubtful whether the Selimgarh Channel would remain dry.

Sikri Jagir.—A mutiny grant made to Mir Parwarish Ali (6th March 1858) for good services. On his death it was inherited by four sons with equal shares of Rs 597-8-0 per annum. In 1903 the four sharers in the grant separately executed agreements (under the Descent of Jagirs Act) by which they adopted the principle if primogeniture.

Sikri Jagir.

Slaughter-house, City.—The slaughter-house situated to the south of the city, near the Jail, is within easy distance of the Trenching Farm, to which the offal and refuse are carted for being trenched. But perhaps because the majority of the butchers live in the western wards or suburbs of the city there has often been suggestion for moving it to the west of the city, a suggestion which was emphasised when at the level-crossing outside the Ajmere Gate a herd of goats being taken to the slaughter-house was dashed into by a train. Yet any question of removal from the present site should be well considered before decision, as the objection about the said crossing will be removed when a cart overbridge (already sanctioned) is built by the Railway management, and any carting of offal from a distance to the Trenching Farm will be offensive. For this purpose of offal disposals the present site is particularly well chosen.

Slaughter-house, City.

The trenching of offal, &c., has been mentioned elsewhere (under *Nightsoil Removals*). The trenches should be only half-filled with offal, the other half being filled in with earth. The trenchers as a rule fill the trenches to the top with offal, scattering only a little earth on top. The results are filthy and ineffectual to a degree, as dogs and jackals dig the contents of the trenches up.

Slaughter-house fees are shown separately from *octroi*, but the authority for them appears in the octroi schedule. They consist of a levy of 4 annas and 1 anna per head of kine and flock animals, respectively, this levy being made whether the animals are brought to slaughter from without or from within municipal limits.

Collection of the fees, both by contract and by direct agency, has been tried. The latter saves trouble to the municipality and has been more remunerative, although this may perhaps, but not necessarily, be an indication that more could be got than a contractor will pay, if official collecting agency could be perfectly relied on. The receipts have been as shown at the end of this article. Collection by contract was in force for about fifteen years from 1891—92, when suddenly under motion made by the Civil Surgeon (Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham) direct collection was resorted to in 1905-06.

The inspection of animals and meat is a subject linked with food inspections generally. The post of Food and Meat Inspector is a hard one to fill. There was an incumbent in 1905 who commanded little confidence and rightly or wrongly earned a reputation for black-mailing shopkeepers in connection with grain and ghi. He resigned; and after recommendation, which was rejected by the Inspector-General of Police, had been made that the City Superintendent of Police might well fill the post in addition to his other duties, the post was left unfilled. (See *Food and Meat Inspector*).

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE RECEIPTS FOR 18 YEARS.

COLLECTED BY DIRECT AGENCY.

	Rs.
1886-87	13,266
1887-88	11,857
1888-89	11,862
1889-90	11,127
1890-91	9,146

PAID BY CONTRACTOR UNDER 'LEASE' SYSTEM.

1891-92	9,600
1892-93	11,100
1893-95, *i.e.*, for 1½ year, from 1st October 1893 to 31st March 1895	17,820
1895-96	11,100
1896-97	12,720
1897-98	11,070
1898-99	13,860
1899-1900	15,060
1900-01	10,763
1901-02	15,720
1902-03	16,800
1903-04	15,720
1904-05	16,800

Sonepat Municipality.

Sonepat Municipality.—By Punjab Government Notification No. 819, dated 30th November 1886, the proportion of appointed and elected members was fixed at 3 and 6 respectively. The same Notification notified the same proportions for Ballabgarh and

Faridabad. The budget for this municipality for 1904-05 is reproduced below:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Charges.		Rs.
Opening Balance	3,610	Office Establishment		383
Octroi	12,500	Contributions		260
Rents	390	Collection of Taxes...		2,065
Conservancy Receipts	250	Refunds		200
Fees from Schools	2,065	Lighting		525
Other Fees (Bonded Warehouse)...	20	Police		2,390
Fines	50	Water-supply Establishment ...		50
Education Grant (Government) ...	170	Drainage		136
Ditto (Local Funds) ...	333	Conservancy		1,408
Medical do. do. ...	1,300	Hospital		2,788
Other Grants (Medical) ...	40	Vaccination		40
Miscellaneous	152	Slaughter-house		121
		Arboriculture		144
		Public Works Establishment ...		71
		Roads		2,731
		School		3,825
		Contributions.		
		Lahore Medical College ...	25	
		Divisional Inspector, Vaccination	36	
		V. Zenana Hospital ...	300	
		Lunatics	50	451
		Miscellaneous.		
		Pauper Burials	30	
		Unforeseen Charges ...	200	230
Expenditure	17,818			17,818
Estimated Closing Balance ...	3,062	Estimated Closing Balance ...		3,062
Total ...	20,880	Total ...		20,880

Mr. George Smithe remarked that Sonepat was a difficult place for a Tahsildar to deal with as there were factional differences between Hindus and Muhammadans.

Colonel Massy in July 1894 also alluded to the strong local factions which required repressing. He had on one occasion refused to allow the re-election of a particular individual whom he considered to be unfit to be a municipal member.

Mr. Silcock in November 1894, speaking not so much of Sonepat town in particular as of the tahsil in general, remarked that Sonepat was a very rich and quarrelsome tahsil. There had evidently been a number of anonymous petitions lodged in his time against the then Tahsildar, which he thought were probably due to the machinations of patwaris, whom under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner, the Tahsildar had been strictly inspecting.

Major Davies, in March 1899, remarked that the people of Sonepat town had long been notorious for their factious spirit.

He said that, in his time, there were two parties which divided the town on personal, rather than on sectarian or political, lines. A nominated member of the Municipality was one of the chief agitators.

He touched on the difficulty which officials at this place sometimes experience; it having been a common thing, in his time, for litigious cases to be supported by subscriptions from either faction. He noted that the Tahsildar was President of the Committee, and that, as long as he stood aloof from the factions, things went along quietly, but that, if he did not do so, anonymous letters began to come in.

Major Douglas remarked, after four years' experience, that Sonepat town could be factions, but he had not had much trouble with it. He had, however,

had to refuse admission to the Coronation Durbar to one resident, on account of trouble caused by him in connection with the Ram Lila Procession of 1902. (*See Ram Lila, Mofassil*).

In the first quarter of 1905 Sonepat town was severely visited by plague. All the Hindu members of the Municipality left the town for residence at Delhi City or elsewhere. Only two or three Municipal Commissioners, who were Mahomedans, remained There was trouble about burying the dead, and an Assistant Commissioner was deputed from the Sadr to arrange for paid agency to burn bodies or take them to the river.

A resolution in 1904, by which the Municipality gave permission for a Dharmsala to be built on land which was presumably "street land," was quashed by Government on the representation of the Deputy Commissioner.

Staff required for the district.

Staff required for the district.—Mr. R. Clarke wrote in March 1893 after $5\frac{1}{2}$ years charge as Deputy Commissioner, that the greatest difficulty was due to his not having had at any time an experienced Assistant. He said he had to do everything himself and was obliged to leave much undone; adding that he had been too long suffering or perhaps too proud to complain, but that, as he was leaving the district, he wished to place on record for the benefit of his successor that it was expecting too much from anyone to manage a charge like Delhi without an European Assistant of some standing.

Major H. S. P. Davies, writing in March 1899, said that it had often been represented for Delhi that a full-powered Assistant Commissioner was required, and one with a certain amount of experience; but he said that there had not been such an officer in the district during the time of his charge (1895-98 about).

He also mentioned the necessity for a permanent Treasury Officer, with first class magisterial powers, and who should have no Civil work given him.

(He noticed how Delhi-born men have a wonderful knack of getting back to the district; where the employment of up-country men had superior advantages).

As to the District Judge, he remarked that the people had continually petitioned (as had been represented over and over again by Mr. Clarke) for a strong, permanent, District Judge.

Major Douglas wrote that the staff consisted of—

(1). Deputy Commissioner.
(2). District Judge.
(3). Judge, Small Cause Court.
(4). Revenue Assistant.
(5). Treasury Officer.
(6). Extra Assistant Commissioner for general duty.
(7). Assistant Commissioner.
(8). Assistant Commissioner under training.

Nos. (2) and (3) could, he said, be left out of account for administrative purposes as being exclusively on the Civil side. (As to the District Judge, it may be noted that under a Punjab Government Circular he and the District Judges of a few other districts are "saved" from being subordinated to the Deputy Commissioner for employment on executive duties. He is also not given any magisterial powers with the same object, *viz.*, that he may devote himself entirely (except in September) to Civil case work). He added that under recent arrangements, arrived at after correspondence between Sessions Judge and Chief Court on the one side and Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner and Secretariat on the other, No. (6) was to take Civil work only and No. (5) Criminal work only.

He added that it had been decided that there should always be in Delhi Nos. (7) and (8), one of more than a year's seniority, and the other an officer "under training"; so that the former would be a first class Magistrate, and available for Municipal and Local Funds work, and the latter an officer acquiring experience so as to eventually succeed the former.

Major Douglas wrote in April 1903, after four years' charge. In 1904 the Sessions Judge suggested to the Chief Court, in continuation of the correspondence which had led to No. (6) being given Civil case work only, that No. (6) might be reduced in favour of a Munsiff; which arrangement he thought, while it would make little difference to the Deputy Commissioner since No. (6) was already practically lost to him, would secure continuity in Civil case work, making it less subject to the effects of transfers. The Deputy Commissioner in giving opinion on the suggestion remarked that although No. (2) was entirely lost for executive matters except in September, No. (6) although lost for Criminal work, was not lost for executive work. He went on to say that as religious celebrations on different occasions in every year called for parade of magisterial strength, he did not think it judicious that such potential strength should be further reduced, especially as on the occasion of the Bakri-Id of 1904 he had found such strength short for giving effect to the accepted programme of divided magisterial control through the wards of the city.

As to the two Assistant Commissioners, Government are pledged in the manner noticed by Major Douglas. It appears convenient to make the "Senior Assistant at Headquarters for the time being" discharge the duties of Secretary, Local Funds. (See *Engineering, District,* and see *Secretary, Local Funds*).

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But the proper solution of the difficulties in officering the district has not yet been arrived at. In the district office will be found a copy of the representation made in 1905 by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore (Mr. Hallifax) as to the staff requisite for that district; the result of which was that a First Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner was sanctioned on certain terms which would admit of his staying in the district for a time sufficient to render him useful. A "First Assistant," who would get the pay of the officer next junior to him on the gradation list, or would be given a special allowance, so as to admit of his stopping on for a period of years, is the kind of assistant required, and to him might well be delegated, as a Collector, the collection of the land revenue, the assessment and collection of income-tax, the grant and recovery of loans under the Loans Act, and the work in connection with Land Records and Land Record officials, with responsibility for writing the annual revenue report. If in addition he was Joint District Magistrate with Section 30 powers and appellate powers, the work of the district would be about properly divided, that is to say, as long as the Deputy Commissioner remained President of the Municipality. The proportions of all departments of urban work in Delhi are constantly on the increase, and the Deputy Commissioner cannot properly attend to the urban work and rural work as well. Another alternative is the appointment of a paid President of the Municipality, who would leave the Deputy Commissioner free to perform the ordinary district work. Some such solution of the existing and constantly increasing difficulties of the present system will probably occur in due course, when the Deputy Commissioner, who at present has to work at express speed, ceases to be able to stand the strain of trying to do all that he is expected or supposed to do.

* * * * * * *

On application to this effect being made some relief to the Deputy Commissioner was obtained in 1905 by the Extra Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Kirthi Singh), shown above as No (6) of the staff, being invested with powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

This of course upset the provisional arrangement mentioned above that No. (6) should do Civil work only.

Standing Order Books.

Standing Order Books.—Most District Officers try to maintain Standing Order Books, but they are seldom consulted either by officers and clerks serving in the district, or upon fresh arrival therein. One reason often is that the books by being made to contain ephemeral orders concerning appointments, &c., have administrative orders of a permanent nature obscured, and another that the books are not circulated to new officers and clerks on arrival.

In the Delhi District three Standing Order Books are needed, *viz.,* (*a*) District Headquarters Standing Order Book; (*b*) Local Funds Office Standing Order Book; and (*c*) Delhi Municipality Standing Order Book.

As to (*a*) the book was found, in 1904, choked with ephemeral orders. The existing book was therefore kept on merely as an Establishment Order Book, while a fresh book, into which all orders of permanent value were transcribed from the first, was opened and called the "District Headquarters Standing Order Book." This was indexed, each order being given a serial annual number. Its circulation by the head clerk to all new officers and clerks on fresh arrival was ordered. But the printing of this book periodically is desirable, so that officers may have personal copies. (This could be done at the Municipal Press). Otherwise in spite of precautions important orders get overlooked. For instance there is an order (of Major Davies' time) that the Senior Assistant Commissioner shall, *vice* the Deputy Commissioner, visit the jail weekly; an order very desirable, when the jail is two miles away and the Deputy Commissioner has more duties assigned than he can personally execute. Yet a new Assistant Commissioner is likely to neglect this order unless more prominently brought to his notice than in a manuscript Order Book.

As to (*b*) this Order Book was in 1904 put into proper shape. It contains some important orders and it is here again important to keep the Standing Order Book proper separate from the Establishment Order Book which was opened separately in 1904 This Local Fund Office Standing Order Book contains an order concerning municipal nazul properties. These of course do not properly attach to this office, but it was convenient to enter it as the Senior Assistant Commissioner is Executive Officer in charge of the said municipal properties, as well as Secretary, Local Funds (see *Nazul —Management of*).

As to (*c*) the Delhi Municipality Standing Order Book is filled with many Standing Orders principally recorded by Major Douglas, but, as that officer regretfully remarked somewhere in the book, they are seldom paid attention to. The Municipality's office dislikes and disregards this book as something too definite and disciplinary. Here it would be easy to put the book into print by means of the Municipal Press, all doubtful or obsolete orders being first eliminated. Particularly desirable would it be to reproduce in it the forms of lease prepared in 1905 as the only ones to be used in granting leases of nazul (non-arable) land. The forms apply to year-to-year leases and leases in perpetuity (subject to periodical revisions of rent). The latter form was drawn up by a firm of Calcutta Solicitors. It was ordered in 1905 that these forms should appear in the Standing Order Book and that no other forms should be used.

Sullage Farm.

Sullage Farm.—The following passage is an extract from the letter from the Deputy Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner which gave cover to the Sanitary Report for 1903:—

"The outlet of the main drain of the city, to the south thereof, discharges a good flow of sullage water, which the zamindars of one or two villages, on to the lands of which the outflow can be trained, are willing to pay a rate for. Advantage has been taken of this, by canalising the flow on a small scale, and by letting the zamindars irrigate from this duct at a rate of, I think, Rs. 3 per bigha per annum. The system, already so started, is excellent; but the duct requires canalisation of a superior kind which would carry it on for another mile or two: and the rate of and system of collection of the "sullage advantage-rate" requires to be put on a proper footing. At the same time it is necessary to be able to utilize the sullage discharge at the drain end for some municipal purpose, which has yet to be determined; for at present the zamindars, knowing that unless they take it the sullage will be wasted, are masters of the situation. If an area of waste land were taken up by the Municipality near the river bed, the sullage could be diverted to this by a regulator put up at the drain-end, and this regulator would give the Municipality that whip-hand of the zamindars which they require, and also allow of sullage, when flowing abnormally, being utilised, both for a municipal purpose as well as for supply to the zamindars. This matter will be referred to the Sanitary Sub-Committee for consideration."

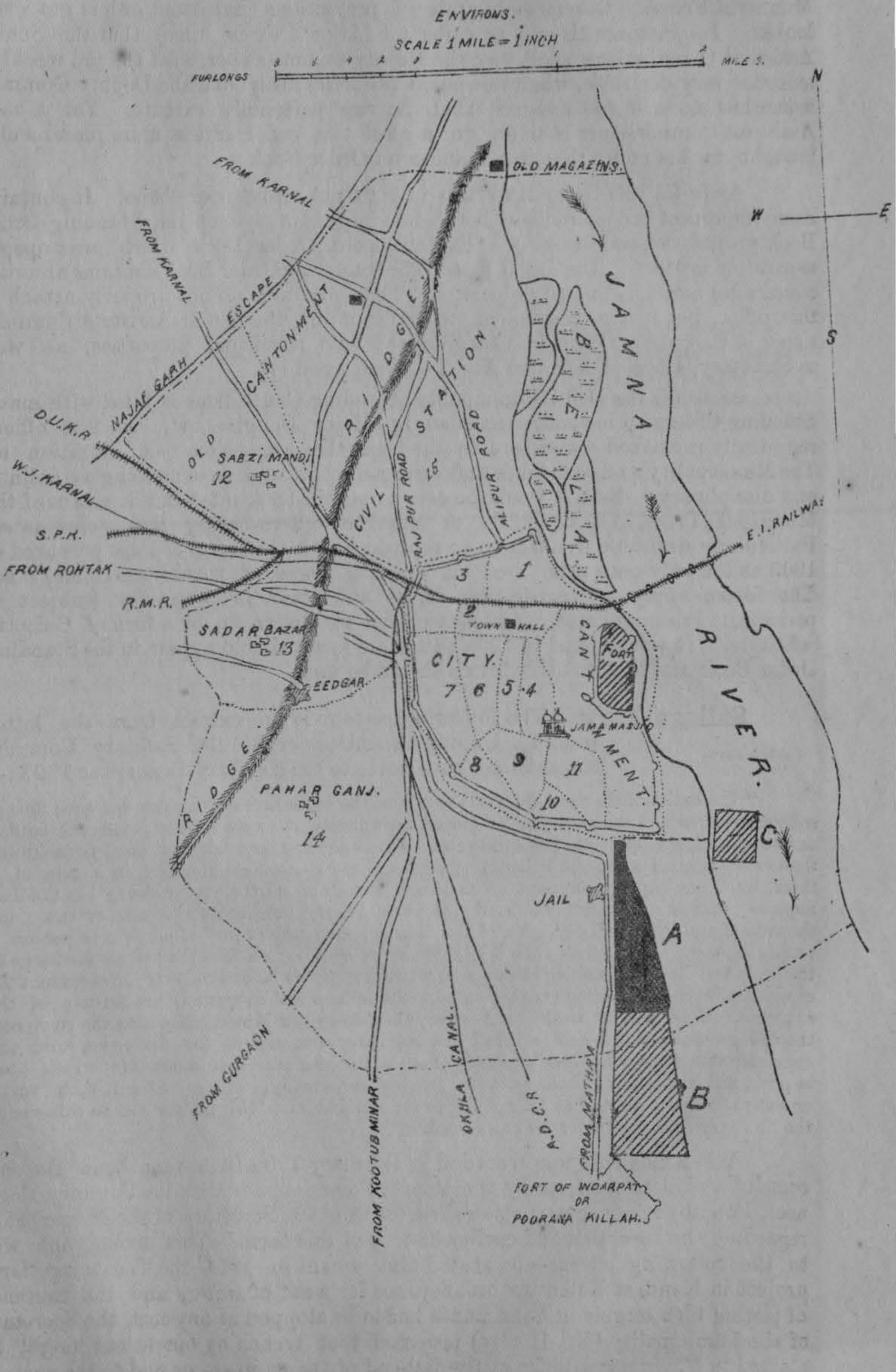
When this note was recorded in February 1904 (it having been the outcome of a visit to the farm by the Deputy Commissioner with the Sanitary Engineer, Punjab) a monograph was called for from the Secretary of the Municipality regarding the inception and earlier history of this farm. This monograph was to the following effect:—It stated that when in 1894 the Trenching farm project in Kandrat Kalan was in abeyance for want of water, and the nuisance of pitting filth largely at Sabzimandi had to be stopped at any cost, the Secretary of the Municipality (Mr. Hurley) proposed that trenching operations might be started in Firozabad Khadir at the tail-end of the main sewer and to the east of

MAP SHOWING SULLAGE FARM.

A. Area sullaged 1904.

B. Proposed extension of ditto.

C. Proposed area for acquisition by the Municipality



the Muthra road (where the Sullage Farm now is): the main sewer's discharge being relied on for irrigation purposes. Following this idea the Municipality proposed to take up an area here for use as a trenching farm and applied to Government to be allowed to acquire 197 bigahs from the zamindars. But the project was condemned by the Sanitary Commissioner when deputed to report. He considered the land so low that, if trenched and irrigated, it would become a filthy swamp. The idea was, therefore, given up in 1897; and, as canal irrigation was then approved for the area in Kandrat Kalan, a trenching farm at this latter place, as originally intended, was proceeded with.

But as the Sanitary Commissioner had seen no objection to a sullage farm in Firozepur Khadir (as long as it was not coupled with trenching operations), the system of selling the sullage water of the main drain to the villagers at this place was persevered in; the villagers making their own ducts to take off the sullage supplied, on to their fields. In order to better arrange such distribution, the Committee in 1900 made a straight main duct, taking off from the drain end and running as far as Mahabat Khan's mosque. The cost was Rs. 275 for purchasing the land required for the duct from the zamindars and Rs. 357 for actual construction. The construction of this duct resulted in better distribution and consequently better receipts. These receipts are taken in the form of an acreage rate upon fields on to which the sullage is delivered. The sullage answers two purposes, *viz.*, (*i*) irrigation pure and simple and (*ii*) fertilisation, as it is a liquid with a distinct manure value in it. At present the acreage rate is Rs. 12 per acre per annum; the zamindar being allowed, presumably, to keep his field channel in receipt of flow all the year round. The operations at present (1904) are small. Only 45 acres are under "sulliagation," if this term may be used, and the income is thus only Rs. 549 per annum. There is evidently more income to be made out of these operations if systematised. At present the defects are that, while the discharge of sullage is likely to increase in proportion to the progressive completion of the intramural surface-drainage system,

(*a*) the municipal distributary is inadequate for extended operations and must let a lot of sullage run to waste;

(*b*) the villagers know that the Committee have only a choice between letting the sullage run to waste, or delivering it to them at such rates as they (the villagers) may agree to.

With regard to (*a*) it is suggested that a survey should be made and levels taken for the purposes of proper alignment and extension, and with regard to (*b*) that the Committee should acquire an area down in the river bed opposite the end of the main sewer (*i.e.*, Delhi Gate) on to which the surplus sullage or whole sullage, as the case might be, could be delivered, for the purpose of raising crops or grass of which the Municipality would be owner.

It has also been suggested that the Canal Department should be asked to occasionally let canal water pass down the main sewer from the Kabul Gate (where there is a flushing chamber) for delivery out at the sewer-end along with the sullage on to the lands to come under "sulliagation"; as it is urged that, unless the sullage is so diluted, it will in time destroy the quality of the land which is sullaged. At present water taken for flushing the sewer has to be paid for at one rupee per 2,500 c. ft., and this rate would be prohibitive for the purposes indicated. In order to secure the Canal Department against loss if the water were delivered free in the first instance, there might be a partition of the profits from the Sullage Farm between the Canal Department and the Municipality.

The appended sketch illustrates the suggestions in the foregoing passages.

Mr. Goument, Sanitary Engineer, tested the discharge in cusecs at the drain end by the Delhi Gate in 1904; and he was of opinion that there was a good future for this sullage scheme.

A copy of a portion of this article was sent to Government in 1904 along with copy of a portion of the article on the *Trenching Farm*, with request that the

local Canal Officer might be deputed to have a survey made to show the best alignment for channels in either area. Orders were passed by Government, and the local canal officer had a survey made of the Trenching Farm area in 1905; but similar action concerning the Sullage Farm area was not accomplished (1905).

Sub-Committees, Delhi Municipality.

Sub-Committees, Delhi Municipality.—The Sub-Committees are those for (1) Sanitation, (2 Public Works (including Lighting), (3) Octroi, (4) Direct Tax, (5) Buildings and Finance, (6) Education, (7) Hackney Carriages and (8) Civil Lines.

There are in the Government Review of the working of Municipalities during 1903-04 or 1904-05 some pertinent remarks about the reference of special matters to Sub-Committees and the result of doing so. Sub-Committees will dispose of routine matters well enough; but to refer any special matter of importance to the Sub-Committee of the department concerned is generally ineffectual, unless the President himself attends the sittings to see the affair through. Special Sub-Committees of selected members convened by the President are, however, often useful for considering important matters and placing proposals thereon before the Committee.

All Sub-Committees are by rule, to be guided by a set of standing orders approved by the Committee. Major Douglas drew up such sets of orders and had them approved. Mention will be found of them in the articles concerning Sub-Committees individually.

The constitution of the various Sub-Committees is as under:—

Sanitation ...	Civil Surgeon and six members.
Public Works ...	Executive Engineer and six members.
Octroi ...	One Vice-President and five members.
Direct Tax ..	Senior Assistant Commissioner and seven members.
Buildings and Finance,	The two Vice-Presidents.
Education ...	Five members.
Hackney Carriages ...	Cantonment Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and three Municipal Commissioners.
Civil Lines ...	Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer and two Municipal members.

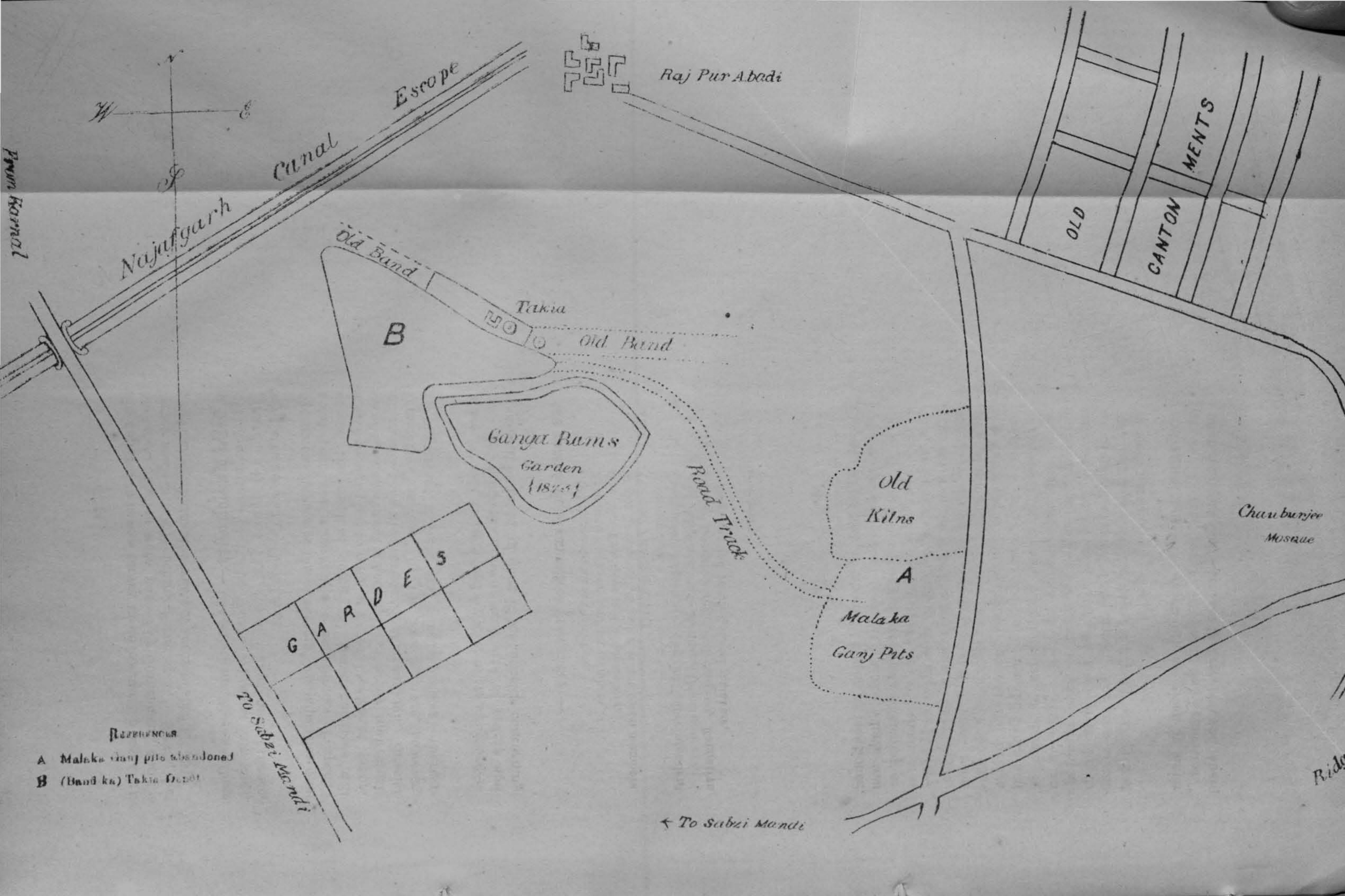
T

Takia—Nightsoil Dep.

Takia Nightsoil Depot.—This plot of about 14 bigahs is mentioned in the article *Nightsoil—removals of.* It is a plot which was transferred to the Municipality expressly as a dumping or pitting depôt for nightsoil in lieu of the Malka Ganj pits, the use of which was objected to in the early nineties, and objected to again in 1904 when the Military authorities wished to extend the reach of the Rifle Range in Rajpur Cantonments. Now that the Takia depôt is available the Malka Ganj pits should have been absolutely abandoned, but the Municipality have a great affection for the convenience of the said pits. The Takia depôt is immediately between the bridge where the Grand Trunk Road to Karnal crosses the Najafgarh Jhil Drain and the *abádi* of Rajpur, and to the north of Ganga Ram's garden, as shown in the 12-inch-to-mile map of the city and environs of 1873. There is an easy track to it from the Malka Ganj pits as shown in the sketch attached. It is by an old band constructed in Moghul times to keep river floods off. On the band is a Takia. Hence the name of the depôt. The area is too small for trenching operations, but it is a well situated dumping and pitting depôt for the north and north west wards of the city.

Taxes (Direct) Sub-Committee.

Taxes (Direct) Sub-Committee.—The exact title as given by Major Douglas is "Direct Taxes and Nazul Sub-Committee." The Senior Assistant Commissioner is President and there are six or seven members.


From Karnal
Najafgarh Canal Escape
W
E
S
N
Raj Pur Abadi
OLD CANTONMENTS
Old Band
B
Takia
Old Band
Ganga Rams Garden
Road Track
Old Kilns
A
Malaka Ganj Pits
Chauburjee Mosque
GARDES
To Sabzi Mandi
← To Sabzi Mandi
Ridge
References
A Malaka Ganj pits abandoned
B (Band ka) Takia Depot

The duties of this Sub-Committee as recorded by Major Douglas were—

(*a*) to deal with the direct taxes of—

(i) House tax @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rentals;

(ii) Tax on vehicles;

(iii) Toll Tax.

(*b*) administration of Nazul properties.

As to (*a*) he noted that the Senior Assistant Commissioner as President should attend all meetings of this Sub-Committee, as the house-tax particularly required his careful attention, it being a measure introduced in the face of much opposition from various directions, but having been resolved on as indispensable, since, while fresh income was required to repay the loan intended to be raised to cover the cost of the drainage scheme, it was undesirable to tax trade in any additional way.

As to (*b*), while the Sub-Committee are required to pass resolutions on such matters as require the imprimatur of the Sub-Committee, and through it of the Committee-in-Chief, the standing orders or the guidance of this Sub-Committee are that the President (*i.e.*, Senior Assistant Commissioner) shall deal personally with the numerous executive matters in connection with the nazul properties which come up for disposal from day to day. See the article, *Nazul (City)—management of.*

Telephone.

Telephone.—After the riots in 1885-86 a telephone system for Police purposes was established. The file on the subject is probably in the Police Office. It embraced an exchange office at the Kotwali and connections to—

Kazi Hauzs }
Faiz Bazar } Police Barracks.
Kashmir Gate }
Paharganj Police Station.
Sabzi Mandi Police Station.
Police Lines.
Police Office.
Sadr Bazar Police Post.

Thus there were 9 bells in all: the cost of which was fixed at Rs. 920 per annum, payable to the Telegraph Department by the Police out of the Municipal Police contribution annually payable by the Municipality to Government.

Later, in 1902, the Municipal Committee obtained Government sanction to the grafting of extensions on to the above installation as follow:—

From Kotwali to Dispensary and on to Civil Surgeon's House.
From Kotwali to Deputy Commissioner's House.
From Kotwali to Town Hall.

For these the Municipality (1905) pays Rs. 310 per annum direct to the Telegraph Department.

Later, in 1904, the Deputy Commissioner got an extension from the Kotwali to Deputy Commissioner's English office. This is paid for by Government in the Civil Department.

There is also connection between the Kotwali and Jail, which is paid for by the Jail Department.

Charges are made at the rate of about Rs. 100 for each bell.

There is a signaller, in charge of the Telegraph training class at the Delhi Head Telegraph Office, who is also in charge of the various telephone connections. He charges the batteries at each "bell" from time, to time with a charge sufficient for six months "energy."

The "exchange" is in a closet off the office room over the gateway of the Kotwali (in the city), where operators remain night and day. These are three Police Officers, who relieve one another by roster, getting a small extra pay for the work.

* * * * *

In 1904 there was some demi-official correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner (Major Barton), Ferozepur, on the subject of setting up an installation at that station. The Delhi rates were quoted to him; and he eventually replied that he had got a private firm to setup an installation at much cheaper rates. There is, however, a Government circular requiring that the sanction of Government in the Telegraph Department should be obtained to any such setting up; the object probably being to keep the provision of and working of such installations in the hands of the Telegraph Department.

* * * * *

In 1905 a reference was made by the Telegraph Department with a view to obtaining the assent of the different local departments at Delhi concerned in the matter, to the transfer of the "exchange" to the Telegraph Office with a view to the whole installation being remodelled and improved. The President of the Municipality, while keeping assent in abeyance, took advantage of the reference as an opportunity for pointing out that apparently the official charges for working the telephone were much higher than those which private firms quote. A prior consideration of this point was therefore suggested.

Tilauri Rakh.

Tilauri Rakh.—Affixed to this article is a sketch-map (not to scale) of Rakh (Shikargarh) Tilauri. This was originally the hunting preserve of the Raja of Balabgarh (*see* footnote to page 235, Maconachie's Settlement Report). It was reported upon to Government along with all the other Crown lands (*q.v.*), and its retention, in preference to disposal by sale, was ordered. After settlement and up till *1887-88* it was under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner, but was then transferred for management to the District Board. In *1901* the Deputy Commissioner (for reasons given in his No. *399*, dated *11th September 1901*), recommended its retransfer; and Government transferred it again, under Revenue Secretary's No. 16 of 6th January *1902*. The Deputy Commissioner (Major Douglas) then proceeded to inaugurate some management. He had before him the experience of his predecessor, Major Davies.

Major Davies had recorded that the management had not been satisfactory. He had discovered that grazing dues had been charged in arrears, making them very hard to collect. He had issued orders that cattle were not to be allowed to graze except after obtaining passes which were to be paid for at the time of grant. There had been a large quantity of wood cut not long before he handed over charge, for which he had not been able to get reasonable offers, and which he thought might with advantage be turned into charcoal on the spot as it did not pay to cart wood into Delhi. He added that when the roads recently aligned (see the sketch) in the Rakh were cleared, it would be easy to look after it, especially if grazing were confined to one block at a time and not allowed in all blocks indiscriminately.

Major Douglas proposed to—

(*i*) have an accurate map of the rakh made;

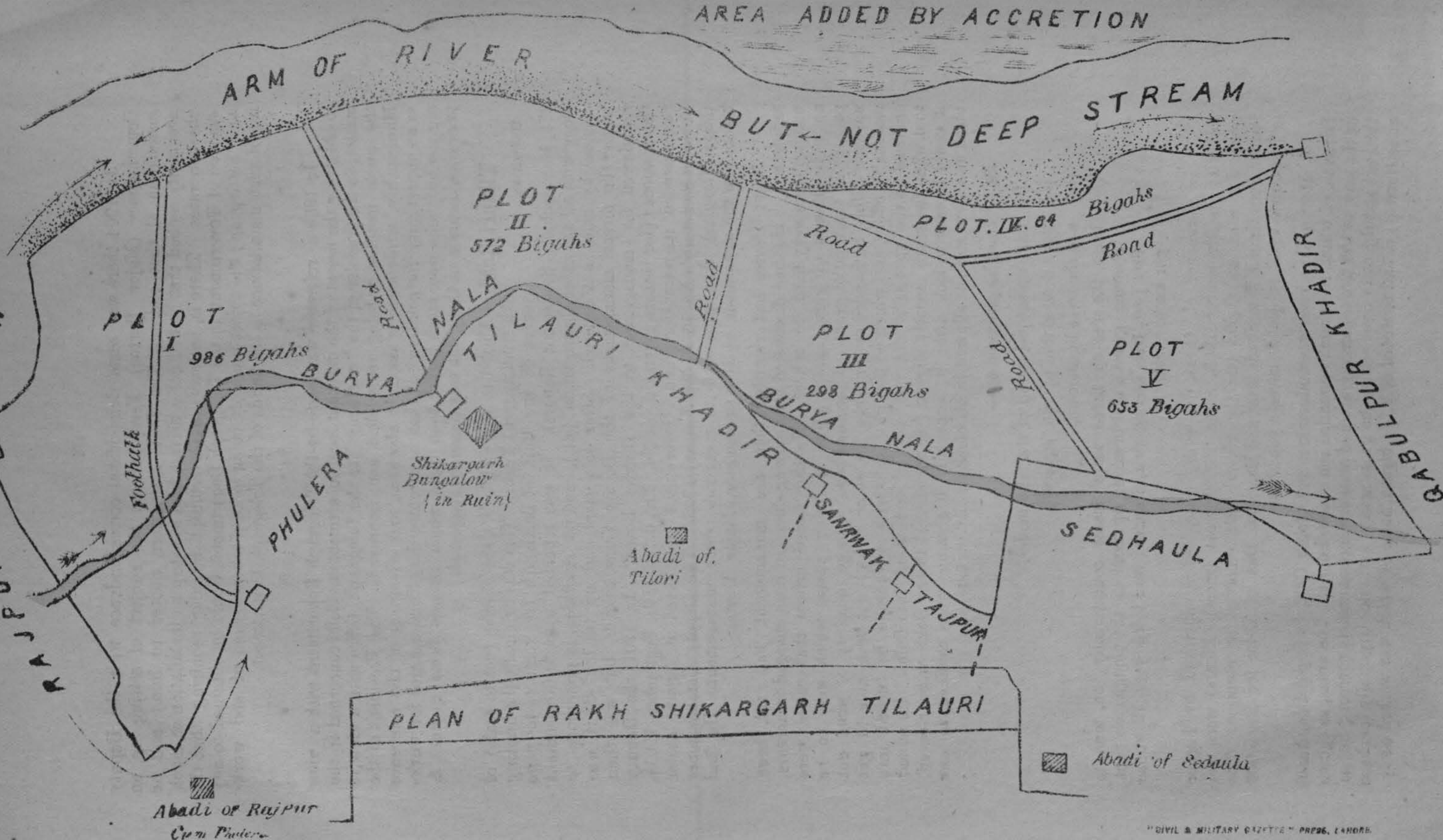
(*ii*) have it measured up into squares;

(*iii*) sell the trees by auction,

(*iv*) lease the area on three years' leases conditionally on tenants clearing growth and breaking up land to the plough; on rent first year, free, second year, 8 annas; and third year, 12 annas per kucha bigah.

In pursuance of these proposals, which were approved by higher authority in September 1902, some 13,000 trees (mostly kikars) were set apart for sale, and 1,098 (mostly kikars) were reserved for retention. The former were then sold to Shadi Ram and Bhagwan Das of Delhi for Rs. 5,000 in November 1902, subject to certain conditions.

Meanwhile a map was undertaken in October 1902 by Gopal Das, Nazul Darogha, of which the sketch appended is a reduced copy. The areas, as shown on the map, of the five separately marked plots are approximately correct; but as the rakh is subject to river action the gross area is variable. Orginially (perhaps at settlement) it had consisted of 3,271 bigahs, some of which was washed away.



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But in 1901-02 an additional area of as much as 6,183 bigahs made its appearance in the river bed. This, however, was considered as appropriable to the Bulandshahr villages which then came into the Delhi district, and accordingly the map made in 1902 was of the original home area only. The map gives the aggregate area of the five plots shown, as 2,573 kacha bigahs. Plot No. 5 is one which was long ago (perhaps before 1880) brought under cultivation, through tenants with, and without, occupancy rights. This is regarded as the settled portion of the rakh: the balance of area (1,922 kacha bigahs) being the portion which remains (1904) to be settled. Of these 1,922 bigahs the Revenue Assistant reported that only 1,734 were culturable.

There were thus 1,922 bigahs, to be cleared of trees to be measured up into squares; and to be leased out to tenants wherever possible.

The clearance of the trees was effected by July 1903, but only indifferently; as the contractors left the *jau* (bush tamarisk) standing; and left deep holes and stumps of trees.

The monsoon of 1903 then set in, and the lands were flooded, so that measurement into squares was impossible. By this time Major Douglas had left the district, and his intentions regarding measurements would have been overlooked, the whole area being leased to one man without regard to them, had not research into the files elicited the history contained in this article. There was an allotment of Rs. 150 for miscellaneous expenses given in Financial Commissioner's No. 522, dated 2nd July 1902. The Tahsildar was therefore kept to measurements, and he reported these complete some time in the spring of 1904. The squares, however, were only marked with *dágbél* and stakes at the corners. Masonry pillars were desirable, the Tahsildar reported. It is probable that the floods will remove all trace of the measurements by stakes.

However the measurements being complete, an Assistant Commissioner inspected and recommended that—

Plot I should be leased for grazing, it being overgrown with coarse grass.

Plot II } should be leased for cultivation.
Plot III }

Plot IV should be let alone, as consisting of sand.

Plot V should be let alone, as already settled.

The idea Major Douglas had was that leases in the rakh could be given under the system indicated in the Crown Tenants Act and rules thereunder. He, in fact, proposed this in respect of all Crown lands (*q.v.*). But the elaboration of keeping a register for each parcel of land let out to each tenant is so burdensome a prospect, that, *see* remarks in this connection under *Crown Lands*, the Deputy Commissioner in 1904-05 hesitated to attempt anything of the kind either in this rakh or elsewhere, but on the other hand recommended that Government should take advantage of the next settlement to rid itself of its burdensome and invidious proprietary right in all the existing Crown lands out in the mofassil. This rakh is a good instance of the difficulty of attempting management by officers who cannot play the part of land agents for a proprietor. The rakh is too far away to be of use as a Military grass farm. It pays to bring neither the grass nor wood into Delhi. It is only with difficulty accessible. Management even of grazing-fee collections is difficult, and management under relations established with individual tenants would be more so. Therefore the Deputy Commissioner proposed that the culturable plots should be settled with villagers from the neighbouring villages as a body. Some such settlement must have been arrived at in respect of plot V. Meanwhile keeping open the rakh to grazing was persisted in. The Commissioner's orders on the above proposal were received, but they were not hopeful, and nothing had been done towards leasing for cultivation by October 1905. There were plenty of applications for such leases. The Tahsildar of Ballabgarh by August 1903 reported 25 in hand, and more came in subsequently, notably some from a body of *Malis* or *Arains* in a Palwal village, who might be promising tenants. If there is a resettlement shortly, probably the best plan will be to leave it to the Settlement Officer to settle these plots.

* * * * * * *

As to the grazing-fee collections these had been collected, during the years immediately preceding 1904-05, by the zaildar, the patwari of Tilauri mauza keeping the register of dues. An Assistant Commissioner reported that the Gujars would register 1 head of cattle as liable for due, and let in 10 head. Of course anything like honest record of or payment of such dues in such a place must be out of the question, with the agency at command. There was at one time a moharrir in control of the staff of peons, and a pound was maintained near the rest-house (which was the Raja's old shooting box). But both pound and rest-house were destroyed by a fire in the nineties. In anticipation of the possibility of the plots being settled for cultivation a *madadgar-patwari* was posted to the rakh in 1905. In evidence of the illicit profits to be obtained the applications to secure an apparently undesirable post were numerous.

* * * * * * *

As above explained the plan shows only the home portion of the rakh. There is a large area appertaining to it in the river bed transferred by avulsion from Bulandshahr. How the grazing dues and cultivation rents are properly collected from this latter area is probably more than the Tahsildar of Ballabgarh for the time being could easily say. Government proprietary rights over such remote areas are much more difficult to exercise even than elsewhere.

Tramway, Conservancy.—A conservancy tramway was installed in 1890 at a cost of about Rs. 47,000. It carried off nightsoil and refuse from the city, the former principally to the Malka Ganj pits (see *Nightsoil removals*). It was intensely unpopular and very expensive. It was also wasteful, as the idea of it was to remove nightsoil to a great distance, even as far as beyond Tripolia on the Karnal road, there to be sold. It did not contemplate any trenching, and as appears in the articles *Nightsoil removals* and *Trenching Farm*, good prices cannot be expected for nightsoil sold unless the supply is so regulated by trenching as to be not much greater than the demand. The burning of refuse carried out by the tramway was also part of this scheme. This would have been wasteful too (see *Refuse removals*), since good value can be obtained from street and stable sweepings, either as kiln-fuel or as manure. The tramway was abolished in perhaps 1897. The cars and rails are stocked at the Municipal workshop.

Tramway, conservancy.

Transport Animals, Registration of.—Under the Transport Animals Registration Act, the quota expected from the Delhi district in the event of mobilization is 1,056 draught bullocks, 8 camels, 35 mules and 40 ponies; and three times the above numbers have to be kept registered. The *halkadars* are the zaildars. There are thus 44 *halkas*, as the idea of forming *halkas* out of several *zails*, to be put in charge of selected zaildars, did not commend itself. It seemed to threaten disintegration of the zaildari system so carefully elaborated, particularly by Major Douglas. The total of 3,168 (afterwards slightly increased to make a round figure) was spread over the 44 *zails*, each *halkadar* being informed what number he was required to register and keep registered. By the hot weather of 1905 the *halka* registers and the tahsil counterpart registers were complete. As to the camels, mules and ponies, so few are required to be registered that the number could not very well be spread over the *halkas*.

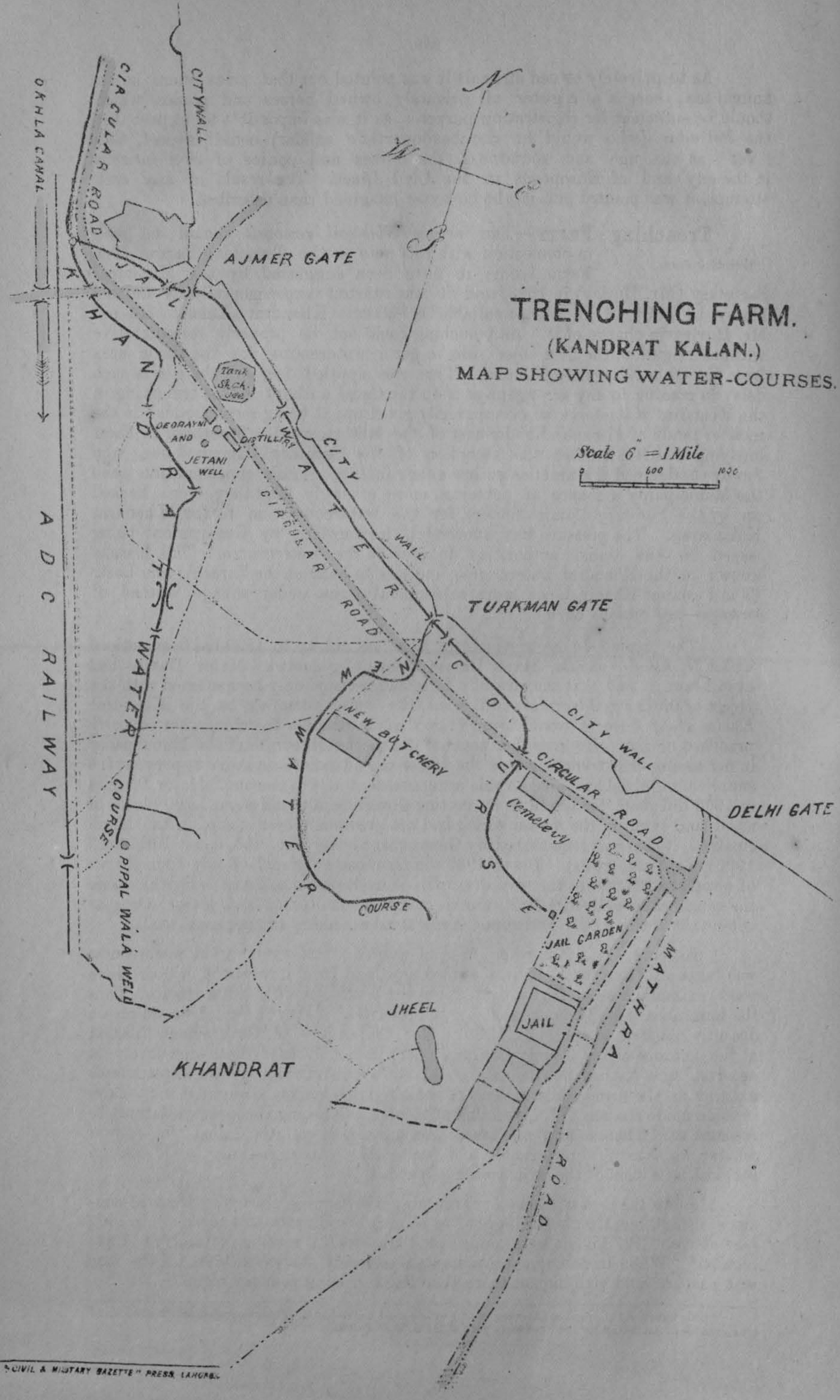
Transport animals, Registration of.

There are two heavy files about this elaborate registration system, the survival of which for many years may be doubted. It has been particularly necessary to resist repeated demands for "collections" of animals for inspection.

In October 1905 the Circle Registration Officer was pressing for the registration of draught horses and ponies in the City and Civil Lines. It was pointed out that as to "licensed" animals no better register than the one maintained under the Hackney Carriage Act could be asked for, if the headings of it were slightly amended (and such amendments were promised) so as to provide all the details required by the T. R. officers, as to age, height and soundness. The T. R. officers could also, it was represented, attend at annual "licensing" functions, when carriages and ekkas are licensed. This would save harassing attempts at collecting for inspection the animals plying for hire in a large city.

TRENCHING FARM.
(KANDRAT KALAN.)
MAP SHOWING WATER-COURSES.

Scale 6" = 1 Mile



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As to privately owned animals it was pointed out that since there is an animal tax, there is a register of privately owned horses and ponies which should be sufficient for registration purposes, as it was impossible to expect that the *halkadar* (who would be the headquarter's zaildar) could inspect, and "vet" as to age and soundness, the horses and ponies of rich citizens in the city and of Europeans in the Civil Lines. The result of any such attempt, it was pointed out, might be better imagined than described.

Trenching Farm.

Trenching Farm.—The article *Nightsoil removals* should be read in connection with this note on the Trenching Farm. The Farm seems to have been suggested by the Municipal Secretary (Mr. Hurley) in 1893, and it was started experimentally by Colonel Massy in 1894 in an area available in Mauza Khandrat Kalan. He put Mr. Hurley in charge of it. As trenching could not be properly remunerative without irrigation, the first object was to get a watercourse for the farm area from the Okla Navigation Channel. This was applied for, but there was such delay in coming to any arrangement with the Canal authorities that trenching in the Khandrat Kalan area was temporarily given up, it being recommenced in the moister lands of Firozpur Khadir east of the Muthra road. Trenching in these lowlying lands attracted the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner, who finally condemned the practice as insanitary in 1896. This condemnation gave the Municipality a chance of pressing more strongly (and they were backed up by the Sanitary Commissioner), for the watercourse on to the Khandrat Kalan area. The pressure was successful, instructions by Government being issued to the Canal authorities to provide the watercourse. This became known as the Khandrat watercourse, and has its head at the Farashkhana Lock. (The Firozpur Khadir lands were subsequently put under sullage instead of sewage—see *Sullage Farm*).

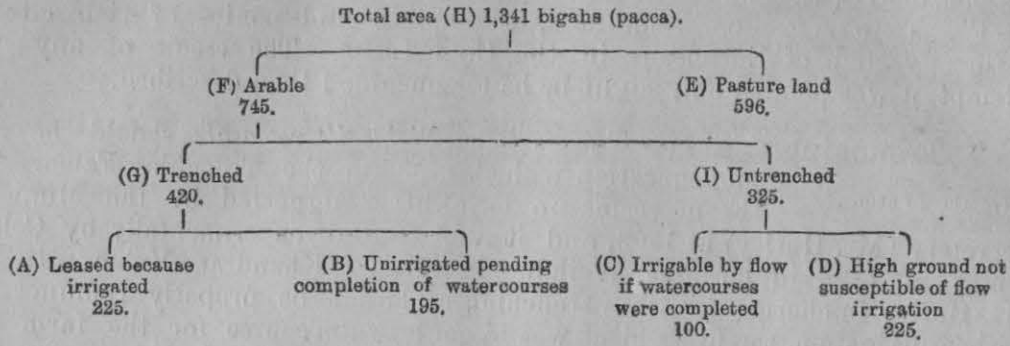
The incomplete use to which the farm was put up to 1899 has been noticed under *Nightsoil removals*, Major Davies' notes being quoted. Major Davies had even heard it said that the idea of a farm had perhaps only been started with the object of inducing Government to grant the watercourse on to the Khandrat Kalan area, since it would bring in good rents whether trenching were seriously practised or not. He inveighed against the short-sightedness of the Municipality in not seeing that trenching was the key of the situation, in order to prevent the supply of nightsoil available for sale being greater than the demand. Major Douglas in 1902 did much for the farm by getting Government to add about 1,100 bigahs of nazul land lying in the mauza which had not previously been vested in the Municipality. (This was transferred by Government letter No. 944, dated 10th April 1902: see *Nazul-trusts*). Up to 1902 the farm had consisted of only a small area of nazul transferred in the seventies, plus some leased muafi land By this time the canal water-deliveries had become very intermittent: and Major Douglas noted that if the supply got worse, it might be necessary to sink some wells.

However in 1902, when the jail wanted canal water, a jail watercourse was taken off from the Khandrat watercourse, and from this branch, which gave good command, a second Khandrat watercourse was run off on to the farm. Thus the farm area is well commanded by watercourses, if only the canal would give a decently constant supply. In 1905 under the orders of Government (passed at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner) the local Canal officer took levels to ascertain how further distributaries could best be run off from the two watercourses existing on the farm. Elaboration of the irrigation system is required if the farm is to be made the most of. Failing sufficiently reliable canal-supply wells must be resorted to. There is only one sweet masonry well *in situ* called the *deorani jethani ka kua*; a remarkable old well. The other masonry wells are all brackish. A plan of the farm area is appended.

As to the area available for trenching, the farm as started in 1894-96 consisted of 208 bigahs, plus 26 bigahs leased muafi land: total 234 bigahs. In 1902 (see above) 1,107 bigahs were added by "transfer"; making a total of 1,341 bigahs.* When trenching operations were seriously started in 1896, all the land was pasture land yielding not more than Rs. 2 grazing rent per bigah.

* This figure and the figures following in this article must be read subject to some reduction which occurred by surrender of some land for the locomotive yard of the A. D. C. Railway.

The following chart shows the condition of the farm at present (April 1904) :—



The trenched area (A) of 225 bigahs is leased at rates ranging from Rs. 52 to Rs. 26 per bigah per annum, for a total of Rs. 6,335 per annum.

The trenched area (B) of 195 bigahs, being unirrigated, is leased at rates of about Re. 1-12-0 only per bigah, for a total of Rs. 350 per annum.

Thus the aggregate trenched area (G) brings in Rs. 6,685 per annum.

The pasture land (E) of 596 bigahs, plus the untrenched area (C and D) of 325 bigahs, is leased at rates of about Re. 1-4-0 per bigah only, for a total of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The above detail shows that 195 bigahs, for which an average of Rs. 30 per bigah could be got if irrigation were provided, are letting for Re. 1-12-0 per bigah ; with a resulting failure to net Rs. 5,500 per annum Also that there are 100 further bigahs the prospects of which would be an income of Rs, 30 per annum per bigah, if irrigation were secured to them ; but of which the prospects at present are an income of about Re. 1-4-0 per bigah only. There are, in short, 520 bigahs of irrigable arable land which at Rs. 30 per annum per bigah would insure about Rs. 15,600 income ; leaving at the same time 821 of non-irrigable and pasture land free for trenching.

The present gross annual income of the farm cannot, in view of the above figures, be more than Rs. 7,685. In fact the gross income since 1900-01 (when separate accounts were first kept) has been in the aggregate only Rs. 18,800, which gives an average of about Rs. 6,000 a year.

On the other hand there have been considerable aggregate expenses such as—

	Rs.
Constructing Khandrat watercourse and repairs thereto	8,268
Constructing branch taking off from Jail watercourse and repairs thereto	2,470
Rent paid for muafi lands on lease	2,613
Land revenue paid to Government for assessed nazul lands vested in Committee	2,344
Total	15,695

* * * * * *

As to rotation in trenching this is not provided for or observed. The Civil Surgeon in 1904 reported that there was no method ; trenches being dug without regularity wherever lines of least resistance to the spade were discovered in the soil. The offal from the slaughter-house was also so badly trenched (the trenches not being deep enough) that a squelching mass was left which was scratched up by dogs. The Sanitary Commissioner recommended a programme of :—1st year, trenching; 2nd year, lying fallow ; 3rd year, cultivation ; 4th year, trenching again.

Major Davies quoted Government Circular No. 353, dated 14th April 1880, as a guide to the working plan for Trenching Farms. The Circular contains a memo. by Sir Edwin Buck who advocated 1,500 trenches 8 feet long being dug

to the acre, which trenches would be filled by 3,000 cart loads. Calculating one cart per year per head of population ; by $\frac{200,000}{3,000}$ carts 66 acres could be trenched in a year. Taking the whole area of the farm at 838 acres, a division of it into 12 blocks would be indicated. Sir Edwin Buck showed in his memo. that at Allahabad and elsewhere the trenching of unirrigated land was remunerative, although this is always denied at Delhi.

He also added that much use might be made of refuse (*i. e.*, street and stable sweepings) as manure; sale to kiln-burners (which is the only form of disposal practised at Delhi) being the last and most unremunerative resource. (*See Refuse disposals*).

U

Umedwars.

Umedwars.—A register of *umedwars* has been maintained since the eighties, or earlier.

Colonel Massy, in July 1894, advised his successor "to keep his eye on the register of *umedwars*, as (he said) he would be swamped with applications." He said it was very difficult to see that the appointments were sufficiently fairly distributed between Muhammadans and Hindus, as qualified men of the former class were much harder to get.

Major Douglas brought the register of *umedwars* under review, eliminating the names of all men who had not passed the Entrance Examination of the Lahore University. He recorded that he had arranged for candidates to be selected half-yearly after due notice. He also thought that after admission, no candidate, as a rule, should be left to work without emolument ; the expedient adopted being that the quota of candidates should be proportioned (*a*) for filling up current officiating vacancies, and (*b*) for providing half the cadre of copyists, to serve in which cadre they (the candidates) would be taken by rotation, the other half of the posts in the cadre being left to be filled by permanent trained section-writers and copyists.

He also noted that a register of work done by candidates was maintained by the Superintendent of Vernacular Office, and that care was taken on appointing men to vacancies to see that they were given opportunities of learning all branches of work.

The register is common to candidates for employment in either the English or Vernacular offices, and there is no separate register of candidates for employment in the Local Fund Office, although there is a separate register for candidates for employment under the Municipality.

On the register being examined in May 1904, it was found to contain the following names :—

1. Sayad Muhammad Haidar, son of Muhammad Mir.
2. Amir Ali, son of Aulad Ali.
3. Abdul Raouf, son of Ramzan Khan.
4. Sayad Ahmad Hassan.
5. Ladli Das, nephew of Mr. Raj Narain, Barrister-at-Law.
6. Nand Kishor, son of Deputy Inspector Nihal Singh.
7. Khazan Singh, son of Narm Singh of Mauza Jakhaul.
8. Ahmadulla, son of Khwaja Bisharatulla.
9. Jhumman Ram, son of Sobha Ram of Mauza Radhana
10. Badrat Hassan, son of Haidar Hassan, Sonepat.
11. Harnarain Das, son of Ramjus Lal of Narela.
12. Mithan Lal, son of Chuttan Lal, Delhi.
13. Shamshad Ali, son of Agha Ali, Inspector of Post Offices, Delhi.
14. Kali Ram, son of Tota Ram, care of Tahsildar.
15. Parshadi Lal, son of Jugal Kishor, Delhi.
16. Madan Mohan Lal, son of Har Lal, Delhi.
17. Sayad Mahbub Ali, son of Sayad Mahfuz Ali, Delhi.
18. Ahmad Said, son of Muhammad Wilayat Ali, Delhi.
19. Nannu Lal, son of Ram Rikh Das, Delhi.

20. Hazari Lal, son of Din Dial, Delhi.
21. Mazhar Alim, son of Mir Arab Ali, Faridabad.
22. Nihal Chand, son of Babu Bhagirath Lal, Delhi.
23. Muhammad Husain, son of Afzal Husain.
24. Ram Kishen Das, son of Ganpat Rai, Sonepat.
25. Risal Singh, son of Sheo Dial Singh, Sonepat.
26. Durga Parshad, son of Pirbhu Dial, Delhi.
27. Ladli Das, son of Lala Din Dial (late Reader).
28. Muhammad Yahiya, son of Muhammad Ishaq.
29. Sayad Zen-ul-abadin, son of Mir Kabir Ali.
30. Sayad Ahsan Mirza, son of Sayad Akbar Mirza.
31. Muhammad Ismail Haq, son of Saif-ul-haq.

The first two or three candidates were accepted in 1900, but from Ladli Das, son of Raj Narain, downwards, the acceptances all date from 1901, which was probably the time when Major Douglas revised the register.

Applications for enrolment as candidates keep continually coming in; and it is most troublesome to consider them individually at the time of their submission. A file of "applications for enrolment as candidates" should be maintained, and all applications sent for inclusion in it, pending that periodical (six-monthly) consideration of applications which Major Douglas instituted. Such procedure saves a deal of trouble.

As to Major Douglas' arrangement that the candidates should get some subsistence money by being employed in rotation as copyists up to a limit of half the posts in that cadre :—the cadre consists in ordinary of (a) 8 English copyists and (b) 8 Vernacular copyists In June 1904 six of the posts under (a) and two of more under (b) were found held by candidates. Thus candidates were holding their full half of the posts in this cadre.

The arrangement is a good enough one for giving apprentices pocket money and thus keeping them contented, but it often calls forth complaints concerning the poor handwriting displayed in the "copy"; the writing of many *umedwars* being far from caligraphic. However the system was allowed to continue during 1904-05.

Under-assessed villages.—There is a list of 20 villages in the foot-note to page 233 of Maconachie's Settlement Report which being under-assessed at time of Settlement were subjected to progressive jamas which would be enforceable after five years and so on. The case of these villages far the whole unexpired time of Settlement was disposed of in Proceedings of Government Nos. 36 to 40 (Revenue) for May 1899, all of them, according to the detail therein given, being assessed at an aggregate jama of Rs. 20,873 for the said period. One of these villages is in Delhi and 19 are in Sonepat.

Under-assessed villages.

Urine removals, City.—There are a limited number of specially constructed closed carts for the removal of these collections. The collections occur (a) at the public urinals and (b) in the *chabachas* or cess-pools at the foot of the wall drains of the houses of the city. No one uses a public latrine who can pay a *mehtrani* to clean out a home closet; and these *chabachas* are constructed to carry off the liquid matter draining from these closets when in use. It is the business of the cartmen with the urine carts to bale out these *chabachas* into the carts, using some small hand vessel or other. They have then to visit the public urinals also. When full, a cart is taken outside the city and emptied into the city ditch at certain places (one by the Turkoman Gate for instance), or into any ditches or pits which may be found handy. Drainage and dryage are relied upon to absorb the spilth. Owing to the limited number of carts the same carts have to ply two or three times over ; and clearances are not done until noon at earliest, work commencing, say, at six o'clock. The existing system of disposal is, it will be seen, open to improvement. The odour from these carts and discharges is as objectionable, almost if not quite, as that from carts of night-soil.

Urine removals, City.

V

Veterinary Hospital, City.—As a result of correspondence between the municipality and the Director of Agriculture and the Civil Veterinary Department, the municipality in 1905 set apart about Rs. 7,000 for the building of a Veterinary Hospital. Plans and estimates were prepared. A site was selected and cleared near the Mithai-ka Pul. Up to October 1905, however, building had not commenced.

Veterinary Hospital, City.

There are small Veterinary Dispensaries maintained by the District Board at the Sadr and at Sonepat. When the municipal institution is established at the Sadr, the District Board one there can probably be dispensed with.

Perhaps the municipality might also have a "stallion" stand attached to their hospital when complete.

Victoria Zenana Hospital.—On the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria a movement took place with a view to collecting subscriptions towards a fitting memorial. The Commissioner, Mr. H. Fanshawe, C.S.I., the Deputy Commissioner, Major Douglas, C.I.E., and the Revd. S. S. Thomas associated themselves with this movement. About 1½ lakhs were eventually collected. After the formation of a Committee of which the above gentlemen were President, Vice-President and Honorary Secretary, respectively, and of which the principal subscribers were members, it was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a Zenana Hospital. There was great difficulty over obtaining a site, and at one time the south-west corner of the square behind the Jama Masjid was selected. When, however, the foundations had been dug, the Viceroy Lord Curzon took exception on archæological grounds to this site. In his views as to the unsuitability of it few would disagree. Desire to have the foundation-stone laid at the time of the Coronation Darbar perhaps induced the selection. However, probably at the Viceroy's instance, some land was then conceded by the Military authorities bordering on Esplanade Row to the south-east of the Jama Masjid. This enabled a site to be found on Esplanade Row itself (which was to be realigned) and on some land acquired to the south of it. The foundation-stone was laid in February 1904 by Lady Rivaz. There was long correspondence with the Public Works Department and Mr. Ransome, Director of Architecture, about the plans and estimates; and the Public Works Department having refused to undertake construction, building was not started till the hot weather of 1905. The contract was given to Babu Nathu Ram, and, the newly-appointed Municipal Engineer, Mr. Salkeld, not then having arrived from England, a retired Executive Engineer, Lala Babu Mal, was enlisted to superintend.

Victoria Zenana Hospital.

The Revd. S. S. Thomas has been the working member of the Committee all through, several Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners succeeding Mr. Fanshawe and Major Douglas having been *ex-officio* Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The Head Clerk of the Local Fund Office has kept charge of the Vice-President's file.

The re-alignment of Esplanade Row along its south face was under construction in 1905; the municipality undertaking the work. This road will, in future, be within cantonment limits, but the municipality will be responsible for maintenance. The cantonment boundary had to be re-arranged at the point where the hospital is to stand, two of the pillars being drawn inwards to the north.

The funds out of which the hospital will be built were mainly privately subscribed, but the amount subscribed was insufficient to independently endow it, and as a working institution it will be maintained to a very considerable extent from Provincial Funds and Municipal Funds. How far, under these circumstances, official control by the Civil Medical Department and the municipality should extend, will when the time comes be a delicate question. There was a set of "rules" drawn up by the Memorial Committee in this connection

which were submitted to Government for approval. Government has rightly suspended judgment until the hospital may be built. It may be noted that the scheme was opposed by the Civil Surgeon in 1902-03, he considering that a Zenana Branch of the Dufferin Civil Hospital would be more appropriate and satisfactory than a separate institution aiming, although supported by official funds, at being free from official control. There was, of course, much to be said on both sides of the question, and time will show what will be the fate in the matter of management and working of an institution built, but not (at all fully) endowed, from private resources.

When the foundation-stone was laid the Lieutenant-Governor promised Rs. 5,000, per annum, towards maintenance, and the Delhi Municipality has undertaken to give an annual Rs. 8,000, or some such sum. The minor municipalities and the District Board also committed themselves to an annual grant, but the former will undoubtedly cease payment on opportunity. It is a question whether they should be held bound to any such contribution, and also whether the District Board should be. These bodies, always suffering from poverty, might, perhaps, well enter a *non-possumus* without reproach.

Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics.—Village chowkidars have two books, one for births, and one for deaths, in which they get entries of occurrences made. They are required to bring these books to the thana on their weekly visits, and from these the thana moharrirs write up the fuller thana registers. From the latter returns are sent to the District Superintendent of Police who forwards them to Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon compiles them, and forwards weekly, monthly, and annual statements to the Sanitary Commissioner, who gets statements published in the *Gazette*, &c.

(*ii*). Vital statistics of the Delhi Municipality are sent in weekly; one copy to the Deputy Commissioner, and one copy direct to the Civil Surgeon who submits them to the Sanitary Commissioner.

In 1905 considerable effort was made by the Sanitary Commissioner to get the *names* of children born registered as well as the mere event of birth. The municipality passed a bye-law in harmony with this; but the question of whether the measure could be applied to rural parts was the subject of unfinished discussion, Government having taken opinons on the point.

W

Walls of the City.

Walls of the City.—Under the article *Defence Committee—The Fort*, it is shown how zones round the fort afforded discussions lasting a quarter a century. But the circumvallations of the city have induced perhaps even more correspondence still. It is hardly too much to say that the removal of each stone has been fought over between military and civil; the latter urging alterations on the score of public and urban convenience, and the latter contesting such alterations as being opposed to the principles requiring maintenance in *statu quo* except with the sanction of the highest military authorities. The removal of the glacis block in front of the Delhi Gate (which existed as one still does in front of the Kashmir Gate); the removal of the double-doored Lahore Gate; and all other alterations have each been the subject of strenuous correspondence before they became facts accomplished. These epistolary battles were not so much the outcome of the Military Works Department Circular of 1881 (see *Defence Committee—The Fort*) concerning Fortifications, as of a particular set of provisions which applied to the Delhi circumvallations in particular.

It is the case that the circumvallations (*see* Fanshawe's *Delhi*) were raised principally by British initiative. They were further improved in the forties after the first Cabul war; when, probably, the Ajmere ravelin (*see Anglo-Arabic School*) was constructed. It was therefore, as Fanshawe says, a peculiar irony of fate that British arms should be the first to have to storm them. After the storming, however, their demolition was recommended by the Commander-in-Chief in 1861, and only want of funds to meet the cost then prevented demolition (*see* a letter of 1896 in the Commissioner's Office). But the idea of demolition once being abandoned it is curious that the military authorities have been most tenacious of retaining the walls.

The extension of Clarkeganj outside the Lahore Gate was nearly defeated and long delayed by the difficulty of getting sanction to "burst" the walls at this point. An extension was projected here as far back as 1881. Letter No. 3952, dated 16th July 1881, from the Secretary to Punjab Government, Public Works Department, gave the local authorities permission to so alter the glacis and gate as to admit of the extension proposed, the Local Government (Sir Robert Egerton) considering that "apart from the historical portion thereof, the retention of the walls was unnecessary at points where there was evident necessity for facilitating communications." The projected extension was then taken in hand, but notice was sent by the Government of India that work should cease, as His Excellency the Viceroy would personally inspect the spot on an approaching visit. This visit led to correspondence between the Government of India and the Punjab Government which included letter No. 8 C., dated 7th November 1881.

The letter No. 8 C. complained that the municipality had already removed the frame work of the Kabul and Mori Gates, and the insula of glacis outside the Delhi Gate, while without authorisation these things should not have been done. As to the proposed extension outside the Lahore Gate the letter sanctioned the perforation of the walls for openings for foot passengers; the removal of the insula of glacis between the exit and ingress roads (which might also be done at any gate other than the Kashmere Gate); but it was laid down that the gateways and walls should otherwise remain unaltered.

One passage in this letter ran to the effect that the Kashmere Gate should be preserved absolutely intact, and that all breaches should be maintained in their existing condition, under necessary local orders to be passed for so maintaining "these interesting ruins."

Thus it happened that in spite of the opinion of which the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed himself, the Local Government passed the orders desired by the Government of India, in letter No. 799, dated 27th October 1885, to Commissioner, there having been intermediate discussion as to the "immovable property" vested in the Committee under Section 76 of the Municipal Act.

The letter No. 799 directed that "The city fortifications, such as the city wall, gates, ditch, glacis, &c., may be vested in the municipality subject to the following conditions:—

(*i*) That the Committee maintain them as *at present.*

(*ii*) That no alteration be made in the same without the previous sanction of the military authorities.

(*iii*) That no buildings be permitted to be erected within 500 yards of the walls without the same sanction.

[In 1894 that part of the walls lying within cantonment limits was made the charge of the Military Works Department (letter No. 794, dated 12th March 1894, from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Quartermaster-General).]

These conditions fairly blocked the extension project outside the Lahore Gate. But Mr. Robert Clarke in 1888 got the municipality to pass a resolution for the demolition of the gate, subject to sanction; and this sanction the Government of India, re-considering their reservations of 1881, accorded in letter No. 1602, dated 20th August 1888. Yet the project was not much more forwarded, for to create a "new quarter" outside the gate entailed breach of the 500 yards zone (although it is doubtful if the Sadr Bazar is itself 500 yards away from the Lahore Gate).

Mr. Robert Clarke then (1889) wrote a long letter representing that it was unnecessary to retain the walls (the historical portion excepted) from a sentimental point of view; and the Commissioner supported him, arguing that the 500 yards zone might well be considered an obsolete provision. He pointed out that when want of funds frustrated the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in 1861 for demolition of all the walls, the 500 yards rule was resolved on only because troops were then quartered inside the Kashmere Gate and inside the Lahore Gate, and that, with the removal of all troops to the Fort or Dariagunj, the Fort itself and not the circumvallations had become the defensive position to which the zone rule now applied.

The Punjab Government however in letter No. 772, dated 2nd May 1889, refused to make any general representation to the Government of India, but they agreed to refer any questions of principle raised by any definite scheme of extension outside the Lahore Gate.

No. 452, dated 15th July 1890.
No. 13 C., dated 15th November 1890.
No. 2, dated 3rd January 1893.

Concerning this scheme and matters connected with it Mr. Clarke wrote the marginally cited letters to the Commissioner.

His idea was to establish a new quarter (see *Extension of the city*) between the gate and the Sadr Bazar. The elaboration of the scheme and the getting of sanction to the sale of the nazul land took time, as did also the reference to the Government of India promised by the Punjab Government. The Government of India gave general approval in letter No. 1268 M. W., dated 3rd May 1893, to the Punjab Government.* But meanwhile a fresh impediment had occurred. The municipality repenting of its Resolution of 1888 had conceived reluctance to removing the Lahore Gate. Mr. Clarke had earlier issued a stirring address to the municipality deprecating sentimentality about the walls, adding that they "never kept out an enemy yet, whether Persian, Afghan, or Mahratta," (see *Extension of the city*) but in 1892 he was still calling on the Committee "to decide whether this gate was to remain as a permanent obstruction to traffic or be once for all removed."

Mr. Clarke's extension scheme resulted only in the block of buildings outside the gate known as "Clarkeganj," for he had to leave its working out to successors (see *Extension of the city*); but he had down the Lahore Gate before he handed over the district charge. This was late in 1892 or early in 1893; and thus an important scheme of extension had been retarded for 12 years by official and urban sentiment about the walls.

Mr. Clarke also originated an idea of reducing the height of the wall between the Lahore and Delhi Gates, partly for better ventilation and partly to gain material for use in the works of the drainage scheme. He said that no sentiment founded on antiquity or history attached to this reach of wall. This idea was objected to by the (probably only the local) military authorities. Mr. Alex. Anderson noted this in December 1893. He said that they had even objected to the lowering of the wall behind the new wing of courts in the *kacheri* compound, when such lowering was wanted to allow of ventilation to the said courts. He said that the Punjab Government intended to refer this last matter to the Government of India; but it either was not referred or was thrown out, as the walls still (1905) stand unaltered behind this wing.

Mr. Clarke also, urging quite truly that "the circumvallations were not considered a defence by the military authorities but rather the reverse" (however much sentiment and history attached to certain portions), recommended that, after lowering of the wall between the Lahore and Delhi Gates, the Ajmere Gate should next come down, or that at any rate the road from it should be run right through the glacis of the ravelin (or horn-work) outside it. He also urged that the Delhi Gate was an intolerable nuisance to traffic. These representations were made in the departure-note left for his successor; and were not (except the question of the "lowering,") referred to the military authorities.

As to the Ajmere Gate, a second road from it was run straight through the glacis of the ravelin at the time of the Coronation Darbar; and in 1903 the wonderfully conservative Committee of the Anglo-Arabic School hinted to the Deputy Commissioner that they would like it shut up again, they being jealous of any alteration of the outwork containing Ghazi-ud-din's tomb and their time-honoured school. (*See* Anglo-Arabic School). The Circular road, diverted by the advent of the Agra-Delhi-Chord Railway, is however, now (1905) being run right through between the ravelin and the gate, and a good deal of the glacis and revetment work of the ravelin was removed in 1904-05, for this purpose (not, of course, without reference for sanction to Army head-quarters). This clearance should free the space in front of the gate somewhat. No action was taken concerning removal of the gate by the Deputy Commissioners in office during 1893 to 1902.

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* They then suspended approval in letter No. 2085, dated 4th July 1893, but confirmed it in letter No. 2160, dated 11th July 1893.

[In 1904 the Farashkhana (or Garstin) bastion was pulled down. The A. D. C. Railway could not pass without this happening. But the matter had to be referred to Army head-quarters].

In 1896 the financial aspect of the matter of maintaining the walls, as far as the municipality was concerned, came up before Major Davies, who noting that no revenue was got from the walls, and that the task of maintaining them in their original state was a hard one, ordered the matter to be laid before a general meeting of the Committee. The Committee did not want the walls down, but they wanted some one else to keep them up. So they passed a Resolution that, provided the military authorities agreed not to destroy the walls without consent of the Committee, they should be asked to take them over, as the 1885 conditions imposed upon the Committee were too hard. This Resolution was somewhat amusing in the light of past events. All the exhortations of Mr. Clarke notwithstanding, the Committee thought it necessary to stipulate that the greatest conservators, hitherto, should not destroy the walls without their consent, and the Resolution was naive in that expected to shift the cost of securing what it most desired on to other shoulders. The Commissioner (who was now Mr. Robert Clarke) pointed out that the Committee could not dictate in the matter, but, glad of a fresh opportunity of getting the conditions of preservation relaxed, he pointed to that portion of the letter No. 8 C., dated 7th November 1881. which contained the words "interesting ruins", and, thinking it possible that Government might now agree to take over the north wall, leaving the rest of the circumvallations to the charge of the Committee to preserve or not, at their discretion, he recommended a fresh Resolution being passed and referred. The Committee accordingly passed a fresh Resolution which was sent up to the Punjab Government under the Commissioner's letter No. 166, dated 22nd June 1896. The Commissioner's object was, of course, to get the northern wall which contained "the interesting ruins" provided for by Governmental custody, and to get the rest of the walls freed from the condition as to preservation and as to the 500 yards zone. This once done he hoped that a sagacious Deputy Commissioner would be able to persuade the Committee to have the walls "burst" where necessary. However the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick) found himseif unable to support the suggestion that Government should accept the charge of maintenance of the north wall, it being in his opinion one of the most ordinary duties of a municipality to maintain the walls of its town, irrespective of the accident of their being historical or not in any portion, especially when no architectural designs requiring archæological treatment existed, and it was merely a case of *not* repairing certain partial breaches. His Honor went on to say that when walls were regarded as fortifications, both from the provincial and imperial point of view there had to be restriction on demolition, and that breach of the 500 yards' rule in any particular case was one which could not be left to the Committee to decide. The Lieutenant-Governor in fact took his stand upon the conditions of 1885; and did not consider the *dictum* of Sir Robert Montgomery or the prolonged struggle of eleven years in which it had been contended by the district officers that "the walls were not considered a defence even by the military authorities but rather the reverse." This reference by Mr. Robert Clarke was disappointing in result, and this was the last attack he made on the walls.

Major Davies when vacating office as Deputy Commissioner, in 1899 noted on the insistence on preservation by the military, and also on the desire for preservation felt by the municipality, but he considered that should chance occur the following objects might be pushed: (*a*) to make an opening near the Delhi Gate as a cattle passage (this was done before the Coronation Darbar); (*b*) to make a road from the Ajmere Gate straight through the glacis of the ravelin outside (this was also done, see *supra*).

Before the Coronation Darbar Major Douglas recommended (supported by the Commissioner) the removal of the glacis insula outside the Kashmere Gate. This was negatived (Punjab Government letter No. 662, dated 4th June 1900, to Commissioner). From the point of view of traffic regulation for the special occasion of the Darbar the recommendation may have been sound, but looking to the history of the "battle of the walls" then seventeen years' old, it was not sound; as any suggestion to touch the northern wall weakens the case for giving the municipality discretion elsewhere.

In 1904 the Deputy Commissioner recommended that the Archæological Department might take over the Kashmere Gate and northern wall. This Department did not exist as a separate one in Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's time, and it was hoped that under Lord Curzon's *regimé* the suggestion might be favorably received. But if the local Executive Engineer sent the suggestion on (it was made through him), it must have been suppressed in the Public Works Department Secretariat, as no reply had been received by October 1905.

In 1905 the Deputy Commissioner propounded a city extension scheme (see *Extension of the city*) which cannot be evolved without the demolition of the western wall from the Cabul Gate to the Ajmere Gate, the object being to secure a commercial *bulevard*, facing the G. I. P. Railway system, over a mile long. This is a test case. The issue may be forced as to whether sentiment or belief in their defensive value underlies insistence on preservation of the walls. If the former, then sentiment will be overriding urgent urban and commercial necessities. If the latter, then there should be a distinct declaration that the circumvallations are defensive works or fortifications. Looking to the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, and to the pronouncements of the Government of India in the Military Department to the effect that that Act ordinarily applies to modern works only, it may be a little difficult for any such declaration to be made. If it cannot be made, surely the time has arrived when the municipality can claim discretion. Presumably they could legally do so, as the Act of 1903 wipes out all previous mere orders about fortifications or walled cities. It is the law; and unless under that law the military authorities take action, presumably the local civil authorities may have a free hand.

The anachronism of insistence on preservation and of insistence on a 500 yards zone under colour of doing so for defence purposes is manifest all along the western wall. The railways have driven a coach-and-four through the zone and will drive coaches-and-eight. There are to be 20 lines of metal on this side, and bridges, station buildings, and railway staff quarters are starting up in all directions. The zone rule is an empty word written on waste paper. The existence of these railways makes the walls farcical for defensive purposes, as troops would under any circumstances have to hold the railways and not the walls. The ridge is the defensive line for the railways and for Delhi City. Any defending force losing the ridge would lose the city. May not the municipality then have discretion as to the western and southern walls, with the expense of maintaining which in good appearance it is charged?

Let nothing be said about the northern wall and the 500 yards' zone (as far as it has been kept intact) outside it. No local authority would dream of any demolition here. Extension does not lie this way, and the wall and the zone form a belt between the city and the civil lines, which in the interests of both it is desirable to maintain. Ventilation to some extent is secured by the zone to the city and for sanitary purposes it is very valuable to the civil lines. Moreover to build over the zone here would be to obscure the landscape of the city, as distinct from the civil station, in a way which not even the most utilarian person could contemplate.

The belt in question should probably always be made to include the glacis and all the area between the walls and Nicholson Garden and the police lines, and also the northern part of the Tis Hazari Maidan, although a strip along the southern face of this maidan is likely in time to be occupied by a row of buildings facing south (November 1905).

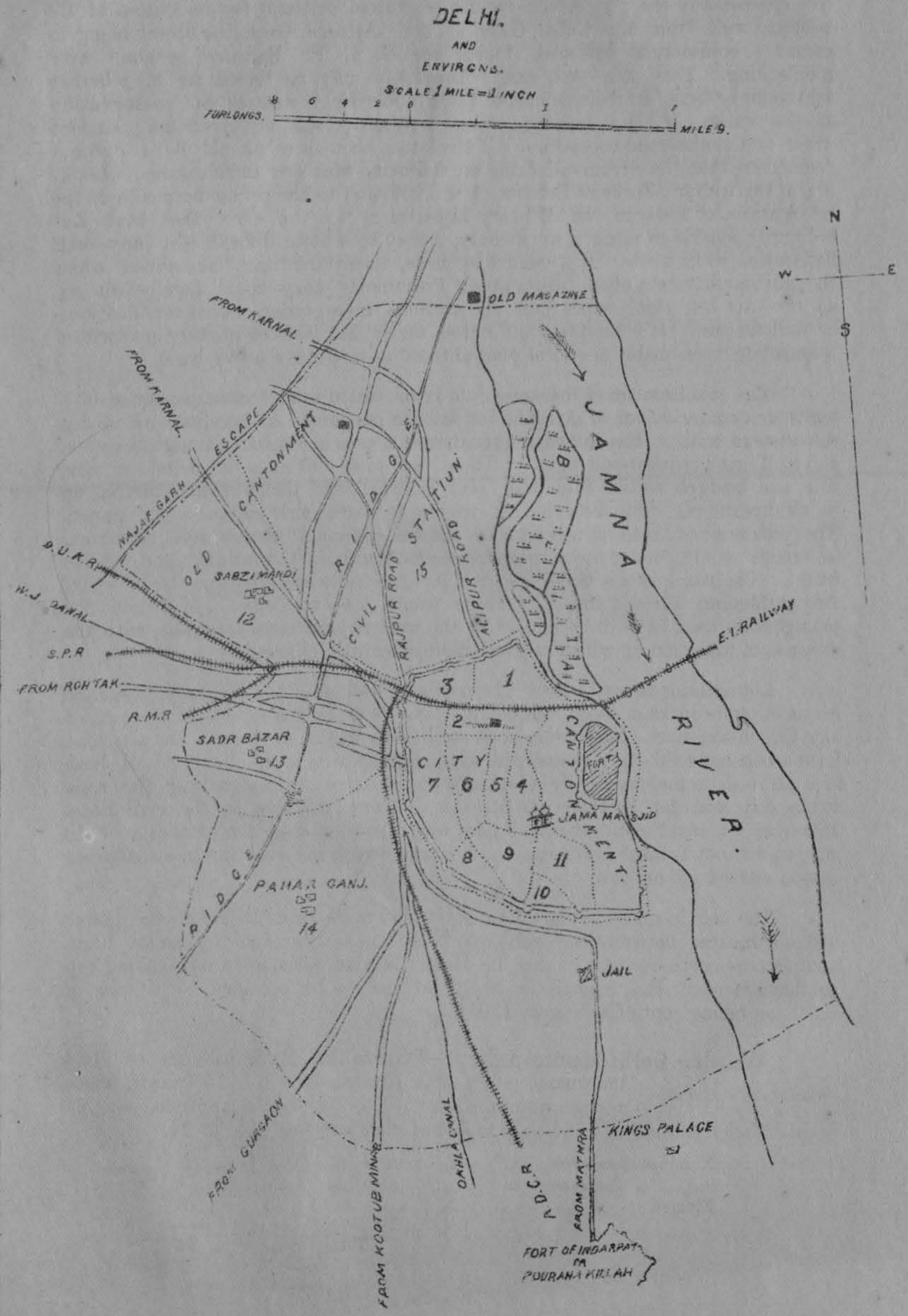
Wards, Delhi Municipality.

Wards, Delhi Municipality.—Prior to the Municipal Act of 1884 the municipality was divided into the 15 wards which appear, numbered from 1 to 15, in the appended sketch-map. Under the Act of 1884 the number of members was fixed at 24.

Nominated *ex-officio*	5
" by name	7
Elected	12
Total	24

Map illustrating the Elective Wards.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.



There were thus only 22 effective wards numbered. These were arrived at by lumping together wards numbered 5 and 6, 9 and 10, 11 and 12, and by dividing ward 13 between the wards 13 and 14, at the point of division of the Kondaly Road.

For election purposes the wards appearing in the sketch-map stand as follows:—

$$7, 8, 9, \frac{5}{6}, 4, 3, \frac{9}{10}, 10, 11 - \frac{12}{3\ (\text{part})}, \frac{13\ (\text{part})}{14}, 18.$$

For some time after the adjustment wards were treated as the elected members of each amalgamated ward held charge as ward member only of that part of the amalgamated ward which secured under the original ward boundaries, and the other member was engaged in charge of the other parts. But in course of time this scheme, in which the wards $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{9}{10}$ were joined, charge of their wards was in the joint sense adopted of taking turn, and members only for purposes they have been the present ward. But the case of wards 13, 14, and 18 was made and ward. In 1904 a respected member (K. S. Hakim Razi ...) was found that in one case "old ward" 13, as he had been for years, while one elected member had charge of "old ward 13," and another of "old ward 14". The voters of ward $\frac{13\ (\text{part})}{14}$ applied in April 1904 that their elected member should receive charge of the whole of his ward, leaving the elected member of ward $\frac{12}{3}$ to claim "old ward 13" from the principle of decision. The application was granted; but "old ward 13" was left under the now-united wards (Mr. Koshar Rahimdin Khan), in case the member wished to claim this particular ward as an area to register a separate member.

When new proposals ... were ... adopted ... 1904 ... [illegible]

1904. [illegible]

There were thus only 12 elective wards required. These were arrived at by lumping together wards 4 and 5 and also 8 and 9; and by dividing ward 13 between the wards 12 and 14, at the point of division of the Rohtak Road.

For election purposes the wards appearing in the sketch-map stand as follows:—

$$1, 2, 3, \frac{4}{5}, 6, 7, \frac{8}{9}, 10, 11, \frac{12}{13\ (\text{part}),}\ \frac{13\ (\text{part})}{14}, 15.$$

For some time after these elective wards were decided on, the elected members of each consolidated ward held charge as ward member only of the part of the consolidated ward which accrued under the original ward boundaries, some nominated member being put in charge of the other part. But in course of time the elected members for wards $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{8}{9}$ received charge of their whole wards, the system being adopted of using nominated members only for general duty throughout the municipality. But the case of wards 12, 13, and 14 was left unsettled. In 1904 a nominated member (K. S. Hakim Zahirudin) was found still in charge of "old ward" 12, as he had been for years; while one elected member held charge of "old ward 13," and another of "old ward 14." The voters of ward $\frac{13\ (\text{part})}{14}$ applied in April 1904 that their elected member should receive charge of the whole of his ward; leaving the elected member of ward $\frac{12}{13\ (\text{part})}$ to claim "old ward 12" from the nominated member. The application was admitted; but "old ward 12" was still left under the nominated member (K. S. Hakim Zahirudin Khan), because the member entitled to claim the wardship of it had an unenviable reputation as a ward member.

Water-Works.

Water-works.—The Water-works were inaugurated about 1890. The first scheme contemplated supply by a chain of wells on the river bank at the point where Chandrawal *abadi* stood. This village (see *Chandrawal*) was given a site for a fresh abadi, and the Headworks were established at the point desired. There was much trouble with the wells at the start, as sand was sucked up into some of them; and there was at one time damage done by the river. The supply also was less than had been expected. This was apparent even in Mr. Alex. Anderson's time (1893). It was owing to recession of the river. A second series of wells was then constructed. This, as Major Davies noted in 1899, made the supply just sufficient. A scheme for a second source of supply had, however, then been prepared; and the municipality applied to Government for a loan to finance it. The application was at first rejected, but it was afterwards accepted by a Government letter of 10th July 1899, a loan of Rs. 1,65,000 (see *Loans*) being granted. With this money a second source of supply, embracing direct pumping from the river, with settling tanks and filter beds, was established. The wells previously constructed numbered 140. There are thus (1905) two sources of supply meeting at the main pumping station at the Headworks, *viz.*, the chain of 140 covered-in and connected wells delivering by gravitation straight to the main pumping station (which works two engines alternately); and the direct suction source which from a subsidiary pumping station (two engines) called the "inlet station" on the river bank, sends water into the settling tanks, and from them, by continuous inflow and outflow, into the filter beds, from which again the filtered water passes by gravitation to the main pumping station. From this main station the water is pumped up to the reservoir behind Hindu Rao's house on the Ridge, which has a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. From the reservoir a 24″-main goes off to the city, which after throwing off two 4″ sub-mains to the civil lines and a 6″ one to Subzimandi,, as well as to the Sadr Bazar, enters the circumvallations of the city by the Lahore Gate, after dropping from 24″ to 21″ and 18 inches. This 18″ sub-main fills all the city distributaries, which drop to 2″ and 1″ as required, and it also delivers as far as the Jail.

The best way to understand the distribution system is to read the printed report drawn up by an expert, Mr. Parkes, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Robert Clarke at the time when the Water-works were inaugurated according to the

original scheme in about 1890, and also to examine the large scale plan of the system prepared at the instance of Mr. Goument in 1905, with a view to the introduction of those Deacon's metres which indicate the locality of leakage wherever it may occur at any point in between two of them.

The report abovementioned indicates the best point for throwing off a sub-main to the Sadr Bazar and other suburbs (it is not the point from which the existing sub-main to the Sadr Bazar was taken off). But the extension of the supply to the suburbs was in this report considered as a separate scheme, requiring one or two lakhs to finance it. The present supply to the Sadr Bazar reaches only as far as Deputy Gunj down the main street. The merchants of the Sadr Bazar are continually crying for a further extension of it, but as the existing sub-main is only a 6″ one, much extension from it is not practicable. The sub-main required to fully supply the Sadr Bazar and other suburbs would have to be (see the report) one of much larger diameter. Thus the extension of pipe water to the suburbs must await provision of funds therefor, and it is also a question whether even if funds therefor were forthcoming it should not await the execution of the drainage scheme already planned and estimated for (*see* Extra-Mural Drainage), since standposts without roadside drainage lead to incurable mess and sloppage.

The Water-works, as they stand (1905), have cost about Rs. 7,65,000; absorbing the greater part of the consolidated Water-works and drainage loan of 1890-93 for nine lakhs and the loan of 1899 for Rs. 1,65,000.

During the Coronation Darbar (January 1903) two million gallons a day were supplied to the city and the camps. In January 1904 1,050,000 gallons a day were being supplied. This was a great increase on previous years when only about 600,000 gallons were being supplied. The works are quite adequate for the supply of the city for ordinary drinking, washing, and street-watering purposes in addition to the supply of the joint station of the East Indian Railway; but if there are, as the intramural surface drainage works approach completion increasing demands on the works for the supply of flushing water for the drains (and certainly without flushing many of the drains will be useless, or worse than useless), it will be a question whether some fresh system for supplying flushing water, not filtered, should not be devised (*see* Drainage intramural). It is waste of money to use filtered water for flushing purposes, and if wells in the town having command of site cannot be found and utilised for flushing, it appears that flushing Water-works as distinct from the Water-works proper may have to be devised. Extension of sub-mains to all the suburbs would also probably call for additional Headworks power.

The relevant appendix of the annual Public Works Department Administration Report should be consulted to see the cost of maintenance of the works, but certain statements concerning the years 1901-02 to 1903-04, prepared by Mr. Gateley, Superintendent of the Water-works, are appended to this article.

But whatever the figures in these statements show, the main point to look to is the actual cost, as far as it can be accurately ascertained, of pumping the 1,000 gallons unit. This can never be properly ascertained without an accurate gauge or metre. The engine-counter which records each blow of the propeller is an index, but not a fully reliable one, of the amount pumped. There should be a second and better check, and this check should be read by a second party other than the Superintendent who drives the engines. It was at one time contemplated to divide the reservoir on the Ridge into two compartments for use alternately, by which means absolutely accurate gauge of the amount pumped would have been secured. But as the reservoir did not hold enough to allow of one-half being kept under fill while only the other half would be under flow to supply the city, this scheme had to be abandoned; and the installation of a Ventura metre at a point not far from the Headworks was decided on, money being set apart and the metre ordered (1905). A Ventura metre is believed to give an accurate gauge of all water pumped. The results shown by such a metre will be interesting, as the Sanitary Engineer's criticisms have been that consumption of coal (about 800 tons a year) "is apt to be excessive and needs watching." He advised that the Superintendent should be given, in addition to

his pay, a premium upon economy in coal, which would rise in proportion to reduction in coal used. The municipality have not as yet (1905) adopted this suggestion.

* * * * *

The joint station of the East Indian Railway depends upon the works for its water-supply, there being an agreement that the Committee shall deliver a minimum of 75,000 gallons daily, to be paid for at the rate of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons.

The fort and cantonments are supplied by the works, supply being measured by metres. Within the cantonments, the Cantonment Committee have a water-tax of their own to recoup themselves for water-rates paid to the municipality.

* * * * *

Standposts.—The standposts, of which there were 300 existing in 1904, were supplied by Burn & Co., and were originally "about as bad as they could be." The interior mechanism of them was so bad that entire renewal by fresh fittings got out from England was the only remedy. Leakage from standposts, which is a great source of loss, received close attention in 1904-05, the Superintendent rectifying defects in all posts, taking each in turn. At one time the municipality by dint of Hindu votes passed a Resolution in favor of separate standposts for chamars and low-castemen, but as this was "sternly opposed" by Mr. Alex. Anderson and Colonel Massy, no bye-laws were ever proposed to give effect to the resolution, which thus became a dead letter.

Management of connections, &c.—The question of how far the Superintendent of the Water-works should, or can be, in charge of connections as well as of the Headworks, had, up to 1905, never been well decided. It is stated that a blowing up of one of the engines which occurred when a Mr. Jukes was Superintendent in 1900 or thereabouts was due to the absence of that officer from the Headworks on superintendence of connections. There had previously been a very good fitter, called Mr. Bell, in charge of the connections. Mr. Gateley, the present (1904-05) Superintendent, has confidence in his drivers and can afford a good deal of time for connections. At the same time it is manifestly impossible for him to read all the metres satisfactorily, there being over 200 of them at present, and the number being constantly on the increase. In 1905 it was provisionally arranged that Mr. Hyde, Sanitary Superintendent, should read about half the metres. They have to be read by some reliable official, as underlings make a reading an opportunity for demanding "gratification," and will misread either in favor of or against the consumer as the case may be.

House connections.—These are installed by the Water-works fitters upon application of citizens. In the city the supply from these connections has been drawn very cheap, payment being made by a fixed rate according to diameter of the ferrule and not according to actual quantity. The rules admit of charges being made in either of these ways and in the city the cheaper "ferrule-charge" was nearly always taken advantage of. In the civil lines payment is made for quantity as ascertained by metre, the first few thousand gallons being allowed at the rate of 4 annas per thousand, and any excess being charged for at 6 annas per thousand. The Sanitary Engineer on 1904-05 advised that all house connections in the city should also be "metred." A stock of Kent's metres was accordingly ordered from England. These cost over Rs. 50 each. It has been contended that if metres are insisted on applications for house connections in the city will fall off, and the municipality will thus lose income. It is said that the installation of a house connection often costs only Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, and that under these circumstances the applicant is not likely to acquiesce in paying for a metre. The reply made by experts is that unless a connection is important enough to cover the outlay on a metre, it is not worth establishing, and the party concerned should use standposts. Certainly not much is to be gained over a small connection paid for at the ferrule rate, as there is no control over the water and the waste of it may quite discount the small income taken. The small connections are moreover unsatisfactory, as several consumers often desire to take taps off original small gauge sub-mains, with the result that bad flow gives rise to constant complaints.

All house connections are installed with Municipal materials by municipal fitters, cost being charged to the applicants. It was originally contemplated by Mr. Robert Clarke that such connections might be privately made, but this was found unsafe. In 1904 there were about 2,000 house connections, but only 215 were metred. The metred connections were :—71 in Civil Lines and 107 and 37 in city houses and factories respectively.

* * * * *

The appended statements show the approximate cost of each 1,000 gallons pumped and lifted, but for reasons above given the calculation is only approximately correct. The coal used is from Barákhar, Bengal. Anderson Wright used to be the suppliers; but recently the Committee gave the contract to M. L. Laik and Bannerji, said to be Colliery proprietors at Barákhar, and represented at Delhi by A. C. Bannerji.

* * * * *

The Superintendent is at present Mr. T. Gateley, a steady, careful man, who had experience as Superintendent of the Gladstone Water-works of Umballa city before he was appointed at Delhi.

TABLE No. I.—MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF WORK DONE BY PUMPING MACHINERY DURING 1903.

INLET STATION ENGINE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Months.	Number of hours pumps at work.	Average lift, including friction.	Total quantity of water pumped in gallons.	Total quantity and name or kind of fuel used.	Duty per cwt. of coal in units of million feet lbs.	Equivalent duty if best English coal were used.	Pump H. P.	Coal or wood used for Pump H. P. per hour.	Cost per 1,000 gallons pumped.	Cost of 1,000 gallons lifted 100 feet.
				Cwt. / Mds.	Col. 4×10 lbs.×Col. 3. / Col. 5.	Col. 6×1·25. / Co-efficient of coal used.	Col. 4×10 lbs.×Col. 3. / 33,000 lbs.×Col. 2×60 mts.	Col. 5×112 lbs. / Col. 8×Col. 2.	Annas.	Col. 10×100. / Col. 3.
April 1903	366	30	31,651,530	361	26·303	32·87,875	13·103	8·430	·268	·893
May „	464	30	41,017,352	424	29·021	36·27,625	13·393	7·626	·252	·840
June „	490	30	44,139,480	323	40·996	51·24,500	13·648	5·409	·199	·663
July „	292	30	24,058,332	264	27·339	34·17,375	12·483	8·111	·328	1·093
August „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October „	143	30	11,336,160	130	26·160	32·70,000	12·011	8·477	·436	1·453
November „	237	30	18,366,744	206	26·747	33·43,375	11·741	8·291	·332	1·107
December „	303	30	23,270,402	250	27·950	34·93,750	11·636	7·941	·291	·970
January 1904	286	30	22,566,034	217	31·197	38·99,625	11·954	7·108	·278	·926
February „	285	30	21,361,168	211	30·371	37·96,375	11·356	7·301	·280	·933
March „	286	30	21,677,632	213	30·531	38·16,375	11·484	7·263	·286	·953

TABLE No. II.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF WORK DONE BY PUMPING MACHINERY DURING 1903-04, MAIN STATION, DELHI WATER-WORKS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Months.	Number of hours pumps at work.	Average lift, including friction.	Total quantity of water pumped in gallons.	Total quantity and name or kind of fuel used.	Duty per cwt. of coal in units of million feet lbs.	Equivalent duty if best English coal were used.	Pumps H. P.	Coal or wood used for pump H. P. per hour.	Cost per 1,000 gallons pumped.	Cost of 1,000 gallons lifted 100 feet.	Remarks.
				Cwt. / Mds.	Col. 4×10 lbs. × Col. 3. / Col. 5.	Col. 6×1·25. / Co-efficient of coal used.	Col. 4×10 lbs.× Col. 3. / 33,000 lbs.× Col. 2×60 mts.	Col. 5×112 lbs. / Col. 8×Col. 2.	Annas.	Col. 10 ×100. / Col. 3.	
April 1903	378	155	35,627,486	1,357	40·694	50·86,750	73·783	5·449	·780	·503	
May "	461	155	43,267,281	1,704	39·357	49·19,625	73·472	5·634	·786	·507	
June "	394	155	46,444,355	1,678	42·901	53·62,625	92·279	5·169	·723	·466	
July "	516	155	49,826,944	1,740	44·386	55·48,250	75·592	4·996	·693	·447	
August "	372	155	36,920,884	1,447	39·548	49·43,500	77·695	5·607	·790	·509	
September "	343	155	35,399,055	1,320	41·567	51·95,875	80·791	5·335	·769	·496	
October "	380	155	38,989,947	1,510	40·022	50·02,750	80·322	5·540	·773	·498	
November "	360	155	35,019,299	1,430	37·958	47·44,750	76·150	5·842	·825	·532	
December "	380	155	35,824,762	1,505	36·895	46·11,875	73·801	6·010	·839	·541	
January 1904	352	155	34,936,063	1,508	35·245	44·05,625	77·695	6·175	·861	·555	
February "	263	155	32,076,901	1,122	44·313	55·39,125	95·477	5·004	·754	·486	
March "	352	155	34,387,990	1,140	46·755	58·44,375	76·476	4·743	·711	·458	

STATEMENT OF WATER PUMPED AND COAL CONSUMED.

Months.	Year 1900, 1901 water pumped in gallons.	Coal consumed in maunds.	Year 1901, 1902.	Coal consumed in maunds.	Year 1902, 1903.	Coal consumed in maunds.
April	31,033,095	2,301	30,016,780	1,695	36,118,075	2,164
May	36,289,214	2,928	*38,942,571	2,112	43,130,288	2,867
June	40,688,745	2,886	39,125,636	2,233	39,541,410	3,442
July	32,891,204	1,911	33,809,926	1,824	30,415,572	1,405
August	26,294,541	1,354	26,477,291	1,327	32,666,971	1,270
September	21,003,821	1,065	30,771,508	2,470	30,656,322	1,880
October	24,279,134	1,285	31,509,274	1,810	35,218,632	2,582
November	23,590,040	1,419	27,275,960	1,402	34,161,005	2,509
December	24,075,025	1,920	27,468,787	1,444	47,616,194	2,926
January	19,501,953	1,809	22,318,938	1,440	44,365,880	2,762
February	17,927,092	1,657	23,267,137	1,378	26,680,114	1,970
March	24,721,722	1,494	29,573,242	1,688	31,051,704	1,707
Total ...	322,295,550	22,929	360,557,051	20,823	431,622,167	27,384
	A.		B.		C.	

Remarks.

Average of B. and C.	396,089,609	gallons of water.
Deduct A.	322,295,550	Do.
Pumped in excess against A.	73,794,059	
	Rs.	
Cost of B. and C.	34,078	
Deduct cost of A.	30,641	
In excess against A.	3,437	

Note.—Two Installations instead of one, Filter beds and settling tanks had to be maintained. Extra staff appointed permanently for the River Station. Staff to work double shifts during the hot months and for the durbar period had to be appointed. Heavy repairs carried out to main engine and 73,794, 3,591 gallons of water pumped account for Rs. 3,437 shown in excess against A.

* Started to work Filter beds and settling tanks.

	1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure on water-works	36,951	41,300	46,682
Income	24,846	26,540	36,759

Note.—No credit has been allowed for water used for the watering of roads, water used in the "Queens" gardens, water used for the flushing and clearing of city drains, or water used for extinguishing fires.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of working pumping Station	30,641	35,914	32,242
		32,242	
		68,156	
		34,078 average shown against B an C.	

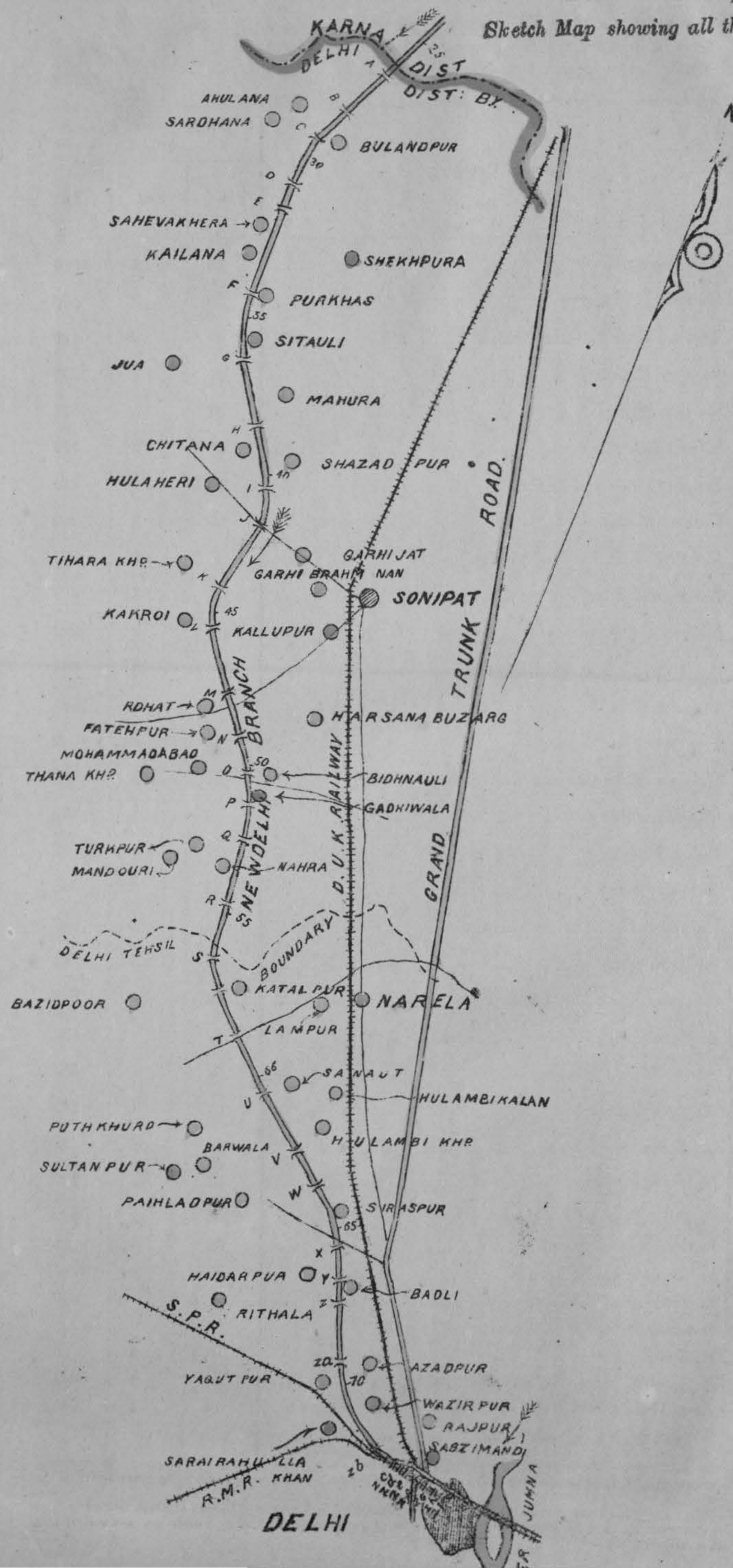
Western Jumna Canal,—Crossings.

Western Jumna Canal,—Crossings.—The crossings over the Western Jumna Canal are shown in the following sketch; the second sketch shows the crossings over the Okla Navigation Channel.

Delhi Division, Western

Sketch Map showing all the Crossings

SCALE 4



Jumna Canal.

over Main Canal.

MILES = 1 INCH.

Reference letters.	Name of Crossing.	Mileage from Head at Munak.		
		M.	Fur.	Ft.
A	Ahulana Bridge	26	4	1080
B	Ramped Crossing*	28	0	500
C	Khubru Lock Fall and Bridge	29	2	426
D	Ramped Crossing	30	7	280
E	Kailana Bridge	31	5	377
F	Sitauli Draw Bridge†	34	2	179
G	Jua Lock Fall and Bridge	36	2	398
H	Chitana Bridge	38	3	367
I	Hulaheri Lock Fall and Bridge	40	2	552
J	Barwasni Bridge	41	6	468
K	Maihlana Bridge	44	0	200
L	Kakroi Lock Fall and Bridge	45	4	594
M	Rohat Bridge	47	4	643
N	Nasirpur Ferry	49	0	0
O	Mohammadabad Bridge	50	1	0
P	Mandaura Ferry	51	2	180
Q	Nahra Bridge	52	4	32
R	Halalpur Ferry	54	6	540
S	Daryapur Lock Fall and Bridge	56	3	656
T	Bawana Bridge	58	6	121
U	Gangatoli Lock Fall and Bridge	60	4	342
V	Khera Khurd Bridge	62	3	499
W	Do. Kalan Do.	63	5	237
X	Siraspur Bridge	65	5	249
Y	Badli Bridge	66	6	77
Z	Haidarpur Bridge	67	5	137
Z *a*	Pembari Bridge	69	2	437
Z *b*	Katra Do.	72	3	55
Z *c*	Andha Mughal Bridge	73	3	247
Z *d*	Rajputana State Railway Br.	73	5	630
Z *e*	Bangash Bridge	74	0	225
Z *f*	Methai Do.	74	4	0
Z *g*	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Br. (grain siding)	74	4	644
Z *h*	Agra Delhi Chord Railway Bridge	74	5	257
Z *i*	Zanjiri Bridge	...	...	...

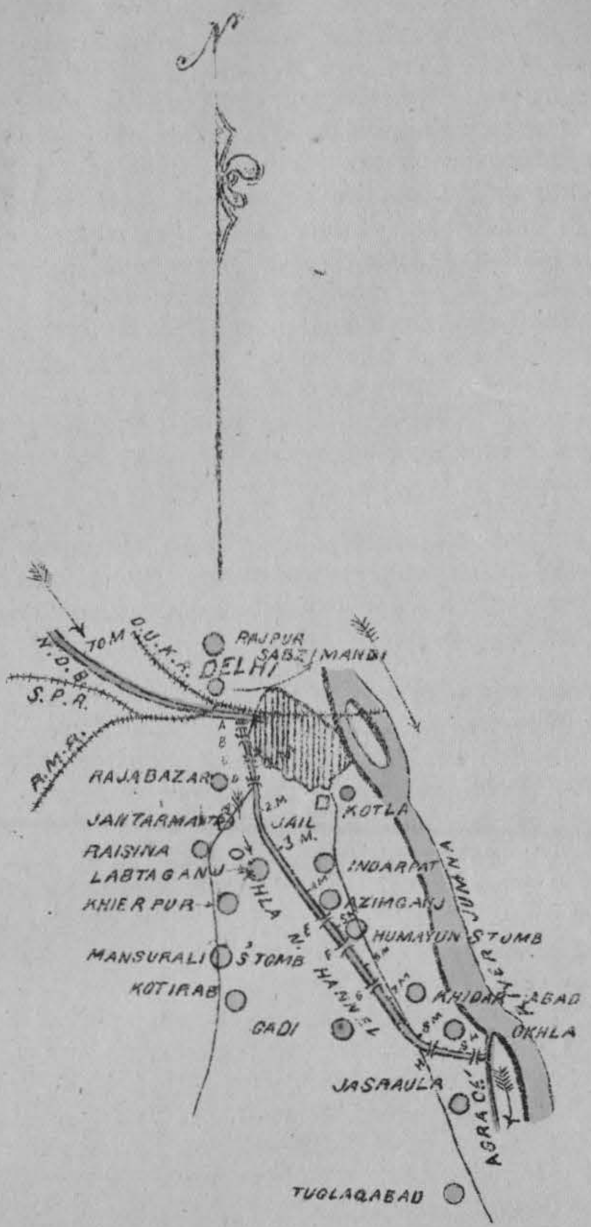
* *i.e.*, a crossing with ramped shelving banks at a point where the bed is widened. It is intended for he crossing of cattle.

† *i.e.*, a bridge of which one shore end is permanent extending half way into the canal, from which a sliding draw-bridge is shot out to reach the other bank, when carts want to cross; and is withdrawn thereafter so as not to obstruct navigation.

Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal.

Sketch Map showing all the Crossings over Okhla Navigation Channel.

SCALE 4 MILES = 1 INCH.



Reference letters.	Name of Crossing.	Mileage.		
		M.	Fur.	Ft.
A	Telewara Bridge	0	0	472
B	Grand Trunk Rd. Br. (or Sadr Bazar)	0	2	316
C	Farash Khana Lock Fall and Bridge	0	6	290
D	Ajmeri do. do.	1	2	628
E	Indarpat do. do.	4	5	488
F	Humayun Bridge	5	3	173
G	Mathra Rd. Bridge	6	3	286
H	Okhla Do.	8	3	462
I	Jasaula Double Lock Fall and Bridge	9	7	16

Western Jumna Canal—Supply to city.

Western Jumna Canal—Supply to city.—Major Davies when handing over charge in March 1899 left it on record that Delhi city was being seriously affected by the diversion of the canal by which expression he presumably meant the diversion down the Sirsa Branch of the Canal, which was opened in the late nineties. He said that formerly canal water was always obtainable in Delhi, and that the Drainage Scheme (*q. v.*) was based upon the expectation of such continuance, which it was presumed would provide water for daily flushing, but he said that for three years commencing with 1896 the delivery of canal water had been occurring at longer and longer intervals. Under these circumstances the public gardens had suffered; the owners of private gardens were continually complaining; and the prospect of success on the Trenching Farm (*q. v.*) was greatly diminished. He had heard that the Canal Department said that it did not pay to bring water to Delhi, but he urged that the matter was one which should be represented with vigour, as not only did a short supply affect the value of property but also the health of the big city. These remarks were particularly relevent to one of the schemes then under consideration which aimed at giving water to Delhi for only six months in the year.

As to this last-mentioned scheme Major Douglas remarked that it would cause great discontent not only in the district but also in the city, as the gardens around the city are valuable properties and depend entirely upon canal water; as also does the Trenching Farm.

The scheme in question was one of those discussed, or recommended, by the Irrigation Commission of 1900-01. The desire of the Canal Department to give water to other insecure districts like Rohtak and Hissar is natural both from an agricultural and financial point of view: but diversion to an extent enough to make Delhi district and city seriously suffer is scarcely justifiable even if only the history of the Western Jumna Canal is considered. The Canal was originally constructed under Mahomedan rule expressly for the water-supply of the city. The question of diversion for six months in the year was referred to the Deputy Commissioner demi-officially in 1904, and he (Major Parsons) protested most strongly against such diversion. He represented that as matters stood water deliveries to Delhi occurred only for a certain number of days each month, the interests of the district and city being subordinated to those of the districts further upstream. It is to be hoped that the idea of such diversion will never be entertained. An instance of the harm done to local industry by irregularity in supply was the abandonment of the mills and ice factory which, when supply was continuous, worked near the Lahore Gate of the Fort, and what Major Davies said about the loss of flushing power for drainage in 1899, calls for all the more notice now in 1905 when the scheme for providing open drains to the intramural area of the city has been in part carried into effect. How to flush these drains without continuous flow of canal water is a problem which the Municipality will find it difficult to solve. (See *Drainage Scheme*).

* * * * *

How much the city and the suburban orchards and gardens depend on the canal is shown by the following detail:—

Below Pul Chaddar, where the canal is carried over the Najafgarh Jhil Drain, the following watercourses take off to irrigate orchards and gardens:—

1. Anguri Pakhta Water Course (Right Bank).
2. Tuti Water Course (Left Bank).
3. Nizam Khurd Water Course (Right Bank).
4. Nizam Kalan Water Course (Do.).
5. Darbar Khas Water Course (Left Bank).
6. Fidai Khan Water Course (Right Bank).
7. Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Water Course (Left Bank).
8. Gulabi Water Course (Left Bank).
9. Budha Water Course (Right Bank).
10. Dakhni Rai Water Course (Left Bank).
11. Roshanara Water Course (Do.).

These watercourses are thrown off in succession in the reach between Pul Chaddar and the Sadr Bazar. The canal skirting the Sadr Bazar to the north enters the city circumvallations by the Cabul Gate, but before doing so throws off the—

Kudsia watercourse (Left Bank).

Okla Navigation Canal (Right Bank).

From the Okla Navigation Canal takes off the *Khandrat watercourse* which irrigates the Trenching Farm (*q. v.*), and from it again takes off the *Jail Branch* which irrigates the Jail Garden. Concerning the Kudsia watercourse mention is made later.

The canal entering the circumvallations throws off a small watercourse to the Fattehpuri Musjid; and entering the Queen's Gardens flows through them from West to East throwing off opposite the Railway Station.

The Sikandar watercourse (Left Bank).

The Cook watercourse (Left Bank).

These underflow the Railway Station yard. The former reappearing on the north side of the station yard irrigates the garden of Skinner's house and of one or two other houses. The latter reappearing in like manner irrigates the Gracia Garden, Church compound, and Kacheri compound, thence being carried by a duct over the city ditch into the Kudsia Garden the southern half of which it irrigates, as also the Nicholson Garden in part.

Leaving the Queen's Gardens the canal flows behind the Mor Serai, here giving off a watercourse to the Delhi and London Bank (the Begum Samru's house) and another to the Roman Catholic Chapel. hence skirting the north side of Peepuls Park it underruns the Lothian Road at Monkey Hill, and to the east of this road is trained through mills (now abandoned) whence there is a tail end escape channel into the river near the Nigambode Gate. But near the mills the *Dariaganj watercourse* takes off from right bank, and running outside the western face of the Fort this divides into two branches near the Dariaganj Public Gardens, one of which irrigates all the compounds in Dariaganj Cantonment while the other goes straight down the centre of the Faiz Bazar, the two linking up, and thus forming a loop, near the Delhi Gate.

* * * * *

The *Kudsia watercourse* is the one which serves the whole of the Civil, Lines. This (*see supra*) takes off from the canal just outside the Cabul Gate, and underrunning the railways and skirting the Mori Bastion, it flows partly open and partly closed to the Police Lines, whence it crosses the roadway above "Six Roads Cross" and is carried by an aqueduct over the Swami house drainage channel into the compounds of Curzon House and Ludlow Castle, throwing off a branch into the cemetery and Nicholson Garden. From Ludlow Castle compound it is trained under the Alipur Road across to the east side thereof, down which side it runs due north to a point about opposite the Commissioner's residence. It thus irrigates the northern half of the Kudsia Garden (*i.e.*, the half north of the Swami drainage channel) and all the compounds down the Alipur Road as far as the point mentioned.

* * * * *

This amount of detail is given particularly to show the damage which would be done if the Canal authorities were allowed to give effect to the idea which they put forward for consideration, of cutting off all water deliveries from Delhi for six months in the year. Enough damage has been done already by the change made from continuous to an intermittent supply of a very restricted nature.

* * * * *

Had the *Kudsia watercourse* been taken straight on from the Police Lines through the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's residence and on through the Murphy Estate, being thus kept on the high ground to the west of the Alipur Road, it would have had better command than it has. By being taken abruptly down from the Police Lines to Ludlow Castle and to the east of the Alipur Road it lost some command. There was a scheme prepared some years ago for effecting a realignment in the manner indicated, but it was shelved. Unless there were adequate reasons for shelving it, it might well be revived, since the very intermittent supply of recent years makes it all the more desirable that there should be quick rotation of turns when the flow is on. Again from

perhaps an old established principle of etiquette, the Commissioner's compound gets the first turn at irrigation when the flow is on. As this compound is at the actual tail of the watercourse, the order which simplicity and facility would indicate is by this procedure reversed.

* * * * *

At the time of the Coronation Durbar the *Roshanara watercourse* was extended to irrigate large part of the Rajpura Cantonment. It could be so extended to create a good polo ground, now that the cantonment is being re-formed. It could also deliver water to the Circuit House compound (*q. v.*). It would also be well if it could be trained to irrigate the Tis Hazari Maidan, or, if this were found impossible, another small watercourse might be taken off for this purpose. But nothing much can be done if Delhi is deliberately stinted of supply. Against undue stinting of the kind the Municipality has every right to protest.

Western Jumna Canal – Rural Rajbaha system.—The head of the Delhi Branch, Western Jumna Canal, is at Munak, about 25 miles north of the north border of Sonepat Tahsil. Seven miles south of Munak is Binjhol. At Binjhol the *Naraina* and *Ahulana Major Distributaries*, shown in the appended sketch, take off.

Western Jumna Canal—Rural Rajbaha system.

At Sardhana Chowki (Sonepat Tahsil), the *Rohtak*, *Bhalaut* and *Bhainswal* Majors take off west, the latter only giving a little irrigation to Sonepat villages.

At Juan Chowki the *Sonepat distributory Major* takes off east and the *Juan Major* (which has various later branches) takes off west. At Kakroi Chowki the small *Kakroi Major* takes off east, and the large *Pai Major* going off into various branches, takes off west. (On the Jatauli branch of this Major is the Chota Thana Rest-house). Ten miles south of Kakroi the *Lampur Major* takes off east and the large *Bawana Major* breaking into numerous branches, takes off west. There is no chowki at this point. In some ways one would be convenient, as it is here that the borders of the Sonepat and Delhi Tahsils meet.

Five miles further south comes the *Ganga Toli Chowki*. Here the *Siraspur Major* takes off east and the *Ganga Toli* one west.

From the Siraspur Major takes off the *Wazirpur Minor* which gives water to Rajpura, and, by an extension called the *Durbar watercourse* delivers water at the Coronation Durbar Memorial Garden.

The areas of the Sonepat villages and of the villages of the Delhi Tahsil north of the Southern Punjab Railway are well commanded by this system. The gross area commanded and other details are shown on the margin of the plan. The area supposed to be irrigated annually is shown at 80,500 acres and the actual area irrigated at 70,000. The complaints of the villagers are either that they do not get enough water, or do not get remissions when crops fail for the want of it. In 1880 they were getting too much water. The whole tract was water-logged (*see* Maconachie's Settlement Report); the cause being that the canal was originally aligned down a valley. After 1880 a realignment was carried out by sections. This was completed about 1902 or earlier. Major Douglas made a report on the results. As to remissions he noted that there was supposed to be an 8 annas remission of rates if crops were below an 8 annas standard, and total remission if they were below a 4 annas standard. But he said that as there was no proper *girdawari* only about 30 per cent. of the crops were ever checked.

Shortage of supply has of course been caused by new canal branches up north, such as the Sirsa Branch and so on. With the Rohtak, Hansi and Sirsa branches above it, the Delhi district coming last now fares if not worst, at any rate far from well, looking to its historic claim for preferential treatment. The Executive Engineer turns water into the Delhi Branch when the other branches are satisfied, as announced by wire. Standing orders on the subject of the "turns", if they exist, are not easy to ascertain.

Apart from the complaints of short supply or of crop failures not attended by remissions, the villagers have a standing grievance about the village watercourses, which instead of each having a separate head taking off from the major as of old, are constructed so as to be branches of a common

channel taking off from the Major, the said common channel being always kept as long as circumstances permit, before any branches occur. This system leads to more recriminations and disputes in the matter of "turns" than was the case when each village had a separate watercourse disconnected from any other. But it is very unlikely that any representations of the villagers will cause any change to be considered, as the principle of having watercourses common as far as they could be kept so was deliberately adopted by the Canal Officers framing the new distributary system, with the object of saving loss by percolation. As this object must obviously be gained, the villagers may as well cease agitating for any return to a previous system.

It is needless to say that the villagers were strongly averse to any idea of restricting the canal flow to only six months of the year.

Western Jumna Canal, Drainage Works.

Western Jumna Canal, Drainage Works.—Looking to the state of water-logging which used to be caused by the Western Jumna Canal (*see* Maconachie's Settlement Report) before the Delhi Branch was realigned, the drainage system attaching to the canal is of interest.

Mr. Robert Clarke left on record in 1893 that the District Board balances had all been spent on the drainage of the water-logged areas near the Western Jumna Canal. The schemes were worked out by Mr. Jacob, the Canal Officer, and executed by him. The charge they had effected was, he said, marvellous. The zemindars were anxious to have more drains constructed but the District Board had no more money. However all the more important (drain-works) had been constructed except that one called No. 6, which was a big job. In some cases, he said, the villagers might be induced to do the necessary work themselves or pay for it. He has got them to do so in one or two instances. Where only a single village was affected, no compensation had to be paid as the land required was all given free on the *makbuza* tenure.

He remarked that the project No. 6 alluded to above was the "Khadir Drainage", which meant clearing of the Budhi Jumna. This he said was a difficult project mixed up with the Bhowani Escape, which itself required remodelling. He mentioned that in 1892 the river broke into the bed of the Budhi Jumna somewhere near Panipat and came down it filling all the depressions at Sonepat, but, not rising high enough to top the bank of the depressions, so ran on. He went on to say that the clearing of the Budhi Jumna, so as to get water into the Sonepat depressions would be easy enough, but that to carry excess water off would require a cutting of some depth, for which the zemindars grudged the land; and that this cutting, even if constructed, would not have much fall at the re-entry end into the river, unless the Bhowani Escape were remodelled and a channel cut for a long way. He said that he thought the Canal Department would work out the two schemes in conjunction (since the Bhowani Escape had hardly been touched for 50 years) and that then it would be decided whether Government or the District Fund should bear the cost.

* * * * *

Mr. Alex. Anderson remarked in December 1893 that during the short period of his charge he had not had time to study drainage questions on the Western Jumna Canal; but he noted that the District Board had recently sanctioned an important work of the kind, and that in December 1893 there were no funds available left for new projects.

Mr. Silcock on handing over charge in November 1894 recorded that Main Drain No. 6 was booked to be taken in hand and expected to be completed in the cold weather of 1894 or 1895. The Executive Engineer of the Canal was in charge, and the District Board was responsible for payment.

* * * * *

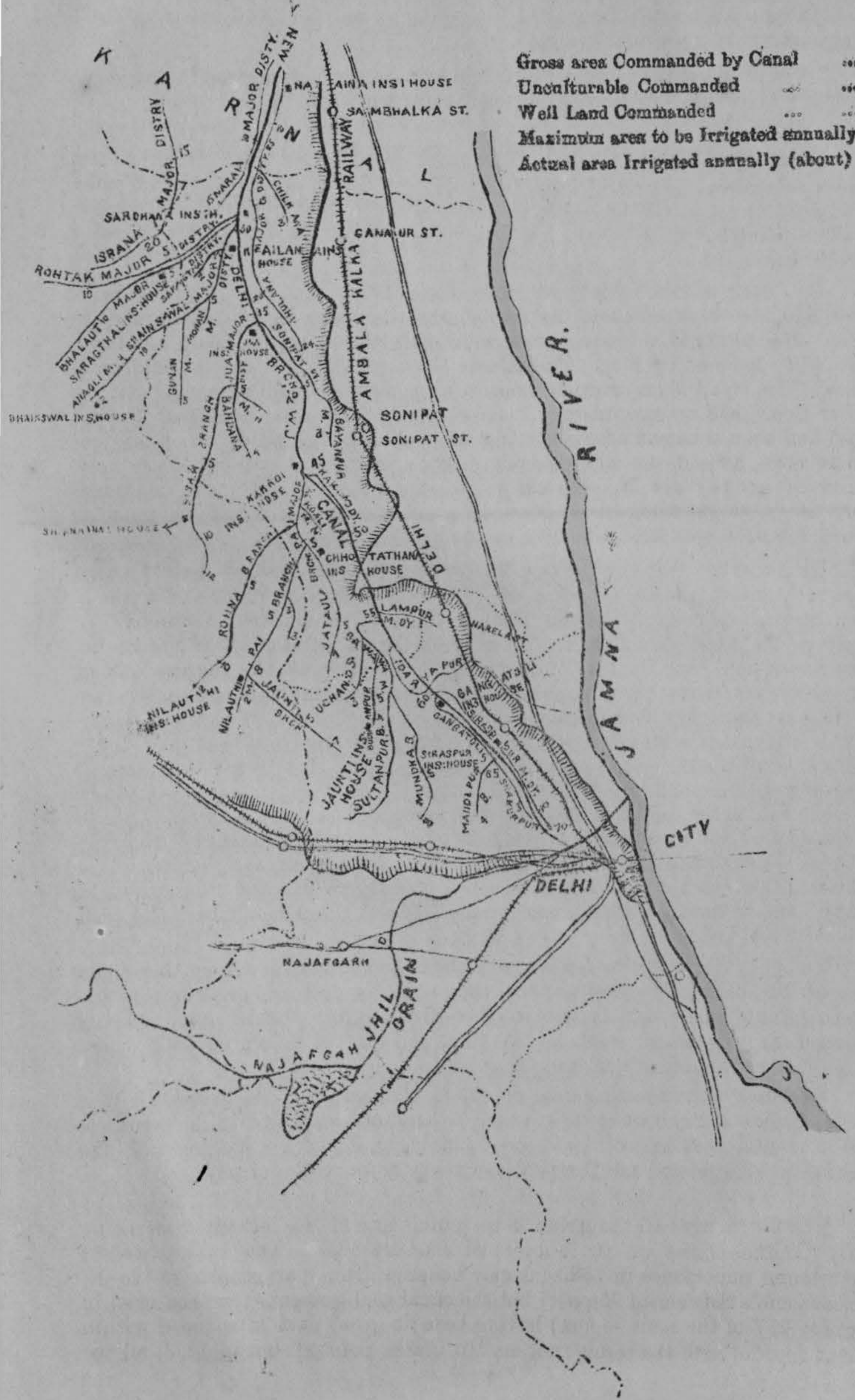
The above were all the notes to be found (in 1904) left on record by Deputy Commissioners on the subject of the drainage. The subject was of overwhelming importance in 1880 (as may be seen from paragraphs 12 to 15 of Maconachie's Settlement Report) but the canal realignment (foreshadowed in paragraph 257 of the same report) having been in great part introduced within the next decade, with the result that, as Mr. Clarke pointed out in 1893, all the

WESTERN JAMNA CANAL

PLAN
OF
DELHI BRANCH.

SHOWING—
AREAS IRRIGATED BY CANAL
SCALE 8 MILES = 1 INCH.

	Acres.
Gross area Commanded by Canal	186,984
Unculturable Commanded	20,036
Well Land Commanded	4,699
Maximum area to be Irrigated annually ...	80,600
Actual area Irrigated annually (about) ...	70,000



more important drain-works (except No. 6) had been constructed, the question was necessarily, in the later nineties especially, attracting less and less attention. Whether the Main Drain No. 6 is now absolutely efficient as a result of the operations alluded to as imminent by Mr. Silcock it would require much local knowledge to determine.

Paragraphs 9 to 15 and 70 of Maconachie's Settlement Report discuss the natural drainage of the district generally and of the Najafgarh Jhil area in particular, and there are maps in the local canal office which show in one view the rajbaha distributary systems and the drainage systems on either side of the canal. From these maps a general idea of the drainage can easily be obtained. The article on "Western Jumna Canal, Rural Rajbaha system" gives the names of all the Rajbahas which irrigate in the Delhi District. Taking the west bank tract first it may be said that there are two main drainage works ministering to the Sonepat and Delhi villages on the western side, the first (*a*) commencing above the point where the Rohtak and Bhalaut Rajbahas take off just below Sirdhana Chowki, and the second (*b*) commencing at Teori and Muhammadpur below this particular point. The drainage system (*a*) therefore hardly interests this district at all, as there are only six Sonepat villages or so above the point in question, but it is worthy of note because after keeping north of the Rohtak Rajbaha, passing by Bohana and circling round to the west of Rohtak (Sadr), this system becoming known as Main Drain No. 8 comes down south to the west of Dujana and of Jhajjar, until, turning sharp east below Jhajjar, it gets into a natural channel which conducts it to the standing dish of the Najafgarh Jhil. The point of eventual destination of the systems (*a*) and (*b*) is therefore very much the same, as the system (*b*), which starts below the take-off of the Rohtak and Bhalaut Rajbahas, drains into the Najafgarh Jhil Escape a little above Hastsal, taking thereby a fairly direct route compared with the tremendous circumlocution of Main Drain No. 8. It is system (*b*) which drains all, or almost all, of the Sonepat and Delhi villages on the west side of the canal, by the help of the Najafgarh Jhil Drain. This system commencing with the Teori and Muhammadpur drains, becomes the Teori Drain, then the West Juan Drain, which after picking up several other drains runs round Kharkhoda to Bahadurgarh where it joins the (Upper Mangashpur Drain; and the two, united under the name of the Mangashpur Drain, flow from Bahadurpur into the Najafgarh Jhil Drain near Hastsal.

The Upper Mangashpur Drain is one which having picked up all the smaller drains from the villages between Rohat and Mangashpur (in Sonepat), runs down, receiving other drains from between the branches of the Bawana Rajbaha, to Bahadurgarh as above stated. Into the Mangashpur Drain near Bahadurgarh runs a Madanpur Drain from the village of that name; and the only other drain worthy of mention on this side of the canal is the Nangloi Drain, which commencing nearly opposite Ganga Toli Chowki flows to Nangloi Railway Station, crossing the Railway and getting into the Najafgarh Jhil Drain 3 or 4 miles below Hastsal. Whatever difficulty there may be over details, therefore, the main lines of drainage on this west side are easily understood, consisting as they do of tributaries trained into the Najafgarh Jhil Drain, which, underflowing the overway for the canal at Pul Chaddar, itself discharges into the river at the point where the ridge terminates on the river bank at Wazirabad.

As to the drainage of the villages on the eastern bank, the Drain No. 6 referred to by Messrs. Clarke and Silcock plays a very prominent part all the way down the length of bank. A Naraina Drain, starting at Naraina (in the Panipat Tahsil) on the west bank of the canal, is let across the canal a little above Ahulana, and this skirting Ahulana to the east joins the Budhi Jumna (which comes down in a meandering line from Panipat) at Kheri Gujar and disappears into it. The Budhi Jumna carries the drainage on to Bhogipur 6 or 7 miles due south of Kheri Gujar, where it receives the Shekhpura Drain into its west bank. From Bhogipur an artificial channel, here called Drain No. 6 (which is however only the Budhi Jumna cleared out), carries the drainage on to Sonepat, after receiving into its west bank the Mahra Drain from Kailana and Mahra. Skirting Sonepat town to the east the drain continues due south to the lands of Jagdeshpur, Ladpur, and Chattera Bahadurpur, where it receives the East Juan Drain, the Rohat Drain, the Fattehpur Drain, and Koali Drain, which

are all brought through the canal from the western side thereof under the major names of the East Juan Drain and Chattera Branch Drain. From Chattera Bahadurpur the drain (still called No. 6), following roughly the run of the high bank of the river and presumably the old bed of the Budhi Jumna, runs on to Kundli and through Narela, Singhu, Hamidpur and other villages into the Bawana Escape by Kadipur. (The Bawana Escape takes off from the canal a little above Ganga Toli Chowki and runs south-east to Kadipur). Drain No. 6 now loses its identity in the Bawana Escape, which latter, passing through Ibrahimpur and Barari enters Dahirpur, where, picking up the Wazirpur Drain let through the canal from Wazirpur lands on the east of it, it turns off and joins the Najafgarh Jhil Drain by its outlet to the river at Wazirabad. The drainage system on the eastern side of the canal is therefore as easily intelligible as that on the western side, the Najafgarh Jhil Drain playing its usual prominent part of receptivity in both cases. Briefly, this eastern drainage means the canalisation for drainage purposes of the Budhi Jumna, after making it take a number of tributary drains either originating on the east side of the canal or trained across (by underflow) from the west side of the canal: and the turning of it into the Bawana Escape so as to reach the river proper. The Budhi Jumna seems to be much more marked physically speaking in the Panipat Tahsil and in the northern part of Sonepat Tahsil (as far as Bhogipur) than lower down: for up to this point it seems to work as a drain naturally without artificial clearance. It is marked as a natural channel to Bhogipur on the canal maps, and Mr. Clarke mentions (see above) that in 1892 the river burst into it somewhere above Panipat, flooding down as far as Sonepat. Drain No. 6 combined with the Bawana Escape is calculated to take off flood caused by such an accident as this, as well as to effect the normal drainage of the villages on the east bank. It probably gives off into the river at different places down its course, but such outlets are not clearly indicated in the canal map examined at the time of writing this article.

* * * * * *

The enormous area for the drainage of which the Najafgarh lowlands are the catchment basin is observed in any study of drainage maps. Practically the whole of Rohtak and great part of the Karnal and Delhi Districts drain into this basin, which is successfully tapped in respect of its higher levels by the Najafgarh Jhil Drain.

Workshop Delhi, Municipality.

Workshop, Delhi Municipality.—This is a Public Works Department building which used to be the Government distillery. It forms a good workshop conveniently situated. The Municipality entertain a skilful *mistri*, and all repairs to water carts, rollers, &c., are done here. There is here also a considerable stock of iron articles of general use made over at the time of the Coronation Durbar. The rails and cars of the conservancy tramway, which was abolished, are also stocked here.

Z

Zaildars.

Zaildars.—According to Revenue Circulars a zaildars' register is required to be maintained at tahsils, within which in the allotted pages the Deputy Commissioner is expected to make, from time to time, remarks concerning each zaildar. The system Major Douglas adopted was to put into the hands of each zaildar a book containing his zail map and all the information concerning the zail required by the relevant Revenue Circular. In this book each time the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or District Superintendent of Police enters the zail, he records his remarks. The intention of the Revenue Circular is thus served, but by a variation in procedure. In 1905 the Financial Commissioner issued a circular letter to say that as it had transpired that a certain zaildar had obtained copy of the remarks about him standing in the "zaildars' register," it was to be understood in future that such remarks were "confidential." According to the system obtaining in Delhi each zaildar holds the remarks concerning his work and character in his own

hand, but as it has not occurred to any zaildar yet to take or quote copies, and as the presentation for remarks of the zail book at entry or departure from each zail is distinctly more facile and productive of results than any noting at a tahsil would be, no action was taken on the above circular letter, which would upset the system existing.

Major Douglas took much pains in having the zail-books prepared; the zaildars eagerly produce them, and they contain a continuous record concerning the existing and previous incumbents and concerning the conditions of the zail, which is put before the officer at the time when he wants to see it, namely when he is in the zail. It is much due to these books being held in zaildars' hands that the zaildari system, as far as the material for recruiting permits, works well, and the arrangements cannot be lightly altered. Each book contains an exposition of a zaildar's duties amplified to suit local circumstances.

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(For official use only.)

DELHI

Administrative Dictionary,

BY

CLEM. G. PARSONS, Lt.-Col.,

Deputy Commissioner, Punjab Commission.

1906.

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1906.